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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Convention of Druggists**

HELD IN  
Utica, May 21, 1879.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New York State Pharmaceutical Association,  
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

UTICA, MAY 21ST & 22D, 1879.

ALSO,  
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,  
ROLL OF MEMBERS, &c.

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NEW YORK.  
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1879-80.

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*Delegates to the 27th Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Indianapolis, September 9th, 1879.*

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WILLET L. BROWN, . . . . . Syracuse.



## PREFACE.

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The Executive Committee, deeming it proper that this report of the proceedings of the Convention of Druggists, as also of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, which was organized by the Convention, should be accompanied by a statement of the circumstances which led to these results, present the following :

The *Druggists' Circular* for the month of February, 1879, contained an article headed "New York Pharmaceutical Association," setting forth the desirability of such an organization, and urging the formation of the Druggists of the State in such an Association. Other articles appeared in the same journal in March, April and May, as also in *New Remedies* for March and May, most of which were written by Prof. P. W. Bedford. These articles met with a hearty response from Druggists in all parts of the State, and finding such unanimity of feeling, Prof. Bedford, with the consent and by the authority of over one hundred Druggists of this State, issued a call for the Convention to be held in the City of Utica, May 21st and 22d, the detailed arrangements being made almost entirely by the individual efforts of Prof. Bedford.

The various letters referred to in the *Druggists' Circular* and *New Remedies* will show that the views then expressed by the originator of the movement, have been appreciated by those who took part in the formation of the organization.

The successful and harmonious organization of such a large Pharmaceutical Association, in so short a time, is, we think, without a parallel in the past, and the Executive Committee trust they have not departed from their duty in here recording these facts.

In the report of the first session, allusion is made to a report of an informal committee who had prepared a form of Constitution and By-Laws which

were subsequently read at the opening session. This informal committee was a gathering of about forty of the druggists from several sections of the State, who met by invitation on the evening of Tuesday, May 29th, in the parlors of the Butterfield House, and at this preliminary meeting prepared a plan for a permanent organization.

The minutes of the regular meetings give in detail the more prominent features of the discussions, and while it has been thought best to omit the preliminary report on Constitution and By-laws in the body of the discussions, the Constitution and By-laws, as adopted, follow the discussions of the meeting.

The list of members has been made as complete as possible, and represents paid up members only.

The list of members in attendance is not as complete as it should be, but any failure to print the name of a member in attendance is due to said members neglect to register his name, or to notify the Secretary of the fact.

On behalf of the Association, the Executive Committee wish to express their hearty appreciation of the many acts of kindness shown the members, by the pharmaceutical fraternity not only, but also by numerous citizens of Utica. Not the least pleasant of the recollections of our gathering at Utica, was the visit to the State Lunatic Asylum, most of the members going in a body, where they were cordially received by Dr. J. P. Gray and the medical staff of the institution. A projected excursion to Trenton Falls was participated in by only a small number of the visiting members, but they thoroughly enjoyed the charming and romantic attractions of this famous locality.

The Executive Committee allude to these somewhat irrelevant matters, believing that in our publication they should find some place of record, as appreciating the efforts of the druggists of Utica to render our stay in their city a pleasure, as well as a matter of business.

This report of proceedings is sent to a large number of druggists who are not members, in hopes that

during the interval before our next meeting they may take steps to become members of this Association. We urge the druggists of this state to unite with this Association in their efforts to advance the interests of pharmacy, and to this end the Executive Committee have inserted a blank form of application of membership at the end of the pamphlet, which application they are desired to fill out and forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee,

L. E. NICOT, 67 Union Ave., Brooklyn.





# CONVENTION OF DRUGGISTS.

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COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, )  
UTICA, May 21st, 1879. }

In compliance with a circular, issued by Prof. P. W. BEDFORD, on behalf of himself and one hundred druggists, whose names were attached to the circular calling for a Convention of Druggists, to assemble in the City of Utica, on the 21st day of May, 1879, and to convene in the Chamber of the Board of Common Council: about one hundred druggists, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance at 2 o'clock, P. M. The room had been very tastefully decorated by the druggists of the city, and in front of the desk of the presiding officer, as also in other parts of the room, were beautiful displays of plants and flowers.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 P. M. by B. F. RAY, Esq., of Utica, who nominated Prof. P. W. BEDFORD, of New York City, as temporary chairman, and CLAY W. HOLMES, of Elmira, temporary secretary. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Prof. BEDFORD then said:

*Gentlemen:* In assuming the duties of the chair, I feel as if I were among friends. The idea of an association of the druggists of States is not a new one. It is one that has been often thought of, and I have wondered why there was not an association in our own State. Successful organizations exist in some twelve or more States of our Union, and in

each State where organized, they have accomplished a great deal of good in the elevation of pharmacy, as well as in their status before the public. The organization of the oldest of these dates back twenty-seven years, when out of a small meeting which was held in the City of New York, an association was started a year later, which has since become famous throughout our whole land, not only, but throughout the world, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Of the work that has been accomplished by it, it is not necessary here to speak. Suffice to say, that it ranks as high in the interest of Pharmacy, as the American Medical Association in the interest of Medicine. In our own State there are not less than 3,000 drug stores where medicines are sold. Some of the druggists have had an average education ; others have not. I have long wondered why some one had not brought the druggists of the State together and formed an active body, for their own improvement, and knowledge in pharmacy. In January last, one evening—not because I had nothing else to do, for leisure evenings are not within the province of very many of us—but one evening I thought I would write an article on the subject: and what that has accomplished you can see for yourselves to-day. Not that I will speak of my own effort, but simply of the fact, that it meets with a hearty response from every druggist. Not all are represented here from this State, who are interested in our cause, but enough to say, that it meets with a hearty response from the druggists of the State.

I am very glad to meet you here, and hope in our deliberations that all will feel that it is a good thing for us to be together. I trust it will be a love feast for us all; certainly if we take hold of it in the right way, it must be an advantage to every one present.

We meet, then, as brothers in the art of pharmacy. I trust, that the organization promising so successfully to-day, may in the future bring its own reward, not only to itself, but to those who take part in it (applause).

Mr. RAY—"I now call upon Judge BACON."

The Hon. WILLIAM J. BACON of Utica, then came forward amid applause, and said :

*Mr President, and Gentlemen of this Convention. :*

It is unfortunate that I should be obliged to appear before you on this occasion, for this place should have been occupied by the official representative of the City. You have come to the City of Utica, and we are recognized as a City; we have an official head; he is the Mayor of the City; he was as I have been given to understand, to have been present on this occasion; he promised to be present and to welcome this convention to the hospitalities of City. I do not come to apologize for his absence, for I do not know what occasions it. I only know that he is not in the City; as I am told, and it is only within the last hour that I have been called upon to say a few words of welcome, as you thus meet in our presence. In other words I am a "forlorn hope," upon whom some of my fellow citizens, and one whom I see before me—who I think is the chief machinator in this conspiracy to get me here—have fallen upon to say to you that you are very welcome here, and we are are glad to have you among us.

I see that this is the inaugural meeting of this association. It is an honor therefore to this City that we have been selected as the place in which your first meeting occurred, and we appreciate it, I trust accordingly, and shall bestow upon you such degree of attention and hospitality as we are able, in the short notice we have had, and the limited means

which come to us. Yet, gentlemen, you are most heartily welcomed to Utica and to the inhabitants of Utica.

I know not why I was selected to perform this office. There is certainly no natural or peculiar reasons that should make me a fitting representative of the interests or the concerns of such an association as this. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that I am not a dealer in drugs, nor a purveyor of them, though a recipient of them, at times. [Laughter]. I am not acquainted with the science that you profess to be pursuing. I am only one of those, who, in this vast community, take what you have to give; and generally without much scruple. I am not a believer either in Macbeth's doctrine, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it." I don't believe in that. I don't believe that physic should be thrown to the dogs, it is too good an article to be disposed of in that way. I look upon the production of medicines and the compounds of which they are susceptible, as among the beneficent gifts of Providence—to be used wisely and well; susceptible of abuse, as all good things are, but, nevertheless, subservient of very useful and beneficent ends, to those who understand their uses, and who deal with them as they should be dealt with. With prudence, care and skill, they are, as I have said, among the good gifts of God. And I profess myself to have been indebted, greatly indebted to the profession, for the great amelioration in many respects in my condition, and the condition of those around me, from that wise and prudent and skillful use of these things that were brought into existence for the benefit of man, if he use them wisely and well.

You are, therefore, engaged in a high pursuit—in one, which, if thoroughly understood and prosecuted, is for the benefit of humanity; and a trained

and disciplined society, consisting of members, trained and disciplined in these things which our infirmities compel us to take and use, is a wise and beneficent institution also. I therefore hope your labors will be crowned with success, and high and good results.

Gentlemen, I need add, perhaps, nothing more. I am not sent here for your instruction—no such thing as that. I am sent here to occupy the humble position of one who should officially have welcomed you here. As a citizen of this community, representing I trust, as I do, its general sentiment. I have only to say, our doors are open to you—our hearts welcome you. We shall follow your deliberations and their results with interest, and with a firm persuasion in the hand that guides them, and believe that under the councils that conduct them through certain channels, you will reach wise and good results.

I have presented to you, gentlemen, in a few words, this simple welcome. It is no compound made up of superfluous ingredients, but if I may call the name of one of your fraternity illustrious throughout this country, perhaps to a certain extent I may be said to have only given you a “Squib.” [Applause].

Mr. RAY : I would call upon Dr. BAGG.

M. M. BAGG, M. D., of Utica, then spoke as follows :

Because I am a native of Utica, and one of its longest settled practitioners of medicine, I have been selected by the druggists of the place, to convey to you in their behalf, and in behalf of its physicians, our welcome to this city. Standing, then, a representative, as it were, of the past as well as of the present, before this assemblage of Pharmacutists and Druggists, met to advance the interests and to regulate the practice of their art, throughout the

state, I desire to express to you our earnest sympathy with your object and the pleasure we feel in the fact that you have chosen Utica as the place for your deliberations.

Assuredly, you have not chosen it by reason of any especial features of the place, or of its surroundings, that are intimately associated with your pursuits, or make it helpful to you to inspect it. This is, to be sure, a region of manufactures ; but among these manufactures, drugs are scarcely included. Nor do there abound in our neighborhood any plentiful sources of the raw materials on which you manipulate. Geologically, we are based on the barren Utica slate, and underneath it are the Trenton limestone and the older Silurian rocks, attractive enough to the seeker of fossils, but devoid of material subservient to your use. Our vegetable growths are of interest to the botanist ; and here he will find a rich field for his rambles. But aside from such herbs, useful in medicine, as are common throughout the north, there is nothing with us that the druggist can specially care for. When the country about us was new, and we were still densely surrounded by forests, the settler, as he went on clearing his acres, burned up the timber and brought hither the product ; and by our merchants of sixty and seventy years ago, no article taken in barter was more abundant than potash. Now-a-days, ashes are rarely reported, being needed for consumption at home.

One of our earliest druggists distilled and sent eastward, the oils of spearmint and peppermint. Others gathered ginseng for China, and of late there have been refineries among us for purifying the crude mineral oil, and factories for the making of varnish. These, with the exception, perhaps, of Webb's diminutive laboratory, where he experimented in the making of sulphate of quinine, nitrate of silver, and a few other chemicals, are the only works of the kind



that have ever existed in Utica. As to one of the articles commonly dealt in by druggists, it may be worth while to mention that here was devised by Dr. Amos G. Hull, about 1815, one of the earliest trusses for hernia—a truss that was largely in use, though it is now superseded by better. And at Clinton, near by, there was invented, some fifty years since, by Dr. Josiah Noyes, of Hamilton College, a composition for artificial teeth. It came into general use, and proved a blessing to dentists and patients, however little it helped the inventor.

Such items may seem to you little worthy of note, and will hardly enhance us in your estimation. But if the place presents for you no attractions on the score of its manufactures or its native productions, it may, we trust, for the sake of its people, and especially some of them who have been well heard of in science. To mention no more, two names at least, in the honored list of American *savants*, every student regards with the highest respect and pride. I allude to Prof. Gray of Cambridge, and Prof Dana of Yale, the latter a native of Utica, and a pupil here of the former. Prof. Gray was born just outside the limits of Oneida, but for several years was a teacher of natural science within it. “These two investigators in different fields,” as has been well remarked by the editor of the *Journal of Chemistry*, “have done more to make American science respected the world over than any others. And they may be justly considered the highest living authorities in the departments of science in which they have labored. The great works to which they have devoted their lives are standard and authoritative among educated men everywhere, and will continue to be, long after their authors have passed away. The mineralogy of Dana and the botany of Gray, form as thorough and exhaustive compendiums of two departments of science, as the

present age affords." Men who have thus hoarded up the facts and set in order the principles, on which your art so largely depends, may well command your attention, and suffice of themselves to impart an interest to the town where they pursued their youthful career.

If I cannot point you to others like them, I can, at least, assure you that you sojourn with a people possessed of intelligence, discernment and taste; awake to the improvements in pharmacy, and not insensible to your endeavors to promote its further advancement. Personally, we have all had experience in these improvements, and like little Oliver, we cry for more. None of us have forgotten the nauseous compounds that once fell to our lot, and we cheerfully greet the smaller, more delicate and more savory articles, which have since taken their places. We remember the senna; the senna and pink, and other yet more bitter infusions that were once *draughted* upon us—the boluses of sulphur and molasses, of calomel and jalap, of rhubarb and magnesia; and their kindred defilements. And, in contrast, we have come to view with a kind of delight the small-dosed and well-flavored extracts; the nice elixirs; the candied confections; the sugar and gelatine coated pellets which the druggist now sets before us. Of belladonna, henbane and nuxvomica we know that we can now take the important constituents in particles of almost contemptible smallness. That for spurred rye, we have the undreaded ergotine. That in lieu of teas made of chickens' gizzards, pigs' stomachs or pancreas, there are such things as the tasteless ingluvin, pepsin and pancreatine; that our old fashioned Dover—the *pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus*—formidable in name at least, if not in nature—is now put in solution and sweetened to the palate of babes; and that even cod-liver oil and balsam of

copaiba may be so fettered and calmed, as to go down with ease.

As to our doctors, they have realized from the labors of the chemist and the pharmacist, both an increased purity of material and increased accuracy of effect in the means they employ. The essential ingredients which you have set free from their inert and bulky connections, these physicians have come to rely on for precise execution, and have ceased to load their prescriptions with slugs, shot and stone of all sorts and sizes. Satisfied with your superior expertness, they have joyfully quit their own tiresome compounding, and have fallen in with their patients in accepting your nicer and more pleasing results. More than ever they regard you as allies on whose good faith and skill, their own reputation depends, and they would fain see you furnished with every equipment effectual to combat disease. And as, in their own case, they appreciate the benefits of association for the discussing of topics in which its members share an interest in common—of a bond to hold in social union and order, all who practice by the same methods and system, and to frame the ethical rules by which each one is guided—so are they persuaded that the drug-makers and vendors should have a guild to themselves, and a code for their government.

What this code shall embrace, it is for you to determine. As respects us, we are chiefly concerned in what relates to the genuineness and efficiency of the compounds you prepare ; conformity in strength and in price of preparations called by the same name ; to the careful analysis and fit elaboration of new articles, whose value as medicines, experience has sufficiently tested ; to fixing the relations between adviser, dispenser, and taker,

so that neither shall trench on the rights of the other, and justice and equity harmonize all ; to the means you shall take to exalt the grade of acquirement needful both in drug clerks, and in those who employ them, and finally, to guard us from incompetent and unworthy dealers.

Motives like these having formed, as I presume, the purpose of your convention, they have, I assure you, our approval and earnest support, and therefore I speak for us all, when I say you are cordially welcome. (Applause.)

At this point the Secretary read a telegram from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, as follows :

PRINCETON, N. J., May '21st, 1879.

*New York Pharmaceutical Association, Utica, N. Y. :*

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Princeton, send cordial greetings and kindly wishes.

R. W. VANDEVOORT,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Prof. BEDFORD : The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association meets to-day in Princeton, and they are having a two days' session—to-day and to-morrow. I have attended many of these sessions in years gone by, and have taken great pleasure in those meetings, and I look upon the members of that Association as my warm friends. Knowing them all quite well, I certainly feel very much gratified at the sympathy—the cordial sympathy—expressed in the telegram I hold in my hand.

I would call upon Dr. A. B. HUESTED, of Albany, to respond to the addresses of welcome which we have listened to.

Dr. A. B. HURSTED, of Albany, said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:*

This is rather unexpected to me, and I cannot say why it is that I am called upon to respond on behalf of the Association, except that the President seems to have a particular spite against me for something. I am no hand at speech-making, and shall occupy but a very few moments of your time. I feel assured when I say that we feel very grateful for the reception that has been extended to us here both by Judge Bacon on behalf of the City, and by Dr. Bagg on behalf of the Medical Profession, that I express the feeling of the entire assemblage of druggists and apothecaries who are present; I hope that the measures that we shall take and the results we shall accomplish during these sessions in your city will be entirely successful in promoting the good of this organization, and in making a permanent association which shall be a credit not only to ourselves but to the City of Utica, for having been selected as being the place of its first meeting. I do not know what further I can say, except that we will try and conduct ourselves in such a manner as to show that we appreciate all the favors and courtesies that may be shown us (applause). I would move that a vote of thanks of this association be tendered to Judge BACON and Dr. BAGG for their words of welcome.

The motion was unanimously carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Prof. BEDFORD.)

In order to incorporate us as an organization, it is necessary that we should take some action regarding a Constitution and By-laws. Foreseeing this, and with the expectation and belief that such action would be entirely in harmony with the feelings of those who should assemble here to-day, those who were present in Utica last evening assembled in the parlors of the Butterfield House

to informally discuss what would be a proper Constitution and By-laws for this organization. Based on the experience of the organization known as the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also similar organizations of other States, measures were taken and propositions discussed as to what would be a suitable and desirable basis on which to organize. Not a self appointed committee quite, but a committee was selected from those who were present, and a meeting held last evening and this morning, in which these propositions were discussed at some length. The results of these meetings are here, and it would be proper at this time, to either appoint a committee to consider the propositions which were made by this committee of last evening, or to appoint a committee to propose a Constitution and By-laws. I make this as a suggestion, and await your pleasure.

The chairman suggested the desirability of having our proceedings reported quite fully, in view of their future publication. A motion was made that a stenographer be employed to report the discussions and business of the meetings of this body, and the motion was duly adopted.

On motion of Mr. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, referred to by the Chairman, was read by the Secretary.

After they had been read Prof. BEDFORD said: Gentlemen, you have now heard read the results of the deliberations of the informal committee at their meeting of last evening and this morning. They are before you for discussion, or such changes or disposal as you may think proper. In the meantime, let me read a telegram which has just been received from Louisville, Ky :



LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21, 1879.

*To President New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, now in session in this city, sends fraternal greetings to your body, and herewith offer you their earnest wishes for your success as an association.

W. H. AVERILL, *President.*

W. G. WHITE, *Secretary.*

It seems particularly pleasant that our own meeting should be coincident with that of two other State organizations, and that we should receive from each of them such hearty greetings for our success. (Applause).

The Secretary was instructed to answer the telegrams as soon as an organization had been effected.

On motion of Mr. M. McINTYRE, of Fonda, the Secretary was instructed to read the report of the informal committee by sections.

(The Constitution and By-laws, as finally adopted, will be found complete on pages . They are not printed here, but the discussions that occurred are printed at length, for the better information of members and others who were not present at the meeting.)

The preamble and Articles I, II, and Section first of Article III, were adopted without discussion. On the reading of Section second, of Article III, Mr. L. E. NICOT, of Brooklyn, said :

That section seems to be rather loosely put together, as it does not require any particular qualifications for the employees of wholesale druggists. It says in a former part of the section that they shall have four years experience, but later on it says "wholesale druggists" without any reference to their business as pharmacutists.

The CHAIRMAN : I would like to explain the matter according to my idea. It refers, I think, to an employee of a wholesale drug house, who has had four years' experience in the drug department, but it does not apply to bookkeepers or porters. The first portion of the paragraph requires four years' experience in pharmacy. The chemist, however, should not be required to have four years pharmaceutical experience. Now suggestions as to the alteration of that wording are in order.

Mr. NICOT : The whole of the latter section seems to be defective in definition, especially for chemists: any person may call himself a chemist, and unless there is something in that article defining what we consider a chemist, or wholesale druggist, or an employee eligible for membership, we might be imposed upon. I think it should be definitely expressed as to what we do mean in this case.

MR. S. H. AMBLER, New York : I move that the latter part of this section complying with the first section be added to it, and that we take in the whole thing under one head.

The CHAIRMAN : That leaves it indefinite. Professors of botany and materia medica are not expected to spend four years in the business, so you cannot put that qualification in there.

J. T. WATSON, of Clinton : It seems to me that a gentleman who has graduated from a medical college is certainly competent to belong to this association, whether a Professor of Chemistry or of Botany; and the wholesale druggist is competent, because he would naturally take the primary steps in pharmacy. I think there is nothing there relating to wholesale druggists.

EWEN MCINTYRE, of New York : You can get at it by adding the words "wholesale druggists" after the first clause. Wouldn't that remedy it?

Mr. WATSON : I think a qualification in the By-laws would settle that question.

The CHAIRMAN : I think in view of the By-laws to be proposed, that it covers the case as well as any one could ask for reasonably.

W. COULSON, of Buffalo : I do not see why students of medicine should be compelled to serve in a drug store before they qualify. I should think they were as eligible as those that serve one year.

The CHAIRMAN : I can answer that in one respect not as to graduates of medicine, but as to graduates of pharmacy. They are required by the rules of all Colleges of Pharmacy in this country, to have four years' experience in a store, and in no college are they allowed to come up for examination with less than three and one-half years' experience in a drug store. Therefore, if a college passes a young man, I do not see how we can exclude him.

On motion of W. H. ROGERS, of Middletown, the section was adopted as first read.

Article IV was read and adopted. Article V, section one was read.

Mr. J. H. COOL, of Palmyra : I should think the number should be larger. Instead of ten members, as proposed, we should have more to call a special meeting. It would seem more proper to have a greater number of members in order to call the Association together at any time, than ten.

Mr. J. A. TOZIER, of Brockport : It seems to me that it ought to be larger, and I think the number that makes the quorum should be increased also. Still I would suggest that the number necessary to call a special meeting be increased to twenty.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE, of New York : In relation to this subject, of the number necessary to call a meeting, I would like to say : that while it is often necessary to hold special meetings, it is again often

the case that special meetings are only called for the interest of a few of the association. But sometimes a few men become interested in some topic, and call a special meeting, which ought not to be called. If the meeting had to be held, then all will cheerfully act together. But sometimes the business will not warrant a meeting. Therefore, there is reason in putting the number to call a special meeting, at such a size that it would require quite a large number of members to call the meeting. I should think it should be at least twenty-five.

The resolution putting the number at twenty-five was carried.

Article V., Sections two and three, were read and adopted. Section four was read.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE, : Mr. Chairman : Previous to the considering of the next section, I would like to suggest that it should be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to turn over, without unnecessary delay, to their successors, all funds and papers in their hands.

MR. WATSON : I would suggest that the Treasurer should give proper bonds.

A VOICE : What is the salary ? [Laughter.]

DR. F. A. CASTLE : It would hardly be consistent with the respect which the members of the Association are expected to have for one another. If it were a corporative body, over which they had no control of the membership, such a clause might be quite proper ; but in this connection, I should hardly think it right to ask bonds of a person in office. Of course, he is liable in the civil courts.

Mr. WATSON : I would submit that we are supposed to be very honorable men, but in an organization with three or four hundred membership, if there was a rogue in the crowd, he might be elected treasurer. It is a general rule for the treasurer to

give sureties, and I do not know that it is dishonorable, or reflecting discredit on his character. I move that the treasurer be required to furnish bonds. The motion was lost.

The Section under consideration was then passed.

Articles VI and VII were read, and without special comment were adopted.

Article VIII was then read.

Mr. M. McINTYRE: There is one point Mr. Chairman which has escaped notice, and that is the time intervening between the call for the special meeting, and the meeting itself. I think that all the members, especially those residing in the most distant parts of the state, should have ample time to reach these meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN: This constitution provides for four weeks notice.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE, : In connection with this special question, it is not always possible to call such meetings on that notice. Sometimes it is necessary to have a meeting on short notice, and as notices have to be sent to all the members, certainly a sufficient number can be got together to transact such business as is necessary. But sometimes, in my own experience, I have found it necessary to have meetings called on as short a notice as possible. I would move that ten days' notice be given for special meetings.

Mr. DE FOREST: I must object to it, and I see no reason why four weeks notice should not be required for a special meeting, as well as an annual meeting—more so, really, as those meetings need to have as full an attendance as any annual meeting. Special meetings are called for special legislation, and it might not be possible for many of the druggists in this state to make arrangements in ten days, or twelve days, to go from one end of the state

to the other. I could not have come here to-day, if I had been obliged to make my arrangements in ten or twenty days ; and it may not be alone so with me, but with the majority of the Association. I, therefore, shall vote against this amendment for twenty days, and I hope it will be voted down.

Mr. TOZIER : Suppose that all special meetings are called out by some sudden emergency, and are not intended for regular meetings. Work to do, has to be done promptly. It occurs to me that four weeks is too long a time, and yet a sufficient notice ought to be given to every member. He should receive notice, or else it is not possible to call a meeting on so short a time, but a few of the favored ten or twenty-five might get here and carry out some plan. But ten days seems to be long enough, and I am therefore in favor of that length of time.

An amendment fixing the the time for calling a special meeting at twenty days was put to a vote and carried—ayes 33, nays 25.

The remainder of the Constitution was read and accepted.

The first Article of the By-laws was then read.

Mr. WATSON : I move to amend by placing the number constituting a quorum at fifty.

Mr. W. H. ROGERS, of Middletown : Fifty members, I think, unless we increase rather suddenly, would be quite a large proportion of the numbers on our roll. I think the number is entirely too large.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : In a society where the membership is between seven and eight hundred, the number required for a quorum has been kept down to twenty for some time, and under circumstances where it is very much more possible for the members to attend than at a meeting of this kind. And we have sometimes

been detained fifteen or twenty minutes over the time for which a meeting has been called, in order that a sufficient number of members should be present. And it seems to me that fifteen would be sufficiently large to transact the business of this Association.

Mr. COOL: I move to amend by adding twenty-five.

Mr. WATSON: I accept the amendment.

A member moved to further amend by placing the number at fifteen, which last motion was adopted.

Article II of the By-laws was read.

Mr. O. D. BALDWIN, of Fredonia: Do you understand that to mean the next annual meeting, or the next sitting of the association? That is, a person's name might be proposed to-night and voted on to-morrow; or would we have to wait until the next annual meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, sir, he does not wait a year; he is voted for at the next sitting. Article II was then adopted.

Article III. read and adopted. Article IV. read.

C. H. GAUS, of Albany: Would it not be well to insert in that clause that "he shall be notified by the secretary that he has been dropped from the roll," and requesting him to return his certificate.

Mr. Ambler moved the words "shall be liable" be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN: They were once there, and after a long discussion, were stricken out.

Mr. AMBLER: I have seen cases where, although a member might be in arrears, yet, we should regret to lose him. He might be in Europe, or away, and at the same time, we should be compelled to drop his name from the roll.

Dr. G. M. BAKER, of Brooklyn: Now, gentlemen,

we considered that point very fairly in our informal meeting, and I think it was cogently stated that the more delicate way, was to drop a member who was behind in his dues, than to dismiss him. The point is, whether he shall lose his membership when he is three years behind hand, or simply be liable to lose it. Now, any man who will allow his membership to run three years behind hand, ought not to be entitled to a membership. If he is in the state of New York, it becomes his duty to attend to his dues, and it seems to me that it would be imposing too unpleasant a duty on those who have been his friends, for anyone to get up and propose that so-and-so, be expelled for non-payment of dues. Now, on the other hand, if he knows he will lose his membership if he has not paid his dues, it strikes me that all dues would be more promptly paid, and our treasury would be more solid in cash. I think the By-law, as it now stands, would work much better.

Mr. AMBLER's motion was then put and lost.

The By-law, as originally read, was then adopted.

Article V was then read.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : I suggest that this be so modified that he shall be excused from all further annual dues. He might be asked to contribute to other schemes in the society, and under cover of this By-law, he might try to get out of it.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Article VI was read, and after some discussion was adopted.

Mr. WATSON : What will the expense of the members present now be ?

The CHAIRMAN : It makes the certificate of membership one dollar, which is entirely optional with the member.

Mr. WATSON : That will be four dollars for the first year.



The CHAIRMAN : Yes, if the member chooses to take a certificate, which he is not obliged to do. The compulsory expenses are three dollars for the first and two dollars for each succeeding year, with the constitution as it is.

Article VII, Section 1 was read and adopted. Sections 2 and 3 in reference to the Committees on Trade Interests and on Pharmacy and Queries were read.

The CHAIRMAN : The sections before you relate to two important committees that are to be appointed. Our constitution provides that trade topics may be discussed and brought up before us by the committee; and these may relate to anything whatever coming within the province of trade, as practiced by the wholesale and retail dealers in drugs. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries have the subject of improvements in medicines, and anything that relates to Pharmacy, while the other portions of their duty relates to subjects for investigation. In the American Pharmaceutical Association the Committee on Pharmacy is a committee of one, who is paid a salary, and he furnishes a report on Pharmacy, which is, beyond all question, the best thing of the kind ever published. The Committee on Queries are appointed at one meeting, to report at the next annual meeting. Their report embraces a series of questions which they endeavor to have members accept, and prepare replies to be read at the next annual meeting.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : Allow me to ask if there is any provision made that makes the President an *ex-officio* member of the committees ?

THE CHAIRMAN : No, I think not.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : I move the addition of the clause "and the President shall be an *ex-officio*

member of these committees," to follow immediately after the resolution making the committees. Adopted as thus amended.

Articles VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII were then read and adopted.

Article XIV, in relation to loss of membership or removal from office, was read.

Dr. BAKER: A member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed for violating the Constitution or By-laws.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE: It is often desirable that some method should be stated in the By-laws, whereby charges shall be brought against a member; and I think it would be well to suggest a By-law to cover the way in which charges should be made. It is oftentimes desirable to have them made in writing, and sealed in an envelope, and endorsed on the outside: "Charges against a member." And this should be presented to the Chairman, and he would, on resolution, appoint a committee to investigate.

Mr. NICOT offered a substitute for the article read, in accordance with the above suggestion.

Mr. TOZIER: It seems to me that the officers here are more amenable than the members. They (the officers) are expelled from the society on account of a violation of the Constitution. I think he should be deposed from office.

Dr. A. B. HUESTED: I think if an officer had done anything improper, he should be expelled from the Association.

Mr. NICOT: In offering that substitute, I had in mind the possibility of officers not attending to their duty properly.

The article, as amended, was then adopted.

Dr. CASTLE: I was about to say in regard to the By-law that provides that these By-laws shall not be suspended. The Order of Business is a part of the

By-laws and it oftentimes becomes desirable in order to facilitate business to have that suspended. I would suggest that the clause, "these by-laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present," be added.

The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted.

Article XV, the order of business was then read, and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN : I would like to ask for an explanation. The last order of business is the election of officers, and I would like to ask the others of the Committee whether it is intended that the election of officers should be the last routine business to be transacted, or whether this applies only to the first session of each annual meeting.

Dr. HUESTED : No, sir, it was intended to be the last order, as you will see, for we have made provision for an election of members, and that will call for two sittings. So we have put that last, for one reason particularly, and that is, we thought all members would be interested in the election, and so they would stay through the session till the election of officers. Another reason is, that the president elected the year previous, should take his seat at the next meeting, and keep it through the session.

THE CHAIRMAN : I would like to state why it is unwise in an association of this kind to leave the election till the last thing. To suppose that we desire above all things, the election of officers, and therefore, would stay to have that as the ultimatum of our presence, it is not placing the high regard upon our membership that I should like. On the other hand, it is greatly to be desired that the election should be one of the first things brought before the meeting. We might occupy two days, and the president should be elected from those who are present. The president is elected now, at the close of

the session, and he is expected to take his seat the next year. To be sure, there are vice-presidents who could take his place, in his absence, but it is usual to elect the president at the first meeting, in order that he may preside at that time. I know, in organizations where frequent meetings occur, it is quite usual that the officers are elected the last thing, and that they take office at the following meeting, whether that be one or three months. But, in an organization that meets annually, it is desirable that the president should be elected to take office at that meeting.

A member: About the order of business, Mr. President, that doesn't take effect till the organization is completed. I don't understand that the organization is completed till the members have paid their money and signed the By-laws.

THE CHAIRMAN: To be sure that does apply to a completed organization, but now we are adopting a Constitution, and I think it desirable that this matter should be brought before you for your consideration, whether the election of officers shall be the very last thing, or among the last orders of business.

Mr. DE FOREST: Where would you put it? I ask you as a member of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: I should put it about the fifth order of business. As it now stands the reading of the minutes would invariably be dispensed with at the annual meeting, because they are printed. The address of the president; applications for membership; the reports of officers and committees; and there it would come in. Or even before that should be the appointment of a committee on nominations for the ensuing year.

Mr. DE FOREST: This point was fairly considered,

and it was thought best not to have a committee on nominations, but rather to have the nominations made in an open meeting. But if we wish to have a committee on nomination, a motion can be made to that effect at any meeting.

Mr. TOZIER: I move that the election of officers take place immediately after the president's address.

The motion was amended so as to make the election of officers come after the reports of committees, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

By Mr. DE FOREST:

*Resolved*, That this association resolve itself into a permanent association, under the name of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The resolution was adopted with enthusiasm.

Mr. DE FOREST: I move now that the Constitution and By-laws be adopted separately and entirely, as amended and adopted, as the Constitution of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are now organized under the name of the "New York State Pharmaceutical Association"; and, gentlemen, I must congratulate you on the work of this afternoon. [Applause.]

B. F. RAY, of Utica: I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet here at 7 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. TOZIER: I move that the election of officers shall be the only work of the evening. Agreed to.

Mr. E. McINTYRE: We are now an organization, and I think we owe a little to the committee that has labored for us; and I move the thanks of this Association be extended to the committee for its work. Adopted.

Mr. SEABURY : Now that we are organized as the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I move we respond to the congratulations of the afternoon. Adopted.

The Secretary was directed to answer the telegrams received.

Dr. HUESTED remarked that as the Metric system of weights and measures was a subject of importance to our profession, he would take the liberty of inquiring whether the Chairman would deliver a lecture on the subject, at some hour to-morrow which would be convenient. The Chairman replied that if it was the wish of those present, he would consent. The hour of eleven was named, and the request was made the sense of the Association.

Mr. RAY : I move the following Committee on Nominations be now appointed :

Mr. DE FOREST : I have this objection to any committee being formed to bring to this association certain names for officers for the ensuing year, or as candidates. I consider that that belongs to the association, and although I have no wish to asperse the honor of any man on that committee, or in this association, nor do I think that they would do anything but what is right, yet if we elect our officers in this way, Mr. President, the time will come when rings will be formed, and caucuses will control us; and our association will degenerate. I believe each man should receive nominations in open meeting. If there should be twenty-five nominees I wouldn't object to that, as I believe it is for the best interest of the society not to have any committee on nominations. I believe a man should be selected on the ground that he will do the society the most good, and that cannot be accomplished by any

committee as well as it can be accomplished by this association.

On motion, Mr. RAY's motion was tabled.

A motion was offered by Dr. BAKER, that all persons who were invited to take part in the Convention, and who were present and assisted in the organization of this Association, and also those who in any way have signified their intention of becoming members, and who shall perfect their membership within thirty days, shall be eligible to and thereby become members of this Association.

The motion was seconded, and on being put by the Chairman was declared adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I have the pleasure to announce that Dr. John P. Gray, of the State Lunatic Asylum, has sent a very cordial invitation to the members in attendance at the Convention to visit the institution with which he is connected.

The following resolution was offered:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. John P. Gray for his cordial invitation to visit the State Lunatic Asylum; that the same be accepted, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Gray."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A motion to adjourn until 7:30 P. M. was made and carried.

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## SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Prof. BEDFORD, at 7.30 P. M., who briefly

stated, that in accordance with the resolution adopted at the afternoon session, the only business of the evening would be, to perfect the Association by selecting officers for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the views expressed, nominations were made openly by the members, and the election would, as directed by the Constitution, be made by ballot. The Chairman being requested to appoint tellers, he named Robert W. Gardner, of New York, and James S. Roy, of Wappinger's Falls, as tellers.

Nominations for President, were called for. The chairman requested Mr. B. F. Ray, of Utica, to preside. The name of Prof. P. W. Bedford was presented for the office of President, but he said he had no desire to fill the position. He was fully satisfied with the work accomplished, and would prefer that some other member present should be named for that honor.

No other nominations were made, and a ballot being taken, the temporary chairman, Mr. B. F. Ray, stated, that by a unanimous ballot, they had elected Prof. P. W. Bedford as the president for the ensuing year. (Applause).

Prof. BEDFORD, on taking the chair, said : Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association : While I sincerely thank you for this additional mark of your friendship, yet, my preferences would have been to have taken the rank of a private, and had another assume the position you have called upon me to occupy. The duties of the office are entirely new to me, and I have not that confidence in my ability in this direction, which assures me of any peculiar fitness as a presiding officer. Yet, with the unanimity which you have shown in your suffrages, it would seem that the duty must be assumed. I trust, therefore, gentlemen, that in view



of my previous inexperience, you will give me the charitable view that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with fairness and common sense ; and if I err, it will not be with "malice intent." The hours we have thus far spent together, have been passed in harmonious action, to benefit not ourselves, only, but the entire profession within our State. Let the remaining portions of our sessions be devoted to the same generous work, and I am sure we shall in the future feel well compensated for the time and labor bestowed in establishing this Association. (Applause).

It was then moved that we deviate from the usual order of election, and proceed to the election of Secretaries before electing the vice-presidents. No objection was raised, and the motion was adopted.

It was then moved that the person receiving the highest number of votes be declared Secretary, and the next highest be declared Assistant-Secretary. Nominations were made of C. H. Gaus, of Albany, C. W. Holmes, of Elmira.

The Tellers reported Mr. C. H. Gaus elected as Secretary, but that no choice had been made for Assistant-Secretary.

The President declared Mr. C. H. Gaus elected as Secretary for the ensuing year.

A motion was offered that the Tellers deposit one vote on behalf of the Association, for C. W. Holmes as Assistant-Secretary. No objection being made, the motion was adopted, and the President declared C. W. Holmes duly elected as Assistant Secretary.

The following nominations were made for Vice-Presidents : C. M. Lyman, of Buffalo, A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton, B. F. Ray, of Utica, W. H. Rogers, of Middletown and E. H. Davis, of Rochester. On examining the ballots the Tellers an-

nounced the following gentlemen as having received the largest number of votes in the following order: C. W. Lyman, B. F. Ray and A. J. Inloes; whereupon the President declared them duly elected respectively as first, second and third Vice-Presidents of the Association for the ensuing year.

For Treasurer but one nomination was made, William Blaikie, of Utica. A motion was offered that the Tellers deposit a single ballot on behalf of the Association for William Blaikie, as Treasurer. No objection was made, and the motion being adopted, the Tellers complied with the request and announced the result.

The President declared William Blaikie elected as Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

The following nominations were made for Executive Committee: L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, C. H. Chumar, of Brooklyn, F. Hamilton, of Syracuse, J. A. Tozier, of Brockport, H. A. Bourne, of Poughkeepsie, S. H. Ambler, of New York, E. H. Davis, of Rochester, and F. F. Knapp, of New York.

The Tellers announced as the result of the election, L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, and E. H. Davis, of Rochester, elected as the Executive Committee, and the President so declared.

Nominations for five delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held in Indianapolis, Sept. 9th were called for. Responses were not readily made, and the President was requested to name delegates.

The President thereupon named Frank F. Knapp, of New York, W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, C. M. Lyman, of Buffalo, William Blaikie, of Utica, H. B. Napier, of Owego, and these gentlemen were elected by the Association.

This completing the election of officers, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

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### THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING.

The association was called to order, shortly before ten o'clock, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Secretary was ordered to enter thereon the telegrams received the day before.

Dr. BAKER: I would ask whether those persons receiving an invitation, and who have not attended this meeting, would be eligible to membership.

THE CHAIRMAN: Invitations have been sent promiscuously. No one individual was able to select persons who would be good members. The druggists were invited wholesale; whether in the wholesale or retail business. I have received answers from over one hundred, saying they would accept membership. All persons who shall pay their dues within thirty days should be considered members; but no person will be eligible to membership after the present time, without complying with the conditions and rules adopted by the organization, yesterday.

The Secretary was directed to read that part of the constitution, affecting this point.

Dr. HUESTED: I think that the secretary should be directed to change the reading, to express the meaning more definitely.

Dr. BAKER: I move that the minutes be amended, so that it will read: "All persons who

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have applied for membership, shall be required to perfect their membership within thirty days."

The minutes, as amended, were adopted.

A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed by the Chair to conduct the newly elected officers to their respective seats.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Mr. Reiffenstahl and Dr. A. B. Huested, who complied with the wishes of the Association, and were then discharged with thanks.

A motion was made by Dr. F. A. Castle, and seconded by Mr. E. McIntyre, that the Executive Committee report at the next annual meeting a form for a certificate of membership, and a design for an official seal for this Association, and that the Committee be further instructed to take the necessary steps for the legal incorporation of the Association.

Mr. Tozier, of Brockport, offered to amend a part of the previous motion, authorizing the Executive Committee to select such Certificate and Seal as they in their own good judgment should determine, and forward the certificate to such members as are entitled to them.

The amendment was accepted and adopted.

MR. R. W. GARDNER: If the articles of this association are to be carried out, it is highly essential that the society get an act of incorporation passed.

DR. G. M. BAKER: I am of the opinion that we should be incorporated by an act of the legislature.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would be well to leave the matter of incorporation to the Executive Committee. Will you make a motion to that effect, Mr. Gardner?

MR. GARDNER: I will.

THE CHAIRMAN: A motion is before the house, that the Executive Committee be directed to take

the necessary steps for the incorporation of the society. All in favor of it, please say "aye." Adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We have with us, to-day, as yesterday, one of the vice-presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I refer to Hon. F. T. WHITING, of Great Barrington, Mass., and I would suggest that he be accorded the privilege of the floor.

On motion, Mr. WHITING was unanimously accorded a seat in the Convention, and was introduced by Dr. HUESTED.

Mr. DE FOREST: I move that the Executive Committee be directed to select a place for the next meeting, and report at the afternoon session.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL: I would suggest that we hold our next meeting in Buffalo. It would be a good place for us to meet and enjoy ourselves.

Mr. GARDNER: I would suggest that in the south eastern part of the state there is a city to which I think the society would be cordially invited. I refer to New York. Not that I think it would be so from a pecuniary point of view, but I think we might gain many valuable members by holding our next meeting there.

Dr. BAKER: I think that the suggestions are valuable for the welfare of the Association. It seems to me the members from the western part of the State, would find attractions there sufficient to make a meeting in New York interesting. At the same time, we should secure the attention and interest of the large number of Druggists in New York and Brooklyn, and undoubtedly secure advantages not attainable by a meeting in any other part of the State.

Dr. A. B. HUESTED: I think that some more central point should be selected.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE : I would say that Syracuse would be most accessible from all directions. There are railroads from every direction leading in there, and I think that city will be universally conceded as the most convenient.

Mr. C. W. HOLMES : I would recommend Elmira. It is a very nice place, and the hotel accommodations are good.

A MEMBER : I think that all parties would be satisfied if the meeting was held in Saratoga. The mineral springs would afford quite an attraction.

Mr. HOLMES : In selecting a place for our next meeting, it is desirable to go to some place that will be a pleasure for us, as well as for our wives. I have attended the meetings of other Pharmaceutical Societies, and I always took great pleasure in those meetings, because when the business of the society was over, we had some place to go and enjoy ourselves. For my part, no one looks forward to these meetings with greater desire than myself, and I always take my wife with me. I think that the Association should select some place where the accommodations are good, and that those members who attend will bring their wives with them.

The PRESIDENT : I like to hear these family men speak. [Laughter.] The ladies should not be forgotten. My wife has been with me several times, but not as frequently as she should. Any other such remarks are in order.

A MEMBER : I think that Glen's Falls or Canandaigua would be in order, as affording much pleasure. We might take a run up to Lake St. George. I think either place would afford sufficient room.

Mr. F. HAMILTON, of Syracuse : I would also suggest Syracuse. It is accessible to all points—North, South, East and West. I think there are

but few from the northern part of the State, and as Syracuse is easily reached from the North, the druggists in that part will then come into the Association. It is desirable that the members should not be confined to one place; if we get in a central point, we will increase our membership, as well as our treasury.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the house is that the Executive Committee report this afternoon a suitable place for holding the next annual meeting.

The motion was carried.

At the request of Mr. SEABURY, the answers prepared by the Secretary to the telegrams received the afternoon of the day before were read.

The following telegram was sent in answer to one received from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association:

President New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association,  
Princeton, New Jersey:

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association accept your congratulations, and report their harmonious organization, with over one hundred members present.

P. W. BEDFORD,  
*President.*

Also the following to the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association:

President Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association:

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association was harmoniously organized to-day, with over one hundred members present; your congratulations received with thanks; accept our best wishes for the same.

P. W. BEDFORD,  
*President.*

The PRESIDENT: If there is no other business before the house, I would state that there are one or two papers to be read.

Mr. F. HAMILTON: I would make a motion that a committee of five be appointed to report on the specimens exhibited under the auspices of the Association. Carried.

MR. REIFFENSTAHL: I would say, that if we are to have a Report, it be a full report, as we might, by recommending some specimens, be considered as giving a puff. If it cannot be full, I would refuse to give a report.

MR. HAMILTON: My idea in proposing a report, was, by the expectation of such a notice to encourage parties to make similar exhibits.

MR. REIFFENSTAHL: I think it would create ill-feeling, to give a preference to those who have sent specimens. I think we make a mistake.

DR. BAKER: I would like to see the association extend a vote of thanks to those who have contributed to the exhibition.

MR. GARDNER: It may not be generally known, that some acknowledgment is due to the gentleman in the chair for the very instructive display of choice specimens on exhibition. It is fitting that some acknowledgment should be made for the benefit of the gentlemen, who are not present, and who will simply hear of the matter. The exhibition is a very interesting feature. If we intend to emulate other associations, in that regard, we should take some action in the matter, so as to encourage the exhibition of fine specimens.

Mr. HOLMES: For my part, in examining the exhibitions of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I find that nine-tenths of the matter, is there year after year. The other one-tenth



is very interesting. It is my idea to offer an inducement to any person who will bring before this association anything new or rare; but not to make it an inducement to any one man. Some of the specimens here are of real merit. More novelties are here exhibited than I have ever seen in the exhibition of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It seems to me, we should hold more inducement to any bringing new apparatus or rare specimens. I have, myself, seen here; two or three articles I have wished to see for some time. For instance, the inventions:—There is one here which I have made use of. By seeing these articles, we can get some ideas that will be of use to us. The Association should encourage the exhibitions these for rare specimens we see here, and nowhere else.

THE PRESIDENT: (Mr. LYMAN in the chair.) I may say in explanation, that notices were sent inviting the exhibit of specimens of rare or curious articles, and that those who wished to display such articles should send due notice to those in charge. The speaker knows that one of the annoyances in this matter, is the display of trade articles. It was on that account that many of the applications were declined. Very few specimens of any kind were accepted, except novelties and new inventions. Thinking that there might be many people who would be benefited thereby, the speaker took the liberty of bringing many specimens of his own that are seldom seen, believing that they would be new to many here. It should be the desire of our organization, that each year we should have some new specimens that would be desirable to see. I am gratified to know that they have brought pleasure and instruction to many. Almost every thing on the table is my own property; but there are other articles there, which are not my own, and it would appear proper that parties, who

have sent them without any idea of making any profit thereby, should receive some expression of thanks.

Mr. HOLMES : The reason I made my remarks, was to interest the members here, and to give encouragement for the display of rare specimens, but not to encourage trade displays. I must say, for my own part, that I have never examined any collection that I have enjoyed as I have this.

Mr. DE FOREST : I call for the original motion.  
The motion was carried.

The Chair then appointed the following as a committee to report on specimens. Messrs. Hamilton, of Syracuse; Clement, of Albany; Norton, of Delhi; Roy, of Wappinger's Falls, and Griffith, of Niagara.

Mr. NICOT : I believe that a considerable number of the party expect to go to the Lunatic Asylum. I think if they would go after dinner and return at three o'clock, it will give them time to make the visit. I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn till 3 o'clock. Adopted.

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### ADDRESS ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Prof. BEDFORD : In accordance with the wish of the Association as expressed at the opening session, the hour of eleven this day was set apart for an address and discussion on the Metric System. Had I received intimation of this before leaving home, I should have given myself the benefit of a little more preparation than is afforded me now ; for I have no notes or memoranda with me, and must rely on the general facts connected with the subject to furnish the material for my remarks.

Let me first allude to the present systems of weight and measure now in use in our own and some of the leading nations of the

world. In our own business we employ two kinds of weight, one commercial, by which we buy and sell our merchandise ; another by which we prepare and dispense the officinal preparations of the Pharmacopœia, as well as many other remedial agents which are termed unofficinal. Between the divisions of these weights there is no one denomination which is alike in both except the *grain*. This, then, is the only common integer of the two systems. The Troy system has 480 grains in each ounce, and the Avoirdupois has  $437\frac{1}{2}$  grains, being lighter by one-eleventh. The Troy pound (not recognized in the Pharmacopœia) has twelve ounces, and the Avoirdupois pound has sixteen ounces. The formulas of the U. S. Pharmacopœia always specify *Troy ounces*. Now it is a well known fact that the majority of Druggists have no set of Troy weights beyond, perhaps, a thirty-two or sixty-four ounce weight, and very few have as heavy a weight as these. What is the result? He must calculate the requisite equivalent in his avoirdupois or commercial weights, and use these.

In Great Britain their national standard the British Pharmacopœia uses the Avoirdupois system only, in place of the differing systems formerly in use in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias.

In other parts of Europe the pound, or a weight which is nearest to that (by whatever local name or title it may have there), differs generally from our own pound.

The measures for fluids are as diversified as the weights. The fluid ounce of our Pharmacopœia is equivalent in weight to 455.7 grains of distilled water, while that of Great Britain is made to correspond to that of the Avoirdupois ounce of  $437\frac{1}{2}$  grains, while the officinal pint of our land is *sixteen* fluid ounces, or in weight equivalent to 7291.2 grains of distilled water, that of Great Britain is *twenty* fluid ounces, or in weight equivalent to 8750 grains of distilled water.

If we look into the various systems of both weight and measure of the civilized nationalities of the world, we find the same perplexing varieties, and all these serve to complicate commercial transactions, while in our own vocation they retard the simple system which originated in France, and is now being adopted in several other countries of Europe and which is doubtless in time to be the system of the civilized world.

Having only time to allude briefly to the systems in use here and in Great Britain, let me then pass at once to the explanation of the metric system, and allude to its advantages.

The initial or starting point of the metrical or decimal system is a careful measurement of a portion of the earth's circumference by means of trigonometrical surveys.

About the close of the last century such surveys were made by

the French Government not only in their own country, but also in Northern Europe and in South America.

Having made their determinations, they calculated the length of a quadrant or quarter section of the globe, the imaginary line passing through the city of Paris. This calculated distance between the North Pole and the Equator was then divided into portions which should approach a length to correspond as nearly as possible with the standard then in use, when it was found that if divided into *ten million* parts, the length would be about thirty-nine and one-third inches.

This standard of length was therefore adopted, and was called a *metre* (now spelled meter, the word signifying "a measure") and of these meters it was assumed that *forty million* of them would be equal to the circumference of our globe. This is all right in theory, but subsequent investigations prove that this is not absolutely exact. Suffice it to say, however, that the standard was adopted, and that carefully prepared bars of metal were made, and these, with the duplicates which have since been supplied as standards to the other governments of the world, are now the recognized authority of measures of length.

To produce from this standards of weight and capacity was now the next object of scientists of that day.

You will remember that just at this period, the French nation were in that peculiar frenzy from Revolution that they sought then (as ever since when their nation passes through political changes) to do away with all existing regulations and establish new.

It was proposed to abolish the days of the week as they had heretofore existed, and the day of rest was only to occur once in ten days. The decimal system was "the fashion" of that particular period, and really to this are we indebted for our own decimal system of currency.

But to note the conversion of measures of length to those of weight and measure. Let me call your attention to these diagrams and apparatus before me (alluding to charts, measures, and apparatus, part of which were furnished by the American Metric Bureau, the others being the property of the speaker.) This measure is exactly one meter in length, and is divided into ten equal parts called deci-meters, into one hundred equal parts called centi-meters, into one thousand equal parts called milli-meter. I now take this copper vessel, which is a cube, every side of which has an inside measurement of a deci-meter, and if I fill it with distilled water, I will find that its contents will exactly counterbalance this weight. This measure is called LITER, and the equivalent quantity of this in our present system of measures is two pints and one-ninth, or thirty-three and eight-tenths fluid ounces.

The sides of this cube are one-tenth of a meter in length, and the

capacity is, therefore, a cubic deci-meter, or the term which corresponds to it is the Liter.

If we take a hollow cube, each side of which is one-hundredth part of a meter in length, we have a liquid measure to which is given the term of milli-liter, or cubic centi-meter, the latter term being the one most used. We have also intermediate measures, but these are the two which I wish particularly to bring to your notice.

The measures of weight bear a very simple relation to these two measures of capacity just shown you. The volume of distilled water which exactly fills this measure (a copper cube) is *One Liter*, and the weight which exactly counterpoises it is called a kilo-gram, while the volume of water which would fill this very small cube, the capacity of which is one cubic centi-meter, when counterpoised by a weight, will be found to be exactly one-thousandth part of the former weight, and is called one gram.

Having now called your attention to the relation which exists between measures of *length*, *capacity* and *weight*, let me give you next the *notation*, or names which are applied to each separate division of these several varieties of measures.

If I first ask you to call to mind our own currency (now that *resumption* has become a fixed fact), I would state that we have as a piece of money called the *dollar*, that this is divided into tenths each called a dime; this again into tenths each called a cent, and the tables we learned in school say that there is still a smaller division called a *mill*; for I am sure we were all taught to begin the table by saying "ten mills make one cent." The mill, however, figures only in political discussions and the tax levy. We have then the following decimal divisions of our currency: Dollar, dime, cent, mill; all these in order on the descending scale, and the words are derived from the Latin.

So with the terms used in the descending scale of the Metric System, namely:

Measures of length, Meter, deci-meter, centi-meter, milli-meter;

Measures of capacity, Liter, deci-liter, centi-liter, milli-liter;

Measures of weight, Gram, deci-gram, centi-gram, milli-gram.

The first named is the unit of the respective measures, and the subdivisions which follow are divisions by tenths.

For the multiples or ascending scale, the Greek furnishes us with the prefixes, which again are increased each time by ten as follows: Ten meters are called a deka-meter; one hundred meters are called a hecto-meter; one thousand meters are called a kilo-meter; ten thousand meters are called a myria-meter. These four prefixes are, therefore, the multiples which indicate either *meters*, *liters* or *grams*. Though these may seem difficult for us who are already far advanced in our old ways of thinking, it is just as easy for a child to learn, as our money which we handle every day. If we will only fix

these very few points in our minds, the units of weight and measure, which are the GRAM and the LITER—that the prefixes for the four usual subdivisions are of *Latin* origin, and for the multiples are from the *Greek*—the subsequent lessons come very easy. Those which come into our use as pharmacists, and therefore concern us most, in our own dispensing are the weights of the gram and its subdivision and the measures, much more simple, as usually they are simply written in one term only; as so many cubic centi-meters. In dispensing, the physician writes either for a certain number of grams, or else for some subdivision of the gram. If for grams he may write thus: Gram. 2 . or simply 2 . or thus 2 | ; if for a subdivision equal to a tenth, it may be written . 1 or | 1 — the tenth subdivision of a gram being shown by a period or a line to the left of the figure or figures. The subdivision of hundredths or thousandths is indicated in the same manner, . 25 or | 25, indicating twenty-five hundredths of a gram, . 125 or | 125, indicating one hundred and twenty-five thousandths of a gram.

For heavier weights than a gram, it is usual to use figures expressive of the number of grams wanted, as in dispensing it is not usual to have many prescriptions which would need more than a thousand grams; or even if it were as many as seven or eight thousand, more than likely we would say that number of grams, or we might use the expression seven or eight *Kilos* or Kilograms.

In commercial transactions, where goods are sold on a large scale, the weight which is almost exclusively used in the *Kilogram* familiarly termed simply *Kilo*; and equal to two and one-fifth pounds.

For measures of capacity, the dispenser uses chiefly the Cubic centimeter, and this scarcely ever needs subdivision, except at the hands of the analytical chemist. The dispenser has simply to bear in mind the relation between the cubic centimeter, thirty of the latter being a trifle more than one fluid ounce, and as already stated the usual method of writing for any particular quantity less than a *liter* is to order the number of Cubic-centimeters, rather than to write for any other subdivision of the liter.

Hoping that by the aid of these charts and apparatus, I have made plain to you the mutual relations which exist in the Metric system between the various measures of length, weight and capacity, let me allude to the weights and measures which they approximate in our usual transactions, and which they are intended ultimately to supplant.

The *Gram* in exact figures equals 15.43235 grains, and this is so near  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains that for weighing one gram or any usual dispensing quantities that may be assumed as the equivalent in grains, though many use 16 grains as its substitute.

The *Troy ounce* is equal *thirty-one and one-tenth grams*, (commonly called equal to thirty-two grams) the dram or sixty grains is equal to three and nine-tenth grains, (commonly called equal to four grams) and the *grain* is equal to six one-hundreths of a gram.

The measures of capacity have been already alluded to, but I repeat them again :

The *Liter* is equal to thirty-three and eight-tenths fluid ounces. The *fluid ounce* is equal to *twenty-nine and sixth-tenth cubic-centimeters* (practically in use as equal to thirty); the fluid dram is equal to three and seven tenths cubic-centimeters (practically in use as equal to four.)

In dispensing by the metrical system, unless the letters CC, or the word cubic-centimeter are prefixed to liquids, we should always weigh them. There are some liquids which are heavier than water (which is the unit of both weight and measure), but there are very few whose density is so great as to materially lessen the effective dose of any of the more potent remedies, or of the few whose density is so much lighter that if the quantities ordered are weighed they would dangerously increase the dose to be taken. I would therefore say as a rule that in all prescriptions *unless liquids are specified to be measured*, they should always be *weighed*.

In relation to the advantages to be gained by the change to the metric system. It is destined in time to be the recognized system throughout all civilized nations. Adopted by France originally, it is now the legal and commercial system in Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Baden and Bavaria. Had it not been for the stubbornness of England, it would without doubt have progressed more rapidly here. Its very simplicity is a great argument in its favor, and when the principal commercial nations of the world use it, there will be a vast amount of labor saved that is now necessitated by the complicated variety of weights and measures used.

The ease with which all calculations can be made in this system cannot be better illustrated than to take such an example as the following: A liquid measuring 24 fluid ounces, has the specific gravity of 1.25 what will it weigh. To estimate this, requires the use of three separate calculations and seventy figures.

The following question is in the metric system; a liquid measuring 2.14 liters has the specific gravity 1.25 what will it weigh? This requires but one calculation which can readily be done mentally, requires but 12 figures and only ten seconds of time.

In view of the wonderful adaptability of this system, the ease with which it can be learned, its success as an international system and the many advantages which it has over all others, it really deserves an effort in its behalf.

In closing I would say that in the adjoining room will be found a variety of metrical weights and measures, several charts, a variety of pamphlets and apparatus illustrative of the metrical system, part of which are furnished by the American Metrical Bureau of Boston, and part from my own private collection. There are plenty of pamphlets on this subject on the table which are for free distribution and to which you are welcome.

If there are any other matters which I have omitted to explain or make clear to you, I will be glad to give any other information you may desire.

Dr. BAKER: I would like to make a suggestion. There seems to be two systems of measure in vogue among physicians. I think all things should be either weighed or measured. The physician should note whether an article is to be weighed or measured. Very often there is no designation as to the mode of measurement. I think it should be either expressed or understood, because of the different densities. If the physician does not specify it, how are we to understand it?

THE PRESIDENT: I would say that where nothing is written beyond the figures, we are to dispense by weight. When a prescription comes, containing liquid quantities, expressed by figures, the amount is to be dispensed by weight. The rule is always to dispense by weight unless otherwise stated.

Mr. GEORGE S. PAGE: I think the members of the society are indebted to you for the explanation of this system. I think it is the coming system of the world, and I think it is coming, too, in a short time. It has been adopted by many nations, and it will be a great day when it is adopted by this state. In my own transactions the time occupied by the clerks in changing from one system to the other, often takes half a day. I think the time has come when all should make this clear to those around them. I think the legislature of the State of New York, should be called upon to look into the



matter. Instruction should be given in the schools. Let us try to instruct those with whom we come in contact.

MR. E. MCINTYRE: The difficulty is, with liquids like squills and syrup of ipecac, which are not of the same specific gravity as water.

THE PRESIDENT: The fluids we dispense, which are denser than water are chloroform, syrups and a few others. Liquids generally would make very little difference, as their specific gravity is usually very near that of water. In ordinary cases, it would make no difference. Glycerine, although of a different specific gravity, when used as medicine, would never be given in quantities that would make the difference in measurement at all dangerous. Chloroform would not be given in quantities to make any difference; and morphine would make no difference either. There is not anything that you could mention with which it would make a particle of difference if dispensed by metrical weights or measures.

DR. BAKER: Would it not make a difference when a physician was using maximum doses to be administered in the usual domestic way by tea or tablespoonful? In calculating, he might give a certain amount of medicine, in a smaller number of doses than he intended, though not knowing the specific gravity of the liquid.

THE PRESIDENT: There is nothing that I can think of at present, that it would make any difference with in such a way as to endanger life.

Suppose we take a solution of morphia in glycerin. If the physician wished to give a half-a-grain, the difference would not be more than one-fifth of a grain; and now, if five-tenths of a grain does not endanger a man's life, six-tenths will not injure him. Therefore, there is absolutely no risk of life.

DR. BAKER: I have known cases where I think it would have resulted seriously, if the relation between the physicians' intentions and the actual fact had suffered such a change. here is ample room between these measures, to point to danger? I think this possibility suggests to us to be careful about precipitating this matter. We have learned to think the old way, we may learn to calculate, but we cannot readily learn to think the metric way. It may be taught our children, and so come to them easily and naturally, but not to the present generation.

MR. O. D. BROOKS: What if a physician fails to indicate the manner of measurement of a drug, in any of his prescriptions, would it be proper to explain to him the rule to be adopted?

THE PRESIDENT: To such as are not well-informed it would be right for the druggist to give him a gentle hint.

MR. M. MCINTYRE: What is the pharmacist going to do, if his measures are not correct? How is he going to prove that they are correct?

THE PRESIDENT: What does he do about it now? He will continue to use them, or if a careful man he will make sure that his measures *are* correct. I hope our free expressions here will make us aware of some developments, by which that question will be more readily met.

MR. HAMILTON: I would like it stated, for our own information, if there is any law of the state regulating the weights and measures.

MR. HOLMES: I doubt if the weights that are used in testing, are the weights that are used in examining.

MR. C. K. BROWN, of Deposit: I would like to ask you, Mr. President, where we can find a standard for our present weights and measures?

THE PRESIDENT: I think I should run the risk of personal preferences in this matter, if I should recommend any one firm above others. But I will state, that Becker & Sons, of New York, keep standard weights. I can tell you from my own experience, that they are correct. They make the test weights and measures furnished by the College of Pharmacy of New York, and these correspond to standard sets guaranteed by the official department at Washington.

Mr. EWEN MCINTRYE: An effort was made some time ago to have a commission appointed to inspect the weights and measures, and we were to be fined \$10, if our weights were incorrect. A committee met at Albany with the Legislature, and by their endeavors the bill was defeated. The College of Pharmacy sent to Washington and procured the standard of weights, and any weights you wish to have examined, will be examined there at small cost.

Dr. F. A. CASTLE: I move that it be recorded in the minutes, that this Association favors the adoption of the metric system. Carried.

Mr. WILLIAM COULSON, of Buffalo, offered the following:

*Resolved.* That we, as a body, favor the use of the Metric System, and that it be entered on the minutes of the Association that such is the sense of this meeting. Adopted.

Dr. HUESTED: I would like to say that I have been very much pleased by this discussion, and I would move that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the President for his very instructive address on the Metric System. The motion was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: If I have interested the mem

bers present in the metric system, I am amply compensated.

On motion of Mr. NICOT, the Association adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M.

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#### FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Association was called to order by the PRESIDENT at 4:45 P. M.

The minutes of the morning's session were read and approved.

Mr. E. G. BISSELL, of Waterville, then read a paper, on

#### SYRUP OF IPECAC.

This paper will be found on page 68.

On motion of Mr. Tozier, the paper was accepted with the thanks of the Association, and directed to be published in the proceedings of the Association.

Mr. HOLMES : I would state that a few years ago I made experiments on the syrup of Ipecac. I diluted it with an equivalent of alcohol, adding a little water, and filtering without washing the filter. I have used this preparation in my business for four or five years, and always successfully. I find this also successful in other things. Take 30 fluid ounces of the extract of Ipecac, and four ounces of diluted alcohol—I would add just sufficient alcohol to incorporate it, and a little water—I would also add the requisite sugar in the filter, then pour in the liquid, and when it has passed through, it is a finished product. There you have a product which is every way desirable and which answers every requirement. I use the same process in the making of squills. I put these preparations, as a test, in the sunlight in summer, and in the winter at the nearest convenient spot near the stove, and I have

never seen any change in them of any kind. I think this is the perfection of syrup making. It makes admirable syrup of wild cherry. It requires no percolation by heat, and the putting of sugar in it is better, and it is customary to use it.

THE PRESIDENT: Regarding the trouble which many have experienced in preparing syrup of Ipecac, I would like to say a few words. Among the constituents of Ipecac Root is a certain portion of resin, which continues to be held in solution in the fluid extract, as usually prepared. To free the fluid extract of this troublesome resin, requires a large dilution with water to precipitate it, when it may be filtered out, and the liquid then concentrated, by careful evaporation. Some manufacturers do not attempt this; others are only partially successful, and the result of using such a fluid extract will be to have a syrup unsatisfactory in appearance. The method suggested by Mr. Bissel in his paper, removes this difficulty, and will doubtless furnish a bright, clear syrup not likely to ferment.

There are two other syrups which give considerable trouble: Syrup of Senega and the Compound Syrup of Squill. Fluid extract of Senega sometimes becomes nearly or quite solid, owing to the gelatinization of pectic acid. When this has occurred, it can only be remedied by the *very careful* addition of an alkali, either of ammonia, or bi-carbonate of potassa.

In making Syrup of Senega or the Compound Syrup of Squill, the following deviation from the officinal formula will be found advantageous:

The percolate should be quickly heated to the boiling point, and immediately afterward the source of heat should be removed. When it has become

*cold*, filter to remove the coagulated flocculi, and afterward *the filtrate* is to be evaporated to such a bulk, that when the sugar is added and dissolved, it will make the finished product correspond with the strength of the U. S. Pharmacopoea.

Mr. NICOT : I have a communication that may not be of particular interest outside of Brooklyn. The druggists of that city have been striving for some time to secure the passage of a law creating a Board of Pharmacy to regulate the sale of drugs and medicines.

This does not interfere with druggists who have been ten years in the business, but requires all who wish hereafter, to go into the drug business, to pass an examination stipulated by law. Believing it to be a measure calculated to elevate the standard of *our* profession, I respectfully submit the following :

*Whereas*, A bill "Governing the sale of Drugs and Poisons" and placing certain restrictions upon persons engaged in the drug business in Kings County, having passed both houses of the legislature, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to make the same a law, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association assembled in convention at Utica, heartily sympathizing with the provisions of the said act, cheerfully give it our endorsement, and while we believe it will directly benefit the profession in Brooklyn, we believe it will have a good moral effect upon the pharmacists throughout the state, and we earnestly request the Governor to affix his signature to the same.

The bill passed the legislature three weeks ago, and I think if this society would put itself on

record as favoring the bill, we might get the Governor to sign it.

Mr. TOZIER: I hardly approve of the restriction of the sale of drugs. I think the State of New York should not have any such restriction. Perhaps the City of Brooklyn may have just cause, but I question very much the adoption of the resolution. We are country druggists, and we should not dictate to the druggists of Brooklyn what they shall do.

Mr. DE FOREST: As a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, I feel called upon to make a reply. I understand the gentleman's position perfectly well. We do not wish you to dictate to the druggists of Kings County, but we do ask you to extend your sympathy to us in our endeavors to advance our profession in our own home. We have had this bill before the legislature for three years, and, at last, had succeeded in having it pass both houses. It is now in the Governor's hands, and if it is not signed within thirty days, it will fail to become a law. By passing this resolution, we may draw the attention of the Governor more particularly to it, and induce him to sign it.

Mr. ROGERS: Although only a country druggist, I do sympathize with them in their effort to advance the standard of pharmaceutical education. I think we can do no less than give them our support.

Mr. R. W. GARDNER: It is strictly proper that we should never let an opportunity go by for facilitating the advance of our science in any part of the country.

Mr. NICOT's resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL: I ask permission to offer a resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to draft a bill, to be submitted to the legislature, for the regulation of the business of druggists and pharmacutists, to secure a better protection of the life and health of the people, the committee to report at the next annual meeting.

Mr. TOZIER: The adulteration of drugs—did you wish to have that included in that, too?

Mr. M. McINTYRE: As soon as I heard that bill, I thought there ought to be a law against the adulteration of drugs in general. It would raise the standard of drugs and medicines, and we have many articles in market that certainly do not come up to the required standard.

Dr. HUESTED: I am not in favor of any such motion as this. I think it is hardly desirable to make a standard for drugs. We are obliged to buy and sell such articles as are called for by the physicians and others. If the city of Brooklyn sees fit to make a regulation for themselves, all very well. The druggists of the state can make such a regulation when their necessities call for it.

Mr. DE FOREST: I think the bill is not compulsory as yet. At our next meeting we can look at the matter and adopt or reject it.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL's resolution was adopted.

The President appointed as a committee to take action in the matter mentioned in the above resolution the following members: Mr. J. Rieffenstahl, Buffalo; Mr. B. F. Ray, Utica; Mr. H. B. Napier, Owego; Dr. G. M. Baker, Brooklyn; Mr. W. L. Brown, Syracuse.

Mr. NICOT: In behalf of the Executive Commit-



tee, I would report that we have conferred about a great many places for holding our next meeting, and we have come to the conclusion to recommend either Syracuse or New York.

Mr. BROWN, of Syracuse: I think Syracuse is about the most central point. We have five railroads centering there, and they, with their branches, would bring in a great many druggists. The hotel accommodations are good; we have a very nice city, and would show you around with pleasure.

The PRESIDENT: In regard to New York city, it would seem strange, perhaps, if I should say not to come to New York. There are two reasons why I would say, do not come to New York. The first is that the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held there next year. We cannot entertain two societies in one year. There is another reason. I would rather not hold a meeting in New York till our Association is older. It had better confine itself to smaller places for a while. I should say, that for the present, it would be better to hold a meeting at some point that is more central.

Mr. TOZIER: There are some good reasons why it should be held in New York. One is that we would bring a large number of talented men to our Association. But I am of the opinion that the largest number of the druggists of the East, would rather attend a meeting in Syracuse. Somehow we are more appreciated in a place like Utica, or Syracuse, or Rochester. Therefore, I am in favor of Syracuse or Rochester.

Mr. DE FOREST: In order that we can vote upon this understandingly, I think we should vote for first, one of the places recommended by the committee, and then if that is lost vote for the other. I

therefore move that the next annual meeting be held in New York city.

The question was put by the President, shall our next Annual Meeting be held in the city of New York, which was lost.

Mr. Tozier then moved that it be held in the city of Syracuse. There was then a vote taken upon Syracuse, which was carried and declared the place for the Association to hold its next annual meeting. Motions were made by several members as to the time for calling the meeting, and after some discussion Mr. Norton of Delhi moved that the hour of meeting be fixed by the President. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS: While we are discussing this matter, I would like to ask if it is obligatory that we meet on a certain day. Wednesday being the day of the meeting, it will leave us, when we have a distance to travel, but little time for social recreation, as we will be obliged to return to attend to business on Saturday. It occurred to me that we that we might hold the meeting earlier in the week.

The PRESIDENT: I would say that the By-laws call for a meeting on the third Wednesday in May, but the By-laws can be altered by a proposition being introduced at one meeting and acted upon at the next. For the next meeting, I would say that the date is unalterably fixed.

The following report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Exhibits was then offered by Mr. F. Hamilton:

The Committee appointed to report on the articles and specimens exhibited at this meeting, would state that the Exhibit, though not a large one, presents very many features of interest.

In the Circular issued in calling this Convention, the Exhibits solicited were confined to specimens of rare, curious or interesting articles appropriate for such an occasion, and new inventions, apparatus, novelties, specimens or rare drugs and chemicals, were named as desirable. Trade exhibits were not invited, nor was any provision made for such displays. Under these circumstances, it could hardly be expected that a very large exhibit would be made.

What is exhibited fully makes up in quality for the lack of quantity, and we note with pleasure the acceptable display that is made.

The Association is largely indebted to our President for his special efforts in this direction, and particularly for the large number of pharmaceutical specimens of interest he personally contributed.

The main features of the exhibit are the following :

Red Iodide of Mercury in crystals and also prepared by sublimation.

Calomel in long needles, a beautiful specimen.  
Tartaric Acid in crystals, showing the various stages of purification.

Uranin, Eosin and other new aniline colors.

Specimens of Cryolite, from which are prepared the various salts of alumina and soda.

Coto bark, a new South American remedy, Rhamnus Purshiana, or the so-called Cascara Sagrada bark, and other recently introduced Californian medicinal substances.

True Russian Rhubarb (a cabinet specimen.)

A Musk deer.

Becker's new Prescription Balance.

Standard weights for analytical and dispensing use.

Granulated Measures, all the various styles manufactured, including graduated tubes for testing the correctness of measures. .

Prentiss' Pharmaceutical Still and Condenser, a practical improvement over the older styles of distilling apparatus.

A Smedley's Pill Compressor, for preparing pills by compression, without excipients.

Metrical charts, measures, weights, apparatus and pamphlets.

About seventy volumes on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany and Materia Medica, from the library of Prof. Bedford—a very interesting exhibit.

There were also numerous other articles rarely seen on exhibition, but which your committee have not, at this late hour, time to enumerate.

The Committee would also suggest that a vote of thanks be tendered to those who have kindly placed these articles here for our inspection, showing our appreciation of their efforts in this respect.

Signed by the Committee,

F. HAMILTON,  
J. S. ROY,  
H. B. CLEMENT,  
H. E. GRIFFITH,  
F. L. NORTON.

The report was on motion accepted, and directed to be entered upon the minutes; and the thanks of the Association were directed to be extended to the several exhibitors who had contributed to the display.

Mr. TOZIER: I move that the thanks of this Association be extended to the press of the city, for its

full and impartial report of our proceedings. The motion was adopted.

By Dr. HUESTED :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the druggists of the city of Utica for their kindness in attending to our welfare, and the promotion of our comfort during our stay here, and also for their very excellent and beautiful decorations of the place of meeting. Adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I would assert, in behalf of the members of the Association who have come to this city, that the druggists of Utica have our heartfelt thanks for the courtesy which has been extended to us on all sides.

Mr. REIFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo, offered the following :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are offered the Common Council for the use of this room. Adopted.

Mr. Louis E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to audit all accounts and expenses that were necessarily incurred by the persons having in charge the preliminaries appertaining to the formation of this Association. Motion was carried.

The PRESIDENT: I would say that those who will have papers to read at our next meeting, should notify the Executive Committee. The Treasurer will be prepared to receive applications for membership. Any person, on application for membership, shall receive a copy of the By-laws of the Association. Now, if any one has a friend, whom he thinks would be a good member, we shall be very glad to increase our membership. The invitation has been extended to all druggists throughout the State. Our time at

this Convention has been taken up in effecting an organization. Next year, I hope, the members will come prepared with scientific matters which affect the interests of the Association. I have received a great many letters from druggists who signified their intentions of coming, but who have not arrived.

Mr. BLAIKIE: I also have received several letters from persons saying they were going to come.

Dr. HUESTED: Am I to understand that all those who were invited may become members within thirty days:

The PRESIDENT: I think the intention is that only those who were invited, and who have in some way shown their acceptance by some signification are understood to come under the rule.

Mr. NICOT: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to make the necessary revision of them. Carried.

The President made the following appointments on committees:

On Trade Interest: Messrs. A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton; J. P. Diehl, of Buffalo; and J. G. Bissell, of Rome.

On Pharmacy and Queries: Messrs. L. Sautter, of Albany; W. P. De Forest, of Brooklyn, and F. Hamilton, of Syracuse.

Members were requested to forward any query they wanted answered to Mr. Louis Sautter, of Albany, who will refer it to some member of the Association to have the same answered.

THE PRESIDENT then said:

*Gentlemen:* I extend to those who have attended this Convention my most hearty thanks for the

admirable support they have given me in the organization of this Association. I hope it will be of great advantage, not only to its members, but to all who are interested in the pharmaceutical business throughout the State. It must be a great power for good. In such organizations we must work for mutual advancement. If we are to succeed in accomplishing good in the future, it must be by mutual concessions and mutual aid. I hope all the future meetings will be as harmonious and as beneficial as this has been ; that we may all meet in Syracuse next year, and that we may all enjoy many more such pleasant occasions.

A motion was made and seconded that this Association now adjourn to convene in the city of Syracuse, as previously agreed to. Carried.

The motion was adopted, and the President declared the Association adjourned to meet in Syracuse, on the third Wednesday in May, 1880, at such an hour as shall be named in the notices issued to the members.

CHARLES H. GAUS, Secretary.

*\*On the Preparation of Syrup of Ipecacuanha.*

BY E. G. BISSELL, OF WATERVILLE.

Having long been dissatisfied with the syrup of Ipecac, produced by the present officinal formula, I have made an attempt to so modify the process as to produce a better result, and take pleasure in presenting my experiments in the hope that I may call out discussion and further experiment by others.

There seem to be two great objections to the present article: First, soon after making it separates quite a large flocculent precipitate, giving the syrup a very inelegant and suspicious appearance, and, secondly, this precipitate carries down with it a portion of emetia, thus materially impairing the efficiency of the preparation, unless it is always well shaken before being administered, precaution very likely to be neglected by the average consumer. I have even known drug clerks to omit shaking the bottle before dispensing the syrup.

About the only recommendation the present formula seems to have is that the article is easy to make; this is certainly a very insufficient reason for retaining the formula when one can be devised which with but a reasonable amount of trouble, produces much better results.

When fluid extract of ipecac is mixed with water a precipitate of the resinous portion of the drug takes place, carrying down with it a portion of emetia; the precipitation of the entire amount of resinous portion, however, does not at once take place; to accomplish that result the mixture must stand at rest two days, or thereabouts. Now in order to produce from the fluid extract a syrup of

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\*The discussion on this paper will be found on pag. 58.



ipecac, free from the objections of the officinal article, we must first entirely free the fluid extract used in the process from that portion insoluble in water, producing the objectionable precipitate in the syrup. And, next, in order that the syrup may fully represent the emetic properties of the drug, we must dissolve the emetia, which is unavoidably carried down, and add it to the syrup.

The writer thinks the above conditions are complied with, and an unobjectionable article is produced by the following process: One fluid ounce of fluid extract of ipecac is mixed with four fluid ounces of distilled water, and the mixture allowed to stand at rest 48 hours. Put 13 troy ounces of best white granulated sugar into a flask of not less than one pint capacity then pour off as much of the aqueous solution of ipecac as can be turned perfectly clear and add to it the sugar within the flask, introduce into the neck of the flask a funnel containing a double paper filter previously well wetted with water and drained. This double filter is made by introducing one plain filter, folded into the usual way, into another in such a manner that the three thickness side of each shall coincide with the one thickness side of the other. Next thoroughly shake up the remaining dregs left after pouring off the clear solution of ipecac, and put it, a little at a time, upon the filter and allow it to drain into the flask; then rinse the vessel, from which the dregs have been poured, with two fluid ounces of hot distilled water in several small portions, and pour the rinsings one after another upon the precipitate in the filter, wash the precipitate with the remaining two fluid ounces of hot water, allowing the washings to mingle with the contents of the flask, then warm the flask until the sugar is all dissolved, and when cold add sufficient distilled water to make the syrup measure one pint.

Two fluid ounces of hot water are quite sufficient to remove all the emetia from the precipitate, provided the washing is done with ordinary skill and care, as may be shown by testing the washings with tannic acid, or nitrate of potassium. The writer has tried several experiments in making syrup of ipecac, and the formula presented produces the most perfect article of any process tried by him; some of the syrup so made several weeks ago, as yet shows no sign whatever of separating, but whether it will stand the test of time as well as he expects, of course, cannot as yet be definitely determined. An article prepared by this method last January, except that the mixture of fluid extract and water was allowed to stand only 24 hours, showed slight floccula diffused through it after standing several days, which floccula did not increase or go to the bottom, and the syrup still remains a nearly perfect article.

Another article prepared by mixing one fluid ounce of fluid extract of ipecac with six of distilled water, at once filtering, then dissolving the requisite amount of sugar in the mixture, soon after separated a considerable precipitate, although the article was much better, in this respect, than the officinal.

Still another process was tried, using benzoic acid water in place of distilled water, as suggested in an article on "Benzoic Acid in Pharmacy," published in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," April, 1878. This syrup separated as badly as that produced by the third process mentioned in this article, and the writer can see no use whatever for benzoic acid in syrup of ipecac, and if of no use, of course it is objectionable.

In conclusion, allow me to remind the members of this Association that the syrup of ipecac is an important preparation, and I would urge others to try the process here recommended, and other processes which may occur to them, with a view of offering a perfect, as a substitute for an imperfect article to our next *Pharmæopœia*.

## Constitution and By-Laws.

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### PREAMBLE.

*Whereas*, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State, and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own and the general welfare, and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the City of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

# CONSTITUTION.

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## ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

## ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

*Section 1.*—This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

*Section 2.* Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years, or more, in a

wholesale or retail store where medicines are dispensed, all graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession, and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

*Section 3.* Pharmaceutists, Chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

*Section 1.* The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association, suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of

notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

*Section 2.* The Secretary shall with the aid of the Assistant Secretary, keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes.

He shall read all communications, conduct all Correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting, render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and in conjunction with the Executive Committee shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also notify members of Committees of their appointment or election, and furnish each member of Committees, with the names of their associates on said Committee.

*Section 3.* The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall collect all moneys due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the Executive Committee.

*Section 4.* It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer, to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers, and property of the Association, committed to their care.

#### ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of which the Secretary

shall be *ex officio*, a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

#### ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Wednesday and Thursday of May, at such place and hour as the association shall previously select.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days notice of all special meetings.

#### ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulation, such By-laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

#### ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

### ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation, and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidates may be ballotted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this association shall be one dollar, which fee with the annual contribution for the current year shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-laws, before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.



## ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually *in advance* into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership.

## ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE.

Any member who shall pay to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars at one time shall become a life member, and shall be exempted from all future annual dues.

## ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this association he shall receive a certificate of membership which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

## ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

*Section 1.* The President shall before the close of each annual meeting appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex officio*, a member) each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

*Section 2.* The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting, such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

*Section 3.* The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting.

*Section 4.* Special Committees may be appointed as occasion requires, but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officers.

#### ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF  
BY-LAWS.

*Section 1.* These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

*Section 2.* Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association, shall be presented to the Executive Committee, previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent, and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read or published in the proceedings, without reading.

ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF  
MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office, for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person

shall be expelled or removed, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XV.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- I. Reading the minutes.
- II. Address of the President.
- III. Application for Membership.
- IV. Report of Officers and Committees.
- V. Election of Officers.
- VI. Miscellaneous business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Members.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS - 1879.

Adams, Henry Clay	Suspension Bridge
Aiken, Frank P.	Greenbush
Allsop, Robert G.	119 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
Ambler, Starr Hoyt	36 Vesey Street, New York
Armstrong, William Edward	28 Fulton Street, New York
Arnold, George H.	Cortland
Aspinall, Walter Albert	1147 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Austen, William J.	Oswego
Baker, Grenville M., M. D.	487 Manhattan Ave. Brooklyn.
Baldwin, Orville Delavan	Fredonia
Ballard, George S.	198 Genesee Street, Utica
Balser, Gustavus	137 Avenue B, New York
Bandorf, Joseph M.	8 North Pearl St., Albany
Barbarow, Samuel Merrigold	109 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Bassett, Francis Morgan	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Bastian, Gottlob	Dansville
Battelle, William Howard	Rochester
Becker, Charles Wallace	Amsterdam
Bedford, Peter Wendover	10 Gold Street, New York
Benjamin, Moses F.	Riverhead
Billings Erastus Clinton	Smyrna
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall	Arcade
Bishop, Francis Myron	Holley
Bissell, Emery Gilbert	Waterville
Bissell, John Gordon	Rome
Bissikummer, John W.	Utica
Blaikie, William	202 Genesee Street, Utica
Bodden, Robert	380 River Street, Troy
Bordwell, Ernest Richard	Penn Yan
Bourne, Henry Austin	297 Main St., Poughkeepsie
Boyd, Charles	Cold Spring
Boysen, Otto, M. D.	Buffalo
Branch, Washington Beebe	Waterloo
Brewster, Wadsworth J.	Hannibal
Brooks, George Washington	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Broughton, Albert James	64 Dominick Street, Rome
Broughton, Charles Henry	Whitehall
Brown, Charles Kimball	Deposit
Brown, George Richard	Poughkeepsie
Brown, Willet Lounsberry	13 South Salina St., Syracuse
Butler, Charles H.	176 West First Street, Oswego
Cameron, Donald Lochiel	155 Grand St., Brooklyn
Campbell, Frank E.	Red Creek
Campbell, Horace Wilson	84 Front Street, New York
Campbell, Moses Usher	Wolcott
Cassabeer, Henry Adolphus	333 Sixth Ave., New York
Castle, Frederick A., M. D.	102 E. 57 St., New York
Chapman, Isaac Close	111 Water Street, New York
Chubbuck, David John Hollis	45 Centre St., Binghamton
Chumar, Charles Henry	294 Court Street, Brooklyn
Church, Henry Clarence	Cooperstown
Clarke, Franklin	28 Wall Street, Kingston
Clarke, Frederick Joshua Rathborne	28 Wall St., Kingston

Clausius, Max.....	Buffalo
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany
Colen, James Austin.....	328 Court Street, Brooklyn
Comstock, Miles Chester.....	Utica
Condie, James.....	198 Ninth Avenue, New York
Cool, James Harris.....	Palmyra
Coulson, William.....	Buffalo
Cox, Robert Linton.....	Gouverneur
Cross, Daniel Herbert.....	Niagara Falls
Curran, Richard.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Cushman, Harry Curtis.....	376 Broadway, Albany
Dalton, Thomas Williams.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Darlington, James Augustus.....	326 Clinton Street, Buffalo
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.....	5 Chippewa St., Buffalo
Davis, Edward Hatch.....	81 State St., Rochester
DeForest, William P.....	5th Ave., cor Deane St., Brooklyn
DeGraff, David.....	Nyack
Deihl, Jacob William.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Deihl, John Philip.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Dennin, Charles.....	383 Court Street, Buffalo
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster St. New York
Douglass, Henry, Jr.....	68 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion
DuBois, William Larremore.....	Catskill
Dunbar, Seth Matterson.....	Baldwinsville
Dunning, Czar.....	158 Genese St., Utica
Dyer, Benjamin W.....	460 Fourth Ave., New York
Dykes, J. H.....	New Berlin
Eberhardt, John Henry.....	82 Canal St., New York
England, Charles Septimus.....	13 Clark Place, Utica
Evans, Robert Nesbitt.....	Turin
Ferguson, George Elliott.....	70 Madison Ave., Albany
Finch, Charles Leek.....	294 Court St., Brooklyn
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs
Fitch, William Emory.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta
Fox, Eli M. D.....	Mohawk
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	169 Sixth Ave., New York
Frohwein, Theobald.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Frohwein, Theobald Richard.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona
Funnell, Henry Theophilus.....	Huntington
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington Ave., Albany
Gardner, Robert Winslow.....	170 William St., New York
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady
Glatt, Theodore Martin.....	32 Chatham St., Utica
Goler, George Washington.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Goodale, Harvey Galusha.....	Jamaica
Gorham, John Ransom Jr.....	79 Water St., Newburgh
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls
Haas, G. Herman.....	38 E. Main St., Rochester
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville
Hamilton, Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Hauna, A. Jr.....	Fulton
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second Ave., New York

Hartz, Johann Daniel August.....	College Point
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main St., Rochester
Hays, David.....	207 Division St., New York
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall
Heidsingfelder, John C.....	864 Lexington Ave., New York
Heller, Theodore.....	1341 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	Tuckahoe
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey St., New York
Higgins, John.....	Watertord
Hodges, George Chubbuck .....	202 Genesee St., Utica
Holmes, Clay W.....	319 E. Water St., Elmira
Hoff, Richard Henry.....	Port Byron
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee St., Utica
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D.....	77 Eagle St., Albany
Hyler, William Henry... ..	Portchester
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton
Inness, George.....	University Place New York
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Jungmann, Julius. ....	1047 Third Ave., New York
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand St., New York
Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia St., Utica
Kersting, Rudolph (Life Member).....	Yonkers
Klein, Charles W.....	386 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Knapp, Frank Fiero.....	362 Hudson St., New York
Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty St., Bath
Knowlson, John Bainton.....	Arcade Building, Utica
Kress, Oscar.....	Broadway cor. 52d St., New York
Lefler, Cornelius Covert.....	44 Miller St., Utica
Livingston, Barent Van Buren.....	229 Grand St., Brooklyn
Lobstein, Jacob Frederick Daniel.....	Sag Harbor
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer.....	311 Main St., Buffalo
McElhenie, Thomas De Armond.....	259 Ryerson St., Brooklyn
McIntyre, Ewen.....	874 Broadway, New York
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda
McKane, B. Tracy.....	144 Spring St., New York
McMonagle De Witt Clinton.....	Middletown
MacMahan, Thomas Jackson... ..	142 Sixth Ave., New York
Metz, Hermann Hugo.....	297 East Houston St., New York
Metzger, John... ..	College Point
Michaelis, George.....	379 Broadway, Albany
Miller, George Yerrington.....	Luzerne
Miller, Robert McCleerty.....	Malone
Miller, Jason Gilbert.....	Gloversville
Murray, Douglas.....	White Plains
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	Owego
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second Ave. New York
Neergaard, William.....	1183 Broadway, New York
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Hornellsville
Newby, George, M. D., .....	1706 Broadway, New York
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union Ave., Brooklyn
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi
O'Brien, William Smith.....	35 W. Eagle St., Buffalo
Oatman, Le Roy S.....	Angola
Osmun, Charles Alvin.....	13 Seventh Ave., New York
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton
Packard, D. C.....	Watertown
Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren St., New York

Peck, Reuben N.....	Glens Falls
Penfold, Henry J.....	Angola
Pennock, George O.....	Oneida Square, Utica
Peters, Warren F.....	Hoosic Falls
Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	793 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Ray, Benjamin Franklin.....	Utica
Rieffenstahl, Julius.....	534 Main St., Buffalo
Rice, Charles.....	27 Great Jones St., New York
Rice, Edward Thomas....	Albany
Robinson, Frederick Charles.....	Spencerport
Robertson, Isaiah Blood.....	Amsterdam
Robertson Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville
Rodenbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo
Roy, James Staunton.....	Wappinger's Falls
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown
Rommell, Emanuel.....	Suspension Bridge
Rozezlawski, Augustus Josephus.....	U. S. R. S., Colorado
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evan's Mills
Rundel, Dwight Ford....	Little Valley
Sautter, Louis.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sawens, Willis . . . . .	138 Genesee St., Utica
Sayre, Edward Augustus . . . . .	461 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt st., New York
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.....	33 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown
Smith, Erricson Eugene.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville
Smith William Alfred.....	Richfield Springs
Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara St., Buffalo
Snyder, Ambrose Chancollor.....	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica
Still, Allen Henry.....	Rochester
Sweet, Fred. K.....	Lockport
Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor
Townsend, John DePeyster.....	Eagle St., Albany
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport
Turner, George H....	296 South Pearl St., Albany
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.....	397 Classon Ave., Brooklyn
Vinton, Charles E. M.....	Frankfort
Watson, James Tompkins.....	Clinton
Watson, William Jesse.....	Fulton
Wendler, Robert... .	404 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn
Whitehead, W. H . . . . .	Herkimer
Wilber, Chauncey Nathaniel.....	Otto



## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

UTICA, May 21 and 22, 1879.

*Albany*—H. B. Clement, H. B. Cushman, C. H. Gaus, A. B. Husted, M.D., G. Michaelis, L. Sautter, J. DeP. Townsend.

*Amsterdam*—I. B. Robertson.

*Arcade*—A. B. Bishop.

*Binghamton*—D. J. H. Chubbuck, A. J. Inloes.

*Brockport*—J. A. Tozier.

*Brooklyn*—G. M. Baker, M. D., C. H. Chumar, W. P. DeForest, C. L. Finch, B. V. B. Livingston, L. E. Nicot, L. J. Schlessinger.

*Buffalo*—M. Clausius, W. Coulsen, J. P. Diehl, C. M. Lyman, J. Rieffenstahl.

*Catskill*—W. L. Du Bois.

*Clinton*—J. T. Watson.

*Cooperstown*—S. Shumway.

*Cornwall*—P. P. Hazen.

*Dansville*—G. Bastian.

*Delhi*—F. L. Norton.

*Deposit*—C. K. Brown.

*Elmira*—C. W. Holmes.

*Fonda*—M. McIntyre.

*Fredonia*—O. D. Baldwin.

*Gloversville*—J. A. Miller.

*Hannibal*—W. J. Brewster.

*Ilion*—J. P. Ogden.

*Middletown*—W. H. Rogers.

*Mohawk*—E. Fox, M.D.

*New Berlin*—J. H. Dykes.

*New York*—S. H. Ambler, P. W. Bedford, F. A. Castle, M. D., D. Dick, R. W. Gardner, F. F. Knapp, T. J. Macmahan, E. McIntyre, G. S. Page, G. J. Seabury.

*Niagara*—H. E. Griffith.

*Oswego*—C. H. Butler.  
*Owego*—H. B. Napier.  
*Palmyra*—J. H. Cool.  
*Poughkeepsie*—H. A. Bourne.  
*Port Byron*—R. H. Hoff.  
*Pulaski*—G. W. Fuller.  
*Red Creek*—F. E. Campbell.  
*Richfield Springs*—W. A. Smith.  
*Rochester*—W. H. Batelle, E. H. Davis,  
 C. H. Haskin, A. H. Still.  
*Rome*—J. G. Bissell, A. J. Broughton.  
*Smyrna*—E. C. Billings.  
*Suspension Bridge*—E. Rommel.  
*Syracuse*—W. L. Brown, F. W. Dalton,  
 F. Hamilton.  
*Turin*—R. U. Evans.  
*Utica*—G. D. Ballard, J. V. Bissikummer,  
 W. Blaikie, M. C. Comstock, C. Dunning, T. M. Glatt,  
 G. C. Hodges, J. W. Howarth, J. D. Kellner,  
 J. B. Knowlson, B. F. Ray, W. Sawens.  
*Wappinger's Falls*—J. S. Roy.  
*Watertown*—D. C. Packard.  
*Waterville*—E. G. Bissell.  
*Whitehall*—C. H. Broughton.

This list is not complete, but contains all members  
 who registered their names on the roll.



(Give complete name.)

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of                      testify to his moral character, his skill as a practical Druggist and Pharmaceutist, and his professional probity and good standing, and they recommend him for membership in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

**ADDRESS.**

PROCEEDINGS  
—OF THE—  
NEW YORK STATE  
Pharmaceutical Association  
—AT THE—  
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,  
—HELD IN—  
SYRACUSE, MAY 19th and 20th, 1880.  
—ALSO THE—  
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS,  
PROPOSED PHARMACY LAW,  
AND  
ROLL OF MEMBERS.



# OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

1880-81.

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## *President.*

Prof. P. W. BEDFORD. . . . . New York.

## *Vice Presidents.*

GRENVILLE M. BAKER, M. D. . . . . Brooklyn.

FRANK HAMILTON. . . . . Syracuse.

HENRY B. NAPIER. . . . . Owego.

## *Secretary.*

CLAY W. HOLMES. . . . . (319 E. Water St.) Elmira.

## *Assistant Secretary.*

R. K. SMITHER. . . . . (585 Niagara St.) Buffalo.

## *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM BLAIKIE. . . . . (202 Genesee St.) Utica.

## *Executive Committee.*

WILLET L. BROWN. . . . . Syracuse.

FRANK L. NORTON. . . . . Delhi.

CLARK Z. OTIS. . . . . Binghamton.

## *Delegates to the 28th Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Saratoga Springs, September 14th, 1880.*

LOUIS E. NICOT. . . . . Brooklyn.

EDWARD S. DAWSON JR. . . . . Syracuse.

CHARLES H. GAUS. . . . . Albany.

CHARLES J. POWERS. . . . . Syracuse.

ALFRED J. INLOES. . . . . Binghamton.

## *Committee on Trade Interests.*

GEORGE H. ARNOLD. . . . . Cortland.

JOHN W. HOWARTH. . . . . Utica.

HENRY A. BOURNE. . . . . Poughkeepsie.

## *Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.*

RICHARD K. SMITHER. . . . . Buffalo.

G. HERMAN HAASS. . . . . Rochester.

LEWIS HUNT. . . . . Auburn.

## *Committee on Pharmacy Law.*

HENRY B. NAPIER. . . . . Owego.

JULIUS RIEFFENSTAHL. . . . . Buffalo.

GRENVILLE M. BAKER, M. D., . . . . Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN F. RAY. . . . . Utica.

WILLET L. BROWN. . . . . Syracuse.





## PREFATORY NOTE.

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The Second Annual Meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association attracted a much larger attendance than the initial meeting of the year previous.

The several Committees met on the preceding day in order that the members might the more thoroughly discuss the topics embraced in their reports.

We record with great pleasure, the harmony and entire unanimity which characterized the entire proceedings of the meeting; and specially call attention to the fact that with the fullest freedom of discussion each section of the Pharmacy law was adopted with *every vote* in the affirmative.

It is a matter of regret that owing to the failure of some members present to register their names, the Executive Committee are unable to present a perfect roll of members in attendance.

The report of our proceedings has been published more complete than of the preceding year, as it was thought important that the discussions on the Pharmacy bill should be fully recorded. While this has greatly increased the cost of publication, the committee feel that they are justified in pursuing this course.

At the close of the minutes will be found a supplementary report of the Secretary, alluding to some matters which does not come within the province of this Committee.

The Executive Committee have decided to distribute this Report of the Proceedings of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to numerous druggists of this State who are not members, and sincerely trust that they will appreciate the efforts made in the advancement of our calling, and will aid not only in securing favorable legislation, but also by joining the membership of this Association when they next meet in Buffalo in May, 1881.

WILLET L. BROWN, Syracuse,  
FRANK L. NORTON, Delhi,  
CLARK Z. OTIS, Binghamton,

*Executive Committee.*

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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In Article IV. To change the title of "Assistant Secretary" to "Local Secretary."

In Article V, Section 2. Omit the words "with the aid of the Assistant Secretary." To the same Section add as follows: "The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next Annual Meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any local committee in making arrangements for the Annual Meeting, and he shall have the custody of specimens, papers and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting."

An amendment was offered by R. W. Gardner: "To amend Article VII, by substituting the word "second" Wednesday and Thursday of May, in place of "third" Wednesday and Thursday of May."

An amendment was offered by L. E. Nicot, amending the same section so that it shall read "the third Wednesday and Thursday of June."

An amendment offered by G. H. Arnold, amending the same section, so that it shall read "the third Tuesday and Wednesday in May."

These amendments will be acted upon at the next annual meeting.

NEW YORK STATE  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

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CHASE'S MUSIC HALL,  
SYRACUSE, MAY 19TH, 1880.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. Prof. BEDFORD called the meeting to order, with the following remarks:

*Gentlemen:* In pursuance of the notice issued, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association is now called to order.

I am very glad to see such a large attendance of members of the Association who have gathered from all parts of our State at this Second Annual Meeting.

I congratulate the Association that it has so many active, working members, and I have every reason to believe that the meeting we are now inaugurating, will be one which shall be an unqualified success—a pleasant gathering, with good results.

The next thing in the order of business is the reading of the minutes.

Mr. BROWN, of Deposit, moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, as they are all in print, and the members of the Association have received them.

Motion seconded; and carried.

Prof. BEDFORD introduced the Hon. FRANCOIS HENDRICKS Mayor of Syracuse, who came forward amidst applause, and spoke as follows :

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :* I have been invited by your local Committee to extend the welcome of our city. I gladly assented to this request, and I cordially welcome you. I am pleased to see so many members of your Association present to-day. This interchange of ideas and experiences will be a benefit not only to yourselves, but to the public at large. Whatever will increase and enlarge your efficiency and knowledge, contributes to the public welfare.

In the sale of Druggists' supplies, I believe our city ranks, in this State, next to New York city. If this be so, we have an interest in your success as an Association. We recognize the compliment to us in choosing Syracuse as the place of your second annual meeting. We will do all we can to make your visit a pleasant one.

In behalf of our citizens, I tender you the welcome of our city. I trust that your meeting will be one of profit. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN :—The Medical Fraternity is one that is closely allied to us, not only in business, but in sympathy. As a representative of the Medical Fraternity of Syracuse, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. H. D. Didama.

DR. DIDAMA spoke as follows :

*Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association:—*

The physicians of Onondaga county welcome you to Syracuse. I. Because you are members of the ancient and honorable fraternity.

You were established when the site of Troy was part and parcel of a howling wilderness.

You were flourishing, like the tree from which Bay Rum is extracted, when Romulus and Remus were innoculating their infant constitutions with lupus.

You antedate the Pyramids. You are more ancient than the Golden Fleece ; older than Methusaleh himself. Indeed, your origin is prehistoric.

In the earliest records you are mentioned as perfumers and confectioners.

The first recorded prescription which you put up, and which you were forbidden to furnish except to the original prescriber, is this :

Myrrh.  
Cassia, of each 34 lbs.  
Sweet Cinnamon.  
Sweet Calamus, of each 17 lbs.  
Olive Oil, 1 Gallon.  
Mix according to art.

More than two thousand years ago, the sacred writer, after very properly exhorting the people to "Honor a physician with the honor due unto him: for the Lord hath created him," pays your fraternity this well merited compliment: "The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them." "Of such doth the apothecary make a confection; and of his works there is no end; and from him is peace all over the earth." (Apocrypha.)

Heathen Rome managed to get along six hundred years without a physician; but there never was a time when the corner drug store, with its stunning array of bright red and blue bottles in the window, did not arrest the step of the wayfarer thirsting for soda water or aching for paregoric. Physicians might be dispensed with, but medicines must be dispensed.

2. We welcome you because at one time you belonged to the tribe of doctors.

Less than two hundred years ago that high scientific authority, the House of Lords, sagaciously decided that it was the duty of the apothecary not only to compound and dispense, but to prescribe medicines.

The artisan who made the mariner's compass, was not presumed to be a good sailor. The cutler who polished the surgeon's knives, was not required to perform amputations. But the apothecary was expected, from constant and familiar association with drugs, to absorb through his nostrils and the pores of his skin not only a knowledge of physical properties, but diagnostic skill as well.

3. We welcome you because, whatever your forefathers and innumerable grandfathers did, you are no longer mere venders of nostrums and drugs of whose composition and nature you know nothing.

You are ancient, but not antiquated. You now have your schools of Pharmacy, and you are coming to frown down, as you should, all upstarts who rush into the drug business without the least knowledge of chemistry or pharmaceutical manipulations; who can't read a latin prescription to save their miserable lives, and who jeopard the miserable lives of all patients who trust them to put up even the plainest English recipes.

You are the efficient helpmates of our profession. You sell medicated syrups, but you do not recommend them. You prepare pills and potions, but you never prescribe them. You consent to vend the belauded and infallible panaceas which sharpers make for flats to take—and the race of flats, unlike that of Hanlan and Courtney, always comes off promptly and never ends—but you do not endorse the nostrum, nor the sharper who indites, nor the jolly flat who signs the invariable and veracious certificate: that after all the very best doctors had given him up, as utterly beyond hope of even the slight-

est alleviation, six small bottles of the "Soul Regenerator and Body Rejuvenator" brought him up from the gate of death and the jaws of perdition, and put *mens sana in corpore sano*, or words of like inspiriting import.

Your own business you mean to understand and advance to perfection, as the many magnificent specimens which you exhibit here amply demonstrate. But you take care not to meddle with a business which you have not studied, and which consequently, you do not comprehend. And so we give you the heartiest greeting.

We trust that your meetings will be profitable and pleasant. We join the Mayor in bidding you welcome to a live city, beautiful for situation, from surrounding hill-tops you can obtain views which will be a joy forever.

You may notice that no signs indicate the melodious names of our delightful streets; but the omnipresent gamin is willing to furnish information cheap, if not always accurate.

Strangers observe that we have but few lamp-posts, with economical three-foot burners; but, luckily, the moon is now approaching her full, and then the light of your genial countenances will more than illuminate the gloomiest of our avenues and alleys.

You may remark that a thick coating of dirt conceals our pavements; but we can assure you that the patent street sweepers stir it up every month or so, preventing stagnation and filling the air with dense clouds of fragrant and salubrious dust. And then you know that a carpet of dirt is handy to muffle that fearful rattle and rumble of carts in the streets which might disturb your meditations. There are spots on the sun—even Vennor will admit this; why should Syracuse be required to be immaculate?

We welcome you to our stores, our factories, our public buildings, our efficient Fire Department—especially the Chemical of Commissioner White—our orphan asylums, our penitentiary, our hospitals, our salt works.

We have brought, at fabulous cost, the only Barnum, with his "greatest show on earth," to instruct you by day, and the still more unique Dundreary to amuse you at night. Our excellent hotels are open at all seasonable hours. If you are sick, or in the lock-up, we will visit you and administer ample doses of your own delightful medicines. We extend to you warm hands; we grapple you to our hearts with hooks of steel [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN:—I am sure we have listened with much pleasure to this warm greeting of Dr. Didama; but there is still another left us. On behalf of the drug fraternity of Syracuse, allow me to introduce to you Mr. Chas. Hubbard. [Applause.]

MR. HUBBARD said :

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

It is a very pleasant duty, that which has been assigned to me by our local committee, of extending to you a few words of welcome in behalf of the druggists of our city. *Pleasant*, because when we say we are glad to see you, we say it with all our hearts.

We feel that you have honored us in choosing Syracuse as the place of your deliberations, and we shall try to give you no reason to regret having made such choice.

We are none of us rich, if you judge us by the amount of money at our command ; but if you will count good feeling as assets, you will find every one of us a millionaire. The truth is, competition is too sharp to admit of large profits ; but while none of us will leave a stone unturned to capture a customer fairly from a competitor, socially we are on the best of terms.

A very pleasant feature of this gathering is that it affords an opportunity of our meeting and taking by the hand many with whom we have had pleasant business relations for years, yet until now have never met face to face. As you meet us individually or collectively, we trust we shall convince you of our appreciation of your coming, and that when you return to your several homes, you will recall these days with a great deal of pleasure.

Should you wish to visit our wholesale stores, on Clinton Street, you will find a *Potter*, who, with his hearty greeting and ready humor will at once mould you to his wishes. On Genesee Street, do not hesitate, even if you see *Snow* on the door ; you will find the warm reception of the proprietor contrasting strongly with his name. On Salina Street, you will find one *Moore*, who with his cordial grasp of the hand and words of welcome will make you at home at once.

I will not take your valuable time by speaking individually of our twenty-five or more retail stores, only inviting you to visit them all, promising that you will not regret it.

I will close by again extending to you a most hearty welcome, and trust all our deliberations may be in the greatest harmony, and result not only in general good feeling, but bind our association more closely in all matters in which we have a common interest. [Applause.]

The Chairman responded to the remarks of Mayor Hendricks, as follows :

Mr. Mayor, we have listened with delight to your remarks, tendering to us the hospitality of your city. We are here in attendance from nearly every section of the State ; a gathering that commends itself to those who are members of this organization, as well as to those not in the organization itself.

We very cordially accept your congratulations, and thank you for your kind words and expressions, and hope to show by our attention to business, as well as by the acceptance of the kind invitation given us, that we appreciate your welcome to us. [Applause.]

I will ask Dr. Husted, of Albany, to respond to the remarks of Dr. Didama.

Dr. HUESTED spoke as follows:

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

I know that you will endorse me when I say that we return our most hearty thanks to Dr. DIDAMA, and the physicians of Syracuse, through Dr. DIDAMA, for his words of welcome to your city. The physicians and pharmacutists I have considered, were very like brothers; but still I had considered, till the address of Dr. DIDAMA, that the pharmacist was the younger brother of the two. But I do not know but we might claim they were twins, according to his address. Still I cannot but feel that the pharmacist is rather the outgrowth of the physician himself, and that the physician is undoubtedly the older of the two. Yet we feel that the pharmacist is approaching his majority, and becoming worthy even of some consideration from the people. (Applause.) We also feel that the physician looks upon the pharmacist as a worthy partner in his profession. The relations of the two are mutual and closely allied, and have the same ends in view. It is unnecessary for me to state the objects of this organization. Those are set forth in our Constitution and Report of Proceedings for last year. As yet we have accomplished but a small portion of our work; still it is well under way, and I feel confident that the future will bear fruits of which we shall not be ashamed. [Applause.]

In conclusion, I would offer the following resolution:

*Resolved:* That this Association extend a cordial invitation to the Physicians of Syracuse and vicinity, the Professors of the Medical Department of Syracuse University, and to Dr. H. A. Englehardt, to attend the meetings of this convention, and that the courtesies of the floor be accorded to them.

THE CHAIRMAN:—Gentlemen, you have listened to the remarks of Dr. Husted in response to Dr. Didama. The closing words contain a resolution. "That the courtesies of this floor be extended to the physicians of Syracuse and vicinity, to the Professors of the Medical Department of Syracuse University, and to Professor Englehardt of the Salt Works.

Motion seconded, and carried.



THE CHAIRMAN :—We have listened also to the remarks of Mr. Chas. Hubbard, extending a welcome on behalf of the druggists of Syracuse to the members of this Association. I will call on Mr. W. P. De Forest, of Brooklyn, to respond, on behalf of the members of this Association.

MR. DE FOREST said :—

*Mr. President.*

For the welcome he has extended to us to-day, we thank him. We are strangers in a strange land. We are away from our homes. It was with peculiar satisfaction when I arrived here yesterday, that I was received by the committee of these druggists of Syracuse. I believe that when Mr. Hubbard said in his address of welcome that we were welcome, that he really did mean it. We believe he really did mean it, because wherever we go throughout this place and meet a druggist and show our badge, we are at once received cordially. We believe it because we see evidences of it, of their regard and of their welcome ; the fine display of drugs that we find on the floor above ; these beautiful floral decorations, and that mortar and pestle, emblem of our trade, that stands before you.

Now, gentlemen, we have heard several addresses ; and we have the more important address to hear from our president. I think I have said enough. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN :

The order of business provided by our Constitution calls next for the President's address. I wish, however, before that, to make some announcements. You are cordially invited to visit the Idiot Asylum at Geddes, at any time during the day. You will understand that this invitation is cordially extended to all members of this association to visit at any time, at their own convenience, to-day or to-morrow.

*New York State Pharmaceutical Association ;*

“Understanding that a meeting of your Society is to be held in this city, we should be pleased to have you call and examine the process of the manufacture of ale and beer.”

This invitation is extended by the Greenway Brewing Company.

There is also a very cordial invitation extended by the salt manufacturers of this city to visit the salt works, to-morrow afternoon; and this invitation is extended to members and their ladies.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, carriages will be provided for the ladies only, and escorted by the ladies of Syracuse, they will have an opportunity to see something of the city.

The druggists of Syracuse extend a most cordial invitation to the members of this Association and their ladies to meet them at a banquet, to be given at the Hotel Burns, to-morrow evening at 9:30.

The invitations from the Greenway Brewing Company and from the Idiot Asylum are before you, as is also the invitation extended by the druggists of Syracuse, and the invitation to visit the salt works. What is your pleasure?

It was moved that the invitations be received with thanks.

Motion seconded, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The next business will be the annual report of the President.

VICE-PRESIDENT RAY, of Utica in the Chair.

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

The Constitution of this Association defines that your President "shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association, suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office." Let me then first congratulate this organization upon the success and harmony which characterized its initial meeting, and which has manifested itself in the excellent work which has been accomplished since we met in Utica a year ago.

That meeting was occupied mainly with the necessary details of organizing a new body, in which the majority of those in attendance were strangers to each other. That work was done so well, that I have but little to suggest in the way of amending or altering the Constitution or By-Laws. The Executive Committee issued the printed report of the proceedings of that meeting with promptness, and the pamphlet is a credit to them. For some errors in the typography which should not have occurred, your presiding officer

is in fault; as he undertook to correct proof, and in a few instances, errors marked for correction seem to have been overlooked.

In issuing the "proceedings" with each copy was enclosed a chart illustrative of the metric system, as an aid to those who might desire to acquaint themselves with this (to many a) new system, and, as an adjunct to the remarks made at the Utica meeting. The expense of the charts was borne by the Association, and was comparatively trifling. A pamphlet giving the doses in the metrical system of most of the medicines in common use, and also some valuable information on the subject was also sent to each member of the Association.

The Executive Committee have in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. R. W. Gardner, procured an act of incorporation under the general law of the State, so that we may now be regarded as a sound and thoroughly organized and incorporated body. The date of the act of incorporation is September 19, 1879.

Your Executive Committee have also secured a Seal for the Association, and having decided upon a suitable form of Certificate of Membership, they have been issued to all members who have made application.

Your Secretaries have attended to their duties in a commendable manner, and with alacrity. Your Treasurer has been very successful in the result of his receipts, for which thanks are due mainly to the members themselves, who have responded with a promptness not usual in such organizations. I hope you will continue in well doing; that is, to pay promptly. Your Treasurer's report will give you a cheerful outlook for the future, as we have no debts, and a good balance on hand. He will present the facts in his report.

The delegates (appointed by the presiding officer, and confirmed by your action,) who were to attend the 27th annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Indianapolis, in September last, were represented by only one of those who were named. Four other members of this Association were present, Mess. H. E. Griffith, R. W. Gardner, J. Jungman, and P. W. Bedford. A report of the delegates will be presented by Mr. Blaikie.

The next Annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be held September 14th, at Saratoga Springs, a place so convenient that I sincerely trust instead of a Committee of three it will in the broadest sense be attended by a Committee of the whole.

The Committee on Trade Interests will have some topics to lay before you, which, it is hoped will meet with due consideration.

The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries will present a report through Mr. DeForest, the acting chairman of that Committee.

The Committee on Pharmacy Law, will doubtless bring before you the most important business of this second annual gathering of New York Pharmacutists.

From the frequent correspondence which has been necessary between the members of that committee and myself, I know that

they have earnestly tried to prepare a form of a law which should secure the approbation of the members of this Association.

Of this I shall have occasion to speak in another part of this communication.

Having now given the general outline of what has been done by the officers of that Association, there is but little more for me to add on this point.

The "proceedings" of the Utica meeting having been printed in New York, they were sent directly to the members from that city.

About four hundred other copies of the proceedings were distributed at the same time, mainly to druggists in this State who were not members, and a number were sent to Libraries, and various Scientific Societies.

The operations of the Association having now been laid before you, let me state what is being accomplished in a similar way in other States.

In May last, a Pharmaceutical Association was organized in Texas, and have already held their second annual meeting.

In September, the Druggists of Ohio, assembled in Cleveland and perfected a successful organization, and this day, like ourselves, are holding their second annual meeting.

In February last, the Druggists of Iowa assembled in Des Moines, and after an enthusiastic preliminary meeting, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, and made themselves a permanent organization. In the case of the latter association the general rule was reversed, and instead of a Pharmacy Law being the result of the Association, a Pharmacy Law was threatened, which was not acceptable nor just, and the druggists of Iowa were mainly aroused by the efforts of Mr. G. H. Schaeffer to organize and prepare a better law as a substitute. With a most remarkable result was this attended; for the new Association agreed upon a reasonable law, reported it to their State Legislature, secured its passage, and already they have a State Board of Pharmacy who have ere this met to begin the work assigned them. I trust that in our efforts to secure State Legislation we may be as harmonious, persistent and successful.

At the opening session of our meeting last year and just when we were about to begin our discussion on permanent organization, we were recipients of telegrams from the Kentucky and New Jersey Pharmaceutical Associations.

These Associations are in session to day, the former in Owensburg, Ky., the latter at Jersey City, N. J.

Remembering the pleasure the telegrams gave us when received from these bodies, I forwarded a congratulation to the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association. It was received just at the moment they had completed their organization and were about to place the

President in the chair. I am glad to know that its reception was with enthusiasm.

In Davenport, Iowa, a County Pharmaceutical Society has been organized with success.

In our own State, a County Pharmaceutical Organization has been effected in Monroe County, and a local organization at Saratoga Springs. Before the latter body, a series of interesting lectures have been given by the Pharmacists of Saratoga, and the examination of the students at the close was exceedingly satisfactory.

The recent event of greatest congratulation to the pharmaceutical profession of our land, is the Convention for Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 1870, the delegates accredited to this Convention assembled in Washington, on Wednesday, May 5. Sixty-one delegates were present, of whom twenty-four were representatives from Colleges of Pharmacy, the remaining forty-one representing Medical Colleges and Societies.

The deliberations continued during two days, and resulted in the selection of an excellent working committee to prepare and publish the United States Pharmacopœia. The committee are Charles Rice, Chairman; P. W. Bedford, Secretary; T. Doliber, Treasurer; the other members being R. Amory, M. D., E. S. Wood, M. D., G. F. H. Markoe, E. R. Squibb, M. D., H. G. Piffard, M. D., Lawrence Johnson, M. D., F. A. Castle, M. D., J. M. Maisch, J. P. Remington, A. B. Taylor, T. G. Wormley, M. D., W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D., L. Dohme, D. L. Huntington, M. D., B. F. Gibbs, M. D., W. S. Taylor, H. B. Parsons, O. Oldberg, T. F. Wood, M. D., C. L. Diehl, J. F. Judge, M. D., O. A. Wall, M. D. Of these, fourteen are Pharmacists, three are Chemists, and eight are physicians.

The preliminary committee, as well as the Convention, adopted almost entirely the general principles and suggestions contained in the report made by a committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, which report, by special provision, had been printed and distributed in advance of the Convention. We may, therefore, confidently look to an improved Pharmacopœia, and that it will be furnished more speedily than was its predecessor.

There were present at the Pharmacopœial Convention, seven members of this Association: Charles Rice, Dr. F. A. Castle, P. W. Bedford, of New York, and Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, were delegates accredited by organizations entitled to representation. Ewen McIntyre, of New York, L. E. Nicot and W. P. DeForest of Brooklyn, were present as spectators.

In connection with this subject let me state, that at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the report made by

the Chairman of the Committee on Revision was presented in manuscript and considerable portions of it were read. It seemed to be of such intrinsic merit, that after some discussion, it was resolved to print it, provided funds could be procured for that special purpose from Colleges of Pharmacy and other representative organizations that were interested in this subject. The N.Y. College of Pharmacy at once pledged itself for fifty dollars and your presiding officer pledged this Association for twenty-five dollars, and afterwards, nearly every other College and State organization did likewise. Your President hopes that you will confirm his action by approval of his expenditure, which, though at the time was irregular, yet seemed eminently proper.

This Association received from the Committee who published the report, twenty-five copies, and they were distributed at the earliest opportunity.

The Report is pronounced by all who have carefully looked it over, a most valuable contribution to the literature of the day.

I have already alluded to the fact that the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet next September at Saratoga Springs. Among the volumes to be seen in the adjoining room will be found the annual reports complete from its organization. I hope the members will look them over as opportunity may offer. I also would state that having been a member of that Association since 1858, and having attended every meeting since that date but two, (1866 and 1878,), I can testify to its value and the immense good it has done in advancing Pharmacy in our land. Its annual volumes are a treasury of knowledge, far more valuable than can be obtained in any other way for so limited an expenditure as its annual dues, and I most earnestly advocate that the members of this Association do also become members of the parent organization.

During the past year several efforts have been made to introduce into the legislature of this state bills relative to Pharmacy and those who deal in medicines. They may be stated as follows:

"A bill to regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in this State."

This bill was a compilation of various laws that have been enacted at different times and is far from a satisfactory enactment. The bill lies dormant, and is not likely to ever become a law.

Your presiding officer requested the Executive Committee to wait upon the Judiciary Committee at Albany and express their views on the subject. Mr. L. E. Nicot, Dr. G. M. Baker, and W. P. DeForest, of Brooklyn, Mr. Wm. Blaikie, of Utica, Dr. A. B. Husted and C. H. Gaus, of Albany, called upon the Committee and had an interview which undoubtedly has had a favorable effect in preventing any action in its favor.

A bill introduced by W. W. Astor, of New York city, (No. 113.)

This bill is a modification of the poison law now in force in

New York, so far as it gives schedules of poisons, which cannot be sold without registration in a book and the name of both purchaser and seller must be entered; but in addition to this, the said poison *must* be put in a triangular, or prism-shaped bottle, and no other, and if these bottles are filled with any other than said poisons, it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. The bill progressed favorably but at last accounts it was likely to be itself poisoned.

The third bill was one affecting only the counties of New York and Kings, and related to the sale of liquors by druggists.

The fourth bill was introduced as a measure to prevent and punish "home adulterations." This is really a serious matter which should be curbed by legal measures. Those who will adulterate the food we eat and the medicine on which we depend to restore the sick to health, are deserving of severe punishment. The laws of the National Government protect the whole land in so far as they are faithfully carried out, by decreeing that articles which are fraudulently weakened or adulterated shall not be entered through the customs service, and they must be exported or destroyed. Not a month passes but this is carried into effect, and drugs at the various custom houses are returned to countries from which they were sent, or they are destroyed by fire by the officials. But no national law can reach "home adulteration" Some reasonable law should be enacted which should punish the adulterator, and they who *knowingly* sell adulterated drugs. The difficulty in my mind seems to be, how to protect the seller of an article which he believes to be pure, or of a reliable quality, and finds out, perhaps too late, that he himself has been deceived.

This has been the source of endless trouble and litigation in England, where a strict law and its strict interpretation has given trouble to many of the retail dealers in medicine.

Another law of a more agreeable character has been passed by the present legislature. By this law "a licensed pharmacist or pharmacist while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood," is *exempted from jury duty*.

This law, however, is of little avail to those who are outside of New York and Brooklyn, unless they are graduates of a College of Pharmacy, or have passed an examination before some Board of Pharmacy. When we shall have secured a State Board of Pharmacy it will be a boon to some of the members of this organization, as those who pass an examination before this Board are, under this law, exempt from serving as jurors.

I come now to place before you some views as to the desirability of a Pharmacy Law for this State.

*First:*—Its necessity. Unless we secure the passage of a suitable law, the Legislature will adopt one themselves. It is then

the simple question of shall we be the movers in the matter, or shall we remain passive and then have to submit to whatever may be placed upon us?

*Second:—*Its scope. It should be lenient, and yet just. Those laws which may suit cities, are not adapted for a whole State, and those which compel a person to jeopardize his fortune, are not just.

*Third:—*Its enactment. It should not be made a gift in the power of political officials or paid spies.

The action of this Association at this time should be to harmoniously unite upon some plan by which in the future we shall secure better educated men in the business, and to place such safe-guards that errors, accidents and negligence cannot readily occur, that the public may be secure, and he who handles articles which may, when wrongly used, act dangerously, be so careful that risk of life is reduced to a minimum.

We may honestly differ in our views on this very important subject, and I earnestly ask you all to give it careful thought. Let not your own views be so biased that you cannot see the good in others explanations, and remember that prolonged discussions on trivial points, consume precious time.

The main features of a State Pharmacy Law should be to recognize every legitimate dealer in drugs and medicines now in business, and permit him to continue it by simple registration within the period mentioned in the act. *Registration should be annual.*

That no person in future shall open a store for the sale of drugs and medicines until he has passed an examination before a Board of Pharmacy, and obtained a certificate of proficiency, or he is a graduate of a College of Pharmacy.

That all clerks who have been in the business over two years be registered as Licensed Assistants, and must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Pharmacy, before they can open business on their own account.

That a State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected by the members of this Association, and not by political appointment.

Such regulations should be introduced in the text of the bill as would render it unnecessary either for the Board of Pharmacy to travel to all parts of the State, and on the other hand to obviate the necessity of applicants from all parts of the State being obliged to assemble at one given place for examination.

This could be accomplished by authorizing the Board of Pharmacy to name local Secretaries in convenient portions of the State in order to assist them in examination of candidates.

The compensation of the Board of Pharmacy should not be extravagant, neither should they be asked to perform such work (as is done in New York city), without remuneration.



The law should contain some special enactment relative to the sale of specified poisons, as to their registration and the conditions of their sale.

A plain, reasonable, but effective clause, should be inserted relative to the crime of adulterating intentionally, or by willful carelessness, or ignorantly preparing medicines so that they are deteriorated in quality. It should be made a punishable crime, and some just method of securing the conviction and punishment of the willful offender should be added.

I cannot but repeat my request that we shall discuss this important bill with deliberation, yet not wasting time on minor details. We should avoid personalities and our efforts one and all be to secure a just and commendable law.

Let me add that in fully one-half the States of our Union such laws exist, and in the volumes of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be found copies of them.

There are a few suggestions I have to offer as to our Constitution and By-Laws.

I would suggest the change of the Order of Business so that the election of officers comes near the *close* of the annual meeting.

It was so reported by the committee last year when we organized, but mainly at my own suggestion it was placed in the order of business so that it would be more likely to occur at the beginning of the business of the second sitting.

The reason I suggest for deferring the election until the latter part of the Annual meeting is, that the officers elected are at times likely to be those who are not conversant with the work that is to come before the annual meeting, and cannot prepare themselves so quickly as the necessity demands, while having the work of the year, that is from the closing session, (when usually but little unfinished business remains to be transacted) until the next annual meeting, they come fully prepared for the business of the meeting. From my brief experience of the past year I am led to heartily commend the change I have thus explained.

I also recommend the change of Assistant Secretary to Local Secretary. In this case I follow the precedent of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and would suggest the insertion of a new paragraph to Section 2, Article 5.

This paragraph might be almost identical with that of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and would then meet our wants much better than the office as it now stands. I make this suggestion based on the experience of the present meeting. In order to secure proper attention to those details which always belong to such a gathering as this, it was found necessary to have the co-operation of members who were in this city. Your presiding officer requested Mr. Willet L. Brown and Frank Hamilton to act as a local committee to

make suitable arrangements, and for what has been done for our comfort on this occasion we are mainly indebted to them. They have had noble co-operation from the Syracuse brethren.

I would also suggest the propriety of naming delegates to attend the Conventions of Pharmaceutical Associations in adjacent States. In October last, it was my privilege to attend the annual meetings of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association at Burlington, the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association at Manchester, and the quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association at Providence. I met with a most cordial reception. I think it would be wise to request or appoint some representative of this Association to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at Allentown, Pa., in the month of June. If there are members who can attend the meeting of the Vermont Association in October, and the Connecticut Association in February next, it would be well that such persons should name it to your next presiding officer, and they be furnished with proper credentials.

It would be well for the Association to adopt some By-Law relative to Exhibits at our annual meetings, and thereby express their preferences as to what may be exhibited and what it is desirable to exclude.

During the year past there has been removed from us one whom we met for the first and last time at the Utica meeting.

Dr. David John Hollis Chubbuck of Binghamton, son of the late Dr. John Chubbuck, died at his residence this morning, (February 2, 1880,) aged 57 years. Dr. Chubbuck was one of the oldest merchants, in Bimghamton having done business at No. 45 Court Street for thirty-five years continuously, succeeding the firm of Trivett & Chubbuck. The Doctor was one of the best known of our business men, and for years esteemed, as successful and prominent in monetary matters; he was a graduate of an Eastern Medical College, but seldom practiced, devoting the whole of his attention to his business, and at one time nearly controlled the trade in this place. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, a firm and true friend; domestic in his nature passing all time not devoted to his business, in the midst of his pleasant family circle.

Herman Hugo Metz of New York City, died recently of Bright's disease. Particulars have not reached your presiding officer.

In presenting this report of the operations of the Association, and such suggestions as have occurred to me relative to the immediate business that seems to be before us on this occasion, I have taken quite as much of your time as should be employed for this purpose, and have had entirely to neglect some topics on which I would have been glad to speak.

The immediate objects to be attained at this meeting seem to be paramount to those of science, and our sojourn together too brief for all that might be desirable to discuss, did time permit.

I wish sincerely to thank my associate officers my *confreres* on the committees, and the members for their uniform courtesy, and for the willing aid given for the work of the Association.

I trust that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association may be the particular bright star in the pharmaceutical future, and ever wear the motto "Excelsior."

Dr. HUESTED, of Albany: I move that the thanks of the Association be tendered to our worthy President, Prof. Bedford, for his able address, and that it be published in our annual report; and also that a committee be appointed to consider the suggestions contained in the address.

Vice-President RAY put the motion and declared it carried.

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport: As New Jersey, Ohio and Kentucky meet in Pharmaceutical Convention to-day, I move that this Association instruct our President to telegraph our congratulations.

Motion adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I will name as the committee to consider the suggestions of the President's address, Dr. Husted, of Albany; J. A. Miller, of Gloversville; and W. H. Battelle, of Rochester.

Prof. BEDFORD resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN: The next business in order should be the report of the Executive Committee on Applications for Membership, L. E. Nicot, Chairman.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I would like to ask if the telegram from the Iowa Association has not been forgotten?

The CHAIRMAN: It is directed personally to the President; but it is intended, of course, for the Association.

"Fraternal Greeting. Hoping you will harmonize all interests to secure a good pharmacy law. One good effort is worth fifty indifferent ones.

G. H. SCHAEFER,

President Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association.

The telegram does not need a reply, because the Association is not in session; but is simply a matter of courtesy, I presume, on account of one sent to that Association by your President when they were in session.

Mr. Nicor then read the names of seventy-one applicants, and said:

Mr. Chairman—I simply report the names as applications for admission, and I think the proper course would be to refer them, and allow any member to make objections, if there are any, and report at the next session.

The CHAIRMAN: The object of this part of the constitution is that the Executive Committee report the names at one sitting; if members present have objections to any name that has been read, they present it to the Executive Committee. If there are no objections made to any name, the Executive Committee report favorably at the next meeting, and they are at once ballotted for. If any gentleman present knows of any name as being that of a person who is unsuitable for membership, he is to confer with the Chairman of that Committee. He is not to arise in open meeting, and say: "I object to such and such a person." He should go to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and state his objection. The Executive Committee then inquire into it. They may lay aside that name for the time being; and if there are no objections presented at the next session, they may then bring up their report, and report favorably upon all names not objected to, and they may be at once ballotted for. I think that makes the matter plain. It requires no other action than the reading of the names at this time.

The next business in order would be the calling for the reports of officers and committees; and they may be read by title, and referred to the afternoon session, if so ordered.

Mr. NILOT : I move that course be taken.

Seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN : The report of the Secretary will be in order.

The Secretary reported by title, as did also the Treasurer, and the Chairman of the several Committees.

The CHAIRMAN : I desire to call your attention to one thing, which requires unanimous consent, and that is that no by-law shall be suspended without unanimous consent of all the members present. The rules of the "order of business" are a portion of the by-laws. The election of members stands here as the eighth article, or the last of the order of business. It is desirable for many reasons that those present, who are to be elected, should be elected at the afternoon sitting, as one of the first matters of business. It can only be done by unanimous consent.

It seems hardly right for those who are here in attendance at this meeting, who are to become members, should not also participate in the proceedings of the association ; and I therefore ask the unanimous consent of the members present, that the order of business be changed, and that we now order that the election of members be the first business of the afternoon session.

Will some one make a motion to that effect.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi, moved that the first order of business of this afternoon session be the election of members.

Motion seconded, and carried unanimously.

It was moved that the reading of the Pharmacy Law and its discussion be the first business of the session tomorrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Seconded and carried.

The next business on our list, or order of business is the election of officers ; but I suggest that if there is anything that can be properly called before that, that the election be deferred for the present.

MR. DE FOREST: I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

Seconded and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: There have been 93 names proposed for membership; a most gratifying accession to our numbers.

I am ready to entertain any motion that may be presented.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn, moved to adjourn to two o'clock P. M.

Seconded and carried.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, May 19th, 1880.

Meeting called to order by President Bedford.

The Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Holmes, of Elmira, read the minutes of the morning session, which were adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: The order of this morning was, that the first business of the afternoon should be the report of the Executive Committee on the election of new members.

The Executive Committee reported favorably the names presented at the morning session.

THE CHAIRMAN: A vote must be taken, according to our Constitution and By-Laws, by ballot, and no By-Law can be suspended excepting by unanimous consent. We will either wait a few moments till a ballot box can be produced of some kind, or if there should be a motion offered, and there was unanimous consent, then the motion can be made that the Secretary deposit one ballot.

MR. C. K. BROWN, of Deposit, moved that the by-law be suspended.

Motion put upon the question of suspending the by-law relating to the votes, upon this occasion. Carried.

A member asked if the suspension was permanent.

The Chairman stated that it was for this occasion only.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary cast an affirmative ballot for the names which have been presented by the Executive Committee.

Seconded, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The Secretary is instructed to deposit an affirmative ballot, and he having complied, I therefore declare that those whose names have been read by the Secretary, as reported upon, are members of this association.

The next business in order will be the report of the Officers and Committees.

I will waive that for a moment, and the Executive Committee will present the names of additional applicants for membership, that have been received since this morning.

MR. NICOT read the names of persons applying for membership.

The CHAIRMAN: The names are presented by the Executive Committee. If any gentleman present has an objection to any name, he will mention it to the chairman of the Executive Committee during this afternoon; and the names will be reported upon by the committee, and offered for election at our next session.

I regret that this morning, among other announcements, I forgot to call your attention especially to the exhibits up stairs. It is due to the exhibitors that we show appreciation, and, that we visit and observe the very handsome display made for us. And it is right and proper that the Chair should announce that there is such a display made, and that you will visit it during such opportunities as may present themselves to-day and to-morrow.

We will now call for the reports of the Officers and Committees, and the Secretary's report will be the first thing in order.

To the Officers and Members of the

*New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Your Secretary would most respectfully report that since our last meeting, held at Utica, May 21st and 22d, and under the Resolution adopted, allowing all those who had received notice to attend this meeting the privilege to become members of this Association, providing they apply and perfect their membership within thirty days following that resolution; the membership increased to the number of 217, they having perfected their membership within the required time, by paying their annual dues and initiation fee for the year. Of these two have died during the year, leaving 215 members in good standing on our Roll.

During the year there were 128 applications for certificates of membership, all of which were sent from time to time as ordered, perhaps not as soon as some members wished to receive them, but it being the first year of our existence, it required some time to select a seal, decide upon, and have the proper certificate lithographed, printed, signed and engrossed.

I think those having charge of the selection of seal and design for certificate certainly deserve credit in selecting one which has given such general satisfaction as to its design and appearance.

After consultation with our President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, it was decided that while it would incur an extra expense to have the name of each member engrossed on the certificate, it would also add to its beauty, and as our treasurer had ample funds to pay for them, we could therefore furnish a handsome certificate without any extra charge to the members receiving them.

I would further state that the credit of having so full, and perfect a Report of last year's proceedings, is largely due to the efforts of our President and members of the Executive Committee, who had the correcting of the proofs and the supervision of the printing of the same in charge.

I was informed by our President that a copy of the proceedings was sent to each member, as well as to the professors of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Colleges, also to the officers of State Pharmaceutical Associations, and State Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

CHA'S. H. GAUS.

Syracuse, May 19th, 1880.

It was moved to adopt the Secretary's report, which motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The report of the Executive Committee, Mr. L. E. Nicot, chairman.



## REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.*

*Gentlemen:*

In accordance with the provisions of our By-Laws, I would respectfully submit the following:—

The Executive Committee, about two months after our last meeting, published in pamphlet form a very complete report of the organization and proceedings of our convention, prepared with an outlined account of the preliminary steps which culminated in the formation of this very promising State Association. The volume, although embracing but little of a scientific nature, is valuable in so far as it records the views of those taking an active part in the formation of this Society, as to what its objects should be, and the the discussions which took place during the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws. It also contains a complete list of the original members. Two thousand copies of these proceedings were furnished at a cost of \$239, a copy was sent to each member, and also to a large number of druggists who were not members.

Your Committee have adopted an official seal, a Certificate of Membership which has given general satisfaction, and have procured a Certificate of Incorporation, under the general Act of the Incorporation of Literary Societies, etc., said certificate being approved by Supreme Court, Judge Merwin, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Utica, on the 19th day of September, 1879.

I regret to announce that there have been two deaths in our Association during the past year—D. J. H. Chubbuck, of Binghamton, and H. H. Metz of New York.

There have been no resignations, and our roll now numbers two hundred and nineteen members in good standing, about one hundred of whom were present at the Utica meeting.

During the year the Executive Committee have audited bills to the amount of \$654.61.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS E. NICOT, Chairman.

Moved, that the report be received, accepted and adopted; seconded and carried.

The Committee on Trade Interests, Mr. Inloes, of Binghamton, chairman, was called.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

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*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

The undersigned members of the "Committee on Trade Interests," begs leave to notice certain facts relative to the use of what are termed printed Prescription Blanks, in use in this city and elsewhere, and, if possible, to suggest some easy method that may do away with evident injurious effects arising therefrom. It has long been an almost universal practice among druggists to furnish to physicians prescription blanks with the name of the druggist who furnishes them printed thereon. This is undoubtedly done as a "bid" for business, and in the light of legitimate and advantageous advertising.

Whatever ends are attained in this direction cannot but be small from the general employment of the same method. But the evils which result from this practice are indisputable, and, as we consider, stand in need of a cure. As one of the direct consequences there has arisen an opinion among patients, and the community in general, that there is a secret contract or understanding between the physician and the druggist whose name appears upon the prescription blank, whereby the latter pays to the former a certain percentage on all prescriptions which he shall be called upon to fill, and that the druggist adds this percentage to the sum he would otherwise charge.

The dissatisfaction which arises from this erroneous idea on the part of the patients, that they are paying a "bribe"—are in fact being defrauded—is detrimental to the trade in a financial point of view, and unquestionably in some instances has its effect upon the general standing of individual druggists.

It often-times leads to disputes between the druggists and his patrons, as well as between the physicians and his patients.

The undersigned is pleased to note that the leading physicians of our cities having become convinced of the injurious effects of this system, have ceased to use any but plain prescription blanks.

There is nothing to prevent physicians being furnished these plain blanks by the druggists. As a matter of personal experience embracing a period of many years, we may be pardoned in stating that among blanks which have been furnished by us, both with and without our names printed upon them, there have been returned to us more of the latter than of the former.

The remedy for this practice, which we cannot look upon but as an evil, is obvious and easy of application, if the druggists will conjointly issue only plain prescription blanks. But it can only be done by conjoint action. As long as a few continue the practice a majority will follow, fearing a loss will follow from this peculiar method of advertising.

We have made the foregoing suggestions, thinking that the custom mentioned may not be peculiar to our locality, but generally in vogue, and that they may be of some small interest to the Association, sufficient perhaps to induce some member more fitted than ourselves to give it their merited attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. J. INLOES, ·  
JOHN P. DIEHL,  
JOHN G. BISSELL.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of your Committee on Trade Interests. What is your pleasure?

Mr. SAYRE moved that the report be accepted; seconded, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The report is one that should receive some attention; and it is perfectly right and proper that at this time, if any one present has any opinion to express on the point, to do so; and I leave the matter open for discussion, if any member chooses to speak upon it. Before, however, it would be proper to move that the report be adopted. It is not adopted, in the views of some, until it is so moved.

Mr. GAUS moved its adoption; seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now open for discussion.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn: Mr. President, I am willing to say that only yesterday afternoon, before leaving my store, I had a case even more in point than the one cited by the committee; that a physician had taken the pains to write across a blank prescription the name of a person doing business some eight blocks away from my store. He was a customer at my store, and brought it to my store, in spite of him. It was a man entirely unknown to me.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the question, suppose this association should adopt this reform, what would be the effect? I suppose the association would feel bound to stop the use of blanks. Would it not be detrimental to their interests to have druggists not in this association continue in the old practice? I simply make that suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN: In answer to the question, I should say that there is no recommendation in this report that I am aware of.

MR. INLOES, of Binghamton: No, sir. It is simply a matter that is brought before the association.

The CHAIRMAN: It is brought before the convention as a practice which should not exist; but there is no recommendation connected with it.

MR. SAYRE: Then, as I understand it, the adoption is simply approving of the views that it contained?

The CHAIRMAN: Simply approves of the views of the report; but it does not carry with it any sentiment of the association. There is nothing binding about it.

MR. SAYRE: Mr. President, I think the committee favor the idea that it is detrimental to druggists, as a rule, to have printed prescription blanks. I know it is my experience; and although I have been in business for ten years, I never have had printed prescription blanks, but furnish nice, cut paper prescription blanks.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany: Mr. President, this question is one of some importance, and I would like to hear a general expression of the views of the members on it. I think of late years it has probably been more thought of by physicians especially, than in former times; and I call to mind some physicians now in my section, who will not use blanks with druggists names upon them. I also am aware of the fact that there are other physicians who request druggists to furnish them with blanks with their names upon them.

I cannot help but think, if we could make it a universal practice throughout the State, or carry it out in sections of the State, that it would be better, if all would comply with it, to use blank pieces of paper, instead of having their druggists card attached to it. Whether this thing can be carried out, or whether it can be made practicable or not, I do not know. I would be very glad if advertisements of that kind were done away with.

DR. BAKER, of Brooklyn: Mr. President—The object of reports from our committees is that topics for consideration should be suggested and discussed. Then being in position, as this question now is, to be discussed, what-

ever action is taken by the association is an endorsement or a negation of the question.

Now, viewing it in that light; if this Association, when it comes to vote, expresses itself as unfavorable to this method of advertising, or this method really of getting prescriptions, one over another, it will have a good effect. It is an abuse which should be corrected; and so far as the opinions of this Society can be obtained in its characterization by the vote of this Society, it will certainly have a good effect. And that is just what we discuss these questions for. We are not now making laws; we are only trying to exert an influence; and, I hope, on this particular question, when we vote to adopt or not to adopt this report of the committee, the response of the house will be such as to show to the druggists of New York State that we do not approve of such methods of advertising or securing trade.

Mr. WATSON, of Clinton: Mr. President—It strikes me there are two sides to this question. I think one side has not yet been examined. Let us look at this in a manner aside from advertising. At times it is very essential that a certain prescription should be put up carefully and properly. The physician may have a choice as to the person who puts up this prescription. The duty of a physician is to say where this prescription shall be sent; whether it shall go to his next neighbor, or half a mile away. It is very possible some of his near neighbors may be good men ordinarily, but may have careless men in their employ who may not be competent to put up a prescription; and he may know some competent druggist further away, and he may feel it as incumbent upon him, in protecting his interest and the interests of his patient, that this prescription should be carefully put up, and put up by a certain person.

Secondly. I see nothing improper in a druggists name being attached to the prescription, not as an advertisement, but simply for the use of the physician, to save the customer bringing it to an incompetent person.

That is the view I take of it, as a matter of prudence and care in the proper putting up of a prescription.

Dr. HUESTED: Mr. President—I should suggest that the objections made are apparently very well founded. There is no physician, especially in cities—and that is where it applies more than it does in smaller towns—there is no physician but what, if he writes a prescription that he is particular about having it put up, or there is something peculiar in it that he wants it prepared with particular care, but what he can give directions in that case. Suppose he wrote on a blank piece of paper as to where this prescription should be put up. There would be no trouble about that. It would be better in all cases, to write on blank slips of paper, if we could make the rule universal, although I have my doubts about its being done, but I think you would find that a majority of physicians would agree with us, and the effect would be that such a measure could be brought about.

Mr. COOL, of Palmyra: Mr. President—I have found in an experience of about six years in putting our card on prescription blanks, that our neighbors prescription blanks would be sent to us in as great numbers as our own. And I don't see why, as the gentleman has just said, the physician could not designate what store he wanted a prescription taken to, as well as having it printed. I do not know whether we get any more prescription business from our own blanks or our neighbors.

Mr. SAYRE: Mr. Chairman—I think the very fact of a name being on the back creates a wrong impression on the minds of many persons receiving a prescription. Vague ideas of "per centage" are brought to their minds. In fact, people come to me and ask why I cannot put up the prescription and ask why the physician does this. They get an idea the physician is being paid a sort of commission by the druggist.

The CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion, I will put the question, which is upon the adoption of the

report; the report carrying to many the idea that the committee do not favor the use of printed blanks. While the report does not actually point to any action in the matter, the report does not favor the use of them.

Motion put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The report is adopted.

The report of Delegates to the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Indianapolis, Sept. 9th, 1879, was called for.

## REPORT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS, 1879.

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*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

*Gentlemen:*—I beg to report that in accordance with your appointment I attended the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held at Indianapolis, last September.

The pleasure of the trip was greatly enhanced by the incidents on the way.

Joining Prof. Bedford on the cars at Utica, we soon reached Syracuse and were there joined by several members on their way to Indianapolis. A party of four proceeded by way of London, Canada, and calling at the home of William Saunders, a prominent member of the Association, were there most kindly received, and hospitably entertained for nearly two days.

On reaching Indianapolis, your delegate received a cordial welcome from both officers and members of the the Association, and was deeply interested in the proceedings. The reports that were read, the queries that were answered, and the discussion on various topics that took place, which can only be mentioned here, were many of them highly instructive. Evidently much of the best scientific and pharmaceutical talent in the country is represented in that organization, and its influence must be powerful towards a higher standard of education and integrity in the profession.

The exhibit consisted of very fine large collections of medicinal plants, not only from our own, but from nearly every country in the world, many of them rare and curious, also large collections of almost every variety of alkaloids and other medicinal preparations. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Richmond, San Francisco and other parts of the country being represented.

One exhibit must not be forgotten, and that was the hospitality of the citizens of Indianapolis, who made every effort and spent money lavishly to entertain the strangers.

Passing through Buffalo on our way home we were again generously cared for by two prominent druggists there; during the afternoon carriages were provided, and we were escorted all around that beautiful city.

This was followed by a visit to Niagara Falls, and then

"Each took his separate way  
Resolved to meet another day."

It is obvious that while these annual meetings instruct and educate, they also greatly promote a fraternal and kindly spirit among the members. When I at last reached home, refreshed and invigorated by the journey, it was with a feeling that in spite of the perplexities of life, in spite of the long hours of care incident to our business, and in spite of the night bell, this is a pleasant world to live in after all.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. BLAIKIE.

Utica, May, 1890.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn, moved that the report be accepted with thanks, and that it be adopted.

Seconded, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to say a word more in regard to the American Pharmaceutical Association. We are comparatively strangers one to another; but I think those gentlemen I met last year at Utica, and those that are here now, know how good it is to meet in company together. And so it is in the American Pharmaceutical Association. I cannot impress on the minds of those here how excellent these meetings are in their results, the character of their exhibits, and all their surroundings. The objection made by some is, "They are so far away we can't go to them." Therefore they think they have no interest in them. There are published volumes of their proceedings, and in order that you may have an idea what those volumes are, you will find up-stairs the entire set, which I brought with me, and you will find that there is nothing in the whole history of pharmacy that will so well repay your consideration.

The membership is five dollars a year, and I will guarantee there is no fifty dollars' worth of pharmaceutical literature that equals it in value. As a matter of prudent investment, whether you go to the meeting or not, I most earnestly urge you to join the American Pharmaceutical Association, if it is only to receive its volumes. But there is an additional incentive now. On the 14th of September, a meeting is to be held at Saratoga, where



it will be within the reach of every one in this State, who can leave home a few days. I sincerely hope that the members of this Association will attend. If I can't persuade them to become members and perfect their membership,—that is, give their name for membership now,—I should urge them to attend that meeting. But I warn you, if you attend, you will never go away without becoming a member.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries was presented by Mr. W. P. De Forest, acting chairman.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY AND QUERIES.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., May, 1880.

*Mr. President and members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.*

Just what kind of report is expected from this Committee it is difficult to determine. Our By-Laws says: "The Committee on Pharmacy shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations during the year."

We were disposed at first to construe this to mean that our Committee should fulfil the duties and perform the same work, as the reporter on the progress of pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who reports annually everything of pharmaceutical interest, that is published in the journals, during the preceding year; but after six months of arduous labor in this direction it had to be abandoned.

1st. It devolved entirely upon one member of the Committee, and he found the strain upon his health and strength so great he could not continue it.

2nd. Our Committee cannot be expected to prepare a report that would compare in value with that of the American Pharmaceutical Association, for while they furnish their reporter with every pharmaceutical journal that is published, and pay him a salary that enables him to engage assistance, we are dependent upon those journals which we subscribe for personally, and have to take time from our business or hours of recreation to report their contents.

3rd. It is a superfluous work, for many of our members are connected with the American Association and receive the full report in

its proceedings, and it would add very much to the cost of publishing our own proceedings, without anything being gained.

For these reasons we abandoned that idea and propose to report several things that have caused an interest in pharmaceutical circles during the year.

Every year adds its contribution to pharmacy; the past twelve months have not been behind their predecessors; the journals teem with new discoveries in the different departments of medicine, valuable properties are found in many things that have been deemed useless. Our *Materia Medica* is enriched day by day. Many old ideas are discarded, new ones taking their places making it impossible for a man to close his eyes and rest content with the knowledge he may have already obtained, for he will surely awake to sad consciousness that he is an old fogey, and far behind the age.

There is yet much to learn and much to do, and the time is yet to come when the public will recognize us as entitled to the same consideration as other high professions.

We perceive with pleasure the classes in the College of Pharmacy each year growing larger, and as we learn that these Colleges are requiring more perfect examinations year by year, we feel sure that those who take our places in the future, will be men well versed in what constitutes a pharmacist, and better calculated to dignify our profession.

We see on every side Pharmaceutical Associations being organized showing that druggists have awakened to the fact that it is not well for them to hold aloof from each other, but that great advantages are gained by communing with others, exchanging views, and getting broader ideas than they ever had before.

There are two Pharmaceutical Associations in this State, beside our own. The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, which was formed a little more than a year ago, meets monthly for the purpose of discussing topics of pharmaceutical interest. It numbers near 200 members, and has done a great deal for the advancement of pharmacy in its vicinity.

The pharmacists of *Monroe* County have within this month organized for the same purpose, and feel quite encouraged by the interest manifested by the members.

Pharmaceutical Associations aid in the elevation of the profession by securing the passage of laws regulating the practice of pharmacy.

The latest law put into successful operation is one particularly interesting to us as it was endorsed by this Association at its last meeting, and through that endorsement received the approval of the Governor. We refer to the law for Kings County; which County has contributed a large per centage of our membership.

This law is working admirably, and is approved by the pharmacists of that County; *every* druggist has taken the pains to comply with the terms of the law.

The examinations have shown the wisdom of such a law for many have been found wanting in that knowledge that is so essentially necessary for the dispensing of drugs.

The board of examiners consists of three pharmacists and two physicians.

Of the pharmacists, two are members of this Association, Dr. G. M. Baker and Mr. L. E. Nicot.

At the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association a report was handed in from a Committee appointed three years before, which was suggestions for the revision of the Pharmacopeia, to be presented to the convention of Pharmacists and Physicians when called together in Washington, D. C. This report was printed by subscriptions from Pharmaceutical Colleges and Associations, and distributed to many workers in pharmacy, for criticism and remarks.

The most important change in the Pharmacopeia recommended in that report was the adoption of measures by weight, instead of measures by volume, evidently an entering wedge in the near future for the introduction of the metrical system. They also suggest the Pharmacopeia be arranged in alphabetical order, instead of the present division of primary and secondary, and list of preparations. That a table of poisons and antidotes be added. That formulas should be introduced of articles commonly made by druggists from private formulas such as Elixirs, Cologne, Mustard Paper, Court Plaster, &c., &c., and referring to the fact that a substance is generally desired to take the place of lard in the preparation of ointments, recognizing that Vaseline is used as such by many pharmacists, they propose a formula that can be used for such a purpose.

Two members of this Association were upon that Committee, Mr. Charles Rice to whom is largely due the credit of preparing the report, and Prof. P. W. Bedford, our president.

The Convention for revising the Pharmacopeia which has met once every ten years, since 1820, was called together at Washington, D. C., by the only living officer of the last Convention, and proceeded to business. It adopted the report of the American Pharmaceutical Association as a basis by which their final committee on revision should be guided and after providing a plan for the calling, the next Convention adjourned.

The final committee of revision are now at work and expect to finish their duties in a short time. The plan for the next convention is that the surviving officer of this convention in the order of his election or in case of them all dying, the chairman of the committee of revision, call upon the incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy, and of Medicine, and incorporated Pharmaceutical and Medical Associations, beside the Army, and Navy, and the Marine Hospital to send three delegates, each to Washington in 1890 to revise the Pharma-

copeia; they also authorized the committee to make a revision in five years from now if necessary.

We may be pardoned for referring to the pleasing fact that our own President was elected one of the officers of that convention.

Another duty of this committee is to furnish queries for acceptance by the members for our next annual meeting, and realizing that none had been presented at our last meeting, for this year we felt it our duty to ask for volunteer papers, and in pursuance of that duty sent the following circular to each member of the Association :

## NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.\*

BROOKLYN, October 1879.

Dear Sir :

We were unable at the meeting in Utica, to select subjects for investigation, in time to distribute them among the members. Any paper, therefore, that may be read at our next meeting, must be the result of voluntary effort.

Fearing that but few of our members would think of this in time, and the association be deprived of the interest attached to the reading the results of original investigation, we have decided, after consulting the President and Executive Committee, to personally appeal to each member, to prepare something against such an emergency.

Accordingly we ask; will you prepare a paper, or bring something with you to our next meeting, which will add to the interest, and be of benefit to the members.

As we have to collect a number of queries, to be presented with our report, we ask you to send us any subject you wish to have investigated, and we will endeavor to obtain its acceptance, by some of the members, for the following year.

Hoping you will seriously consider the importance of the requests we make, and will aid us in our endeavor to make our next meeting interesting, and beneficial to all who are connected with our association, and that you will answer this appeal very soon.

We remain, fraternally yours,

LOUIS SAUTTER, Albany,  
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST, Brooklyn,  
FRANK HAMILTON, Syracuse.

Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Address communications to WM. P. DEFOREST, Fifth Avenue,  
corner Dean St., Brooklyn.

To this we received a few answers, several gentlemen promising to read a paper at this meeting.

Thanks are due and are herewith given to one or two gentlemen for suggesting several valuable queries.

We have found it a difficult matter to select queries that would be of interest and advantage to our Association, but have succeeded in obtaining the following subjects for investigation :

1. The most practical system to be followed in the Compounding and Prescription Department.
2. The best method for making Emulsions, so they will not separate under six or eight months, accompanied with specimens.
3. Under what conditions, and in what proportions does Mucilage of Irish Moss form a stable Emulsion with fixed oils.
4. Is it advisable to substitute Vaseline for Lard in the preparation of Ointments.
5. The best Alkaline vehicles for Senega in all its preparations. This requires therapeutical trial with various Alkalies.
6. What is the precipitate in Tr. Rhei, and how can it be prevented.
7. Give a good base for an India Rubber Plaster. What is the composition of the mass which forms the elegant Plasters at present in the market?
8. Can Infusions and Decoctions be converted, without detriment to their ultimate therapeutical effect, into concentrated forms of a stable character, so that these new forms may be employed for the rapid and extemporaneous preparation of the original infusions and decoctions?
9. Therapeutic value of Plain and Coated Pills, when new and old.
10. Investigate the quality of the Honey of the market.
11. What Menstrua are best adapted for preparing a tincture and fluid extract of cinnamon; and what is the nature of the change in these preparations, when they deposit sediments.
12. What is the nature of the action of light on certain Phosphates of Iron to cause decomposition, and will any colored glass prevent it if exposed to Sunlight, and when so changed can they be restored.
13. Benzoic Acid of commerce is derived from several sources. Is that which is claimed to be made by sublimation from Benzoin, always derived from this source, or from the synthetical acids.
14. Is the Benzoate of Sodium of Commerce prepared from the natural or artificial acids?
15. What is the nature and composition of "Leptandrin"?
16. A method of assaying Cinchona Barks for Quinine, applicable to all varieties.
17. Red Wines, which are often used medicinally, particularly Claret and Hungarian Red Wines, have been reported as being often artificially colored with fuchsine. Is this the case with wines found in other markets?

18. It is very desirable to compile a correct list of all the marketable products of the distillation of Petroleum and of Coal-Tar, giving their trade names, chemical names, boiling points or melting points, general properties, with an account of the particular source from which they are obtained, and also of their technical uses.

This should be supplemented by a statement of the subdivisions of branches and products as dealt in by different houses, and by a list of manufacturers, giving the special products of each.

We have printed a circular with these subjects, on and will distribute them among the members, and we trust members will endeavor to respond heartily to our call for papers in answer to these queries, which will ensure the success of this Association in this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. P. DEFOREST,

F. HAMILTON.

Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport, moved that the report be received, and the thanks of the Association tendered to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: A resolution was offered and adopted, that the President send telegrams to the Pharmaceutical Associations now in session in Kentucky, New Jersey and Ohio. They have been prepared and sent; but evidently we have been anticipated. A few minutes ago I received this:

“JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10, 1880.

“*New York Pharmaceutical Association:*

“The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, now holding its tenth annual session at Jersey City, send a cordial greeting to the New York Pharmaceutical Association at its second annual meeting at Syracuse.

WM. R. LAIRD, *President*.

The Treasurer's report was called for, but permission was granted to defer it until to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN: I have already called your attention to the very excellent exhibit of goods in the rooms above. It would be in order for a motion to be made, that a com-

mittee be appointed to report upon that exhibit, if such be your pleasure. After the trouble that some of our friends have taken to give us such a very beautiful exhibit, it is due to them that some resolution should be made by the Association itself; and that probably can be better done through the report of a committee than in any other way, and, if you will signify your desires, I should be very glad to put it before the meeting.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I move the President appoint a committee of three to report on the Exhibit.

Seconded and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair will name that committee in the course of a few minutes.

The next thing in order will be the election of officers.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi, moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and that tellers be appointed for that purpose.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany: Mr. President, I would like to state, before the election of officers is proceeded with, that you propose that in the place of the Assistant Secretary there should be a Local Secretary; and this Local Secretary should be elected from the place at which our next Annual Meeting is to be held. Now, before that is done, or if you leave the election of the Local or Assistant Secretary until the latter part of the meeting, the rest of the officers might be elected. Until we decide upon the next place of meeting, I think it would be unwise to elect an Assistant Secretary, or "Local Secretary," as he probably will be called in time.

It was moved that when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-night at eight o'clock.

MR. COOL, of Palmyra: I think, Mr. President, that the motion should be that we meet at half-past seven instead of eight; and nine to-morrow morning, which gives us an hour and a half extra time.

THE CHAIRMAN: The motion of Mr. Cool is that we meet to-night at half-past seven; amending the motion to meet at eight o'clock this evening; and that we meet at nine to-morrow.

Seconded and carried.

MR. NICOT: Mr. President, I have one little matter that I would like to have acted upon at this session, in order that the Executive Committee may act intelligently upon the names which they now have before them as proposals for membership. The committee is not very clear as to the proper construction which is to be placed upon the words "engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years."

That is in Section 2, Article 3, of the Constitution; and we are very desirous of having the Association express how they interpret that clause. We are anxious to know for this reason: that a number of persons engaged in the wholesale drug business have been proposed as members, and the committee are not quite clear as to whether that clause requires actual pharmaceutical knowledge, or applies simply to a dealer in drugs for that term of years.

DR. BAKER, of Brooklyn: Mr. President, to facilitate the elucidation of this problem, I would move that the expression in Section 2, Article 3, the expression "practice of Pharmacy," be understood to mean the legitimate retail practice of pharmacy, including the preparation of of physicians' prescriptions.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo: Mr. President, I second Mr. Baker's motion. I don't think a simple vender of drugs can be considered a practitioner of pharmacy.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi: Mr. President, What has become of my motion to proceed to the election of officers?

THE CHAIRMAN: Your motion has precedence, and I will wait until after the election before we proceed to this question. The Chair will appoint as tellers, Mr.



Cool, of Palmyra, and Mr. Brewster, of Hannibal, to take the ballots for the election of officers.

It is now in order for the Association to name an open ballot, or to name candidates. Last year it was thought best that there should not be any committee on nominations; but that the nominations should be made in open meeting. I will request the Secretary to set down the names of those who are proposed for the office of President for the ensuing year.

MR. DE FOREST: I nominate Prof. P. W. Bedford for President of this Association for the next year. [Applause.]

Nomination seconded by Mr. Nicot.

It was also moved, by Mr. Rieffenstahl, that the President be made President for the ensuing year by acclamation.

MR. J. H. EATON, of Syracuse: I request unanimous permission of the Convention for the Secretary to cast the ballot of this convention for P. W. Bedford, for President of this Association.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Ray of Utica): Is that the unanimous wish of the Convention?

Motion put and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Ray): The Secretary will cast a ballot for Prof. Bedford. The vote is unanimous. [Applause.]

In response to repeated calls from the Convention, Prof. Bedford spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thought you had heard enough from me. I have done a great deal of talking here to-day, and I was in hopes now to retire to private life.

I certainly thank you most cordially for this unanimous expression of your desires. I am honest when I say that I really would have preferred not to have served; but in the face of such a nomination, I think there is but one way, that is the way of duty. My duty to myself would be not to accept; but it is needless

to say to the members of this Association that I have a very strong feeling, an earnest desire for the success of this Association. It is a success already. While there are others that would serve you as well, I presume that with such an expression, it would not be proper to disregard it. I therefore accept the position, hoping, however, you will not consider me a perpetual candidate or third term. [Applause.] I will endeavor to do the duties of the office for the ensuing year. [Applause.]

The CHAIR announced the nominees for Vice-Presidents as—

Henry B. Napier, of Owego,  
Dr. G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn,  
G. H. Haass, of Rochester,  
Frank Hamilton, of Syracuse, and  
J. T. Watson, of Clinton.

Prof. BEDFORD resumed the chair.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. Smither, of Buffalo, and Mr. Nicot, of Brooklyn, tellers. During the counting of the ballot, the following nominations were made for Secretary—

W. P. De Forest, of Brooklyn,  
Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, and  
Charles J. Powers, of Syracuse.

Pending the vote, the CHAIRMAN said:

Besides some others yet to be elected, there remains the Executive Committee. I desire the gentlemen to think over in their minds whom they want nominated, bearing in mind we desire to distribute the honors through the State.

In order to facilitate business somewhat, nominations for Treasurer may be made.

Unanimous consent of the Association was asked, that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for William Blaikie, for Treasurer.

Motion put, and carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY did as directed, and the PRESIDENT declared Mr. Blaikie elected.

In response to the call of the Convention, Mr. Blaikie said :

GENTLEMEN : I am very much obliged to you. I will do better next year.

The TELLERS reported in regard to the votes for Vice-Presidents as follows :

Dr. G. M. Baker received.....	58
F. Hamilton.....	42
H. B. Napier.....	39
G. H. Haass.....	35
J. T. Watson.....	15

The Chairman declared Dr. G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn ; Mr. Frank Hamilton, of Syracuse, and Mr. H. B. Napier, of Owego, elected as First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents.

The Tellers reported in regard to the election of Secretary, as follows :

C. W. Holmes received.....	28
W. P. De Forest.....	20

The Chairman declared Mr. Holmes elected Secretary.

MR. DE FOREST moved that the election of Mr. Holmes be made unanimous.

Seconded and carried.

MR. DEFOREST nominated Mr. Willet L. Brown, of Syracuse, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and he was duly elected.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo, was nominated as a member of the Executive Committee, but declined.

MR. CLARK Z. OTIS, of Binghamton, was nominated as member of the Executive Committee.

MR. G. H. HAASS, of Rochester, was nominated but he declined.

MR. E. H. DAVIS, of Rochester, nominated. Seconded.

Mr. NORTON, of Delhi, was nominated, and his nomination duly seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: While the tellers are taking up the ballots, I will read you a telegram received from the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

"P. W. BEDFORD,

President N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

"Ohio returns fraternal greetings. One hundred and forty-five new members proposed so far.

J. F. JUDGE, President."

After the announcement of the ballot on the Executive Committee, I will be ready to entertain any new business that may be offered.

I would like the members to remain, because one of the things we wish to know as soon as the ballot is decided, and which it would be proper to consider at this time, is the location of the next annual meeting. The Executive Committee will also have some propositions to make.

Mr. NICOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the names of some additional applicants for membership.

Mr. DE FOREST: Mr. President, while the tellers are counting the vote, I move the Executive Committee report at our next session the time and place of our next annual meeting. Motion adopted.

Tellers reported on Executive Committee, as follows:

Of the votes cast, 36 are for Mr. Norton; 35 are for Mr. Otis; 25 are for Mr. Davis.

The CHAIRMAN: I then declare the election of Mr. Frank L. Norton, of Delhi, as a member of the Executive Committee; and also Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton.

There is no motion now before the House.

Mr. SMITHER.

Then I move, Mr. President, that we reconsider our motion for a session this evening. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: A motion is made for a reconsideration of the vote taken some time ago, by which we adjourned to meet to-night at half-past seven, and also to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; and in place of that that we meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

The CHAIR put the question, and called for a rising vote. Lost—Ayes, 14; noes, 32.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any other business any member desires to bring before the House at the present moment.

Mr. R. W. GARDNER: Mr. Chairman, the business that I spoke of this morning, and that is in reference to a change of date for our meetings. Now the third Wednesday and Thursday of the month happens to be the date upon which the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association holds its sessions. There are members of our Association residing in New Jersey, and I know of members of that in this State who would like to attend our meetings. One gentleman, in particular, expressed regret that we held our meetings on the same date they did.

If there is no objection on the part of the Association, I would make a motion that the date of the meeting of this Association be the second Wednesday and Thursday of May.

The CHAIRMAN: I will state, for the information of the speaker and of the house, that the time of the meeting is fixed in the Constitution, and requires that a motion shall be made at one annual meeting, and lay over until the next annual meeting. Mr. Gardner will, therefore, reduce his motion to writing, and it will lay it over until the next year. We cannot consider it now.

Mr. DE FOREST: Now, Mr. President, I renew my motion, made a little while ago, that the Executive Com-

mittee report at our next session the place of holding our next meeting.

Seconded by Mr. EATON, of Syracuse, and carried.

A MEMBER asked to have nominations made for the Executive Committee to act upon, with reference to the next place of meeting.

DR. BAKER: A few moments ago I made a motion, which was then out of order. If we do not adjourn at the present moment, and have sufficient time to discuss it, it may be now in order—in reference to the interpretation of the phrase "Practice of Pharmacy," in the second section of the third article of our Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN: The discussion of last year was that wholesale druggists were considered admissible. The object of that clause was, we should not admit employees of wholesale drug houses. It was not intended to apply to wholesale druggists carrying on business in their own name.

DR. BAKER: What I wish to get at is, the interpretation of this Constitution. I can see but one way to get at that, and that is in the form of a resolution, and ask the Association to decide upon the merits of that resolution; so that we may have a determination, and not the opinion of any single member—even an officer. A decision of the Society on the meaning of the clause, in my view, is the only way we can get at this, so the Executive Committee can get at this and act upon it.

The CHAIRMAN: I would ask that Dr. Baker prepare a resolution, and offer it at the evening's session.

Before we adjourn I wish to mention that one member of the Committee on the President's Address has been obliged to leave the city, and we will be necessitated to appoint another in his place. I would ask Mr. Haskin if he will serve on that committee?

Mr. Haskin consented to serve.

The Chair named as the Committee on Exhibits:—  
C. J. Powers, of Syracuse; J. M. Cool, of Palmyra;  
and E. C. Billings, of Smyrna.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

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## EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1880.

Meeting called to order at 7:45 o'clock by President Bedford.

Minutes of the last session, as read by the Secretary, were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a resolution that the Executive Committee report as to the next place of meeting at the next sitting, which is this evening.

The Executive Committee requested to be allowed to wait until to-morrow morning to present their report upon the next place of meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: There are some Committees to name, but the Chair will name them to-morrow morning; the Committees on Trade Interests, on Pharmacy and Queries, and on Pharmacy Law.

There was one thing that was overlooked, and that was delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association. Last year, the members not being acquainted with each other, they were unable to come to any conclusion or decision as to whom to elect to go to Indianapolis; but this year it is so very close by, at Saratoga, that I think there would be but little difficulty for members to elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association; and that is now in order. A motion to that effect should be presented by some member present.

Mr. D. C. PACKARD, of Watertown, moved that the Association now proceed to the election of five dele-

gates to attend the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Saratoga, on Tuesday, September, 14th, 1880. Motion adopted.

The delegates elected were L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Edward L. Dawson Jr., of Syracuse; C. J. Powers, of Syracuse; C. H. Gaus, of Albany, and A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton.

Mr. R. W. GARDNER: I would like to offer a resolution to change the wording of article seven, in regard to the time of our annual meetings, as follows:

“Resolved,

That Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so that it will read, “the second Wednesday and Thursday,” instead of the “third Wednesday and Thursday” of May.”

The CHAIRMAN: The resolution of Mr. Gardner is that the Constitution be changed, in Article Seven, as to the time of meeting. A constitutional change requires notice to be given at one regular meeting, to be decided at the following annual meeting.

The resolution lies over until the next annual meeting.

Dr. HUESTED, of the Committee on the President's address presented the following report:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Committee appointed to act on suggestions contained in the President's Address, beg leave to offer the following:

Notice is hereby given that a proposition to amend the Constitution will be offered at the next annual meeting as follows: Strike out from Article IV the words “an assistant,” and insert “a local.” Also in Article V, Section 2, strike out the words, “with the aid of the Assistant Secretary,” and add to the same Section the following clause:

“The Local Secretary shall be elected annually near the close of the Annual meeting, and shall reside at or near the place where the next Annual Meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any local Committee in making arrangements for the Annual Meeting, and he shall



have the custody of Specimens, Papers and Apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

We also propose to amend the By-Laws as follows :

Strike out Article XV, and insert in its place the following :

ARTICLE XV. The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting, crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations the complete working formula for which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names will not be received.

They also add article sixteen and change the order of business as proposed.

ARTICLE XVI. Order of Business.

- I. Reading the Minutes.
- II. Address of the President.
- III. Application for Membership.
- IV. Election of Members.
- V. Reports of Officers and Committees.
- VI. Miscellaneous Business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Officers.

In regard to the suggestions relating to a Pharmacy Law and act for preventing adulteration of drugs, the committee did not deem it necessary to offer anything, as this is to be brought before the Association by a committee appointed last year.

The committee would suggest that the Association endorse the action of the President in appropriating twenty-five dollars for use of committee of American Pharmaceutical Association, on revision of United States Pharmacopœia.

A. B. HUESTED, Chairman.

C. H. HASKIN,

W. H. BATTELLE.

It is moved to accept the report, which motion was seconded and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN : The report of this committee is presented, but can not be acted upon until the next meeting.

A motion was made that the report be laid on the table for future consideration, which was adopted.

The subject of unwise and unfair competition among druggists was introduced by Mr. J. T. Watson, and Dr. G. M. Baker, A. Sager, and others made remarks on the

same topic. The discussion being informal, it is not reported in full.

The remarks of the speakers tendered to show that such competition was not only unjust to those who originated it, as well as those who were obliged to meet such competition, but it was not an advantage to either dealers or consumers. It was suggested that in localities where such unfair competition was started, that the druggists should combine and have a fair understanding as to prices of leading articles, and seek to have a fair business compensation for their articles and services. Our compensation should not be estimated as we do ordinary merchandize which requires no knowledge, but the requirements of our vocation are education, and constant care in the selection, purity and proper dispensing of the merchandise we are handling, and on which the health and lives of others depend. While some of the commodities we sell may be classed under the head of merchandise, yet this is but the smallest part of our business, and if we are in our business necessitated to have greater knowledge and bestow more care and thought than other classes of merchants, then we should be in turn compensated by a greater ratio of profits than on ordinary mercantile transactions.

The cultivation of better social relations between the druggists in towns and localities, was suggested as one of the remedies for unfair competition, and the establishment of local organizations for advance in pharmaceutical knowledge was heartily commended.

The CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the subject of competition in prices has brought out some interesting topics which those who are present may consider and find in the future advantageous to themselves. I heartily commend local organizations for mutual improvement, and trust many such may be started in our State.

Miscellaneous business is in order, and may now be introduced.

DR. BAKER: Mr. President—Upon the suggestion of a matter which has no particular interest to me, but should interest the Society. I refer to the interpretation of a part of our Constitution, and at the request of Executive Committee, who have found some trouble in the interpretation and application of this section, I bring the matter up.

Unless it is arranged in some way, it will, until determined, remain as a trouble always to the Executive Committee and to the Society; and it seems to me that by a suggestion in the way of a resolution, the whole difficulty might be overcome.

This Section which is in fault is section seven, of Article Third, which regulates the qualification of those who are to become members of this society. It reads, "any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy for four years, or more, in a wholesale or retail store where medicines are dispensed," &c.

Now the simple question is, what we mean by "practice of pharmacy." If we define that by action of the society, then the definition may be itself accepted, and is a guide for the Executive Committee. These questions which come up under the rest of the section are interpreted by the interpretation of this one clause; and there need be no trouble, it seems to me, that the definition of "practice of pharmacy" would be what we all understand, at least what I understand is the practice of pharmacy; namely, the selling of drugs and medicines, and the preparation of prescriptions.

If it means different from that, if it means selling bales of sarsaparilla root, or any thing else in bulk, or if it means any thing else than what I have stated I understood to be the practice of pharmacy, I am mistaken; and if the society understand the sale of these things to be in fact not the practice of pharmacy, all they have to

do is to say so, and that it can be understood in that way.

Now, for the sake of bringing it to a focus, I move that it is the sense of this society that the practice of pharmacy shall be the selling of drugs and medicines, and the preparation of physicians prescriptions, whether at wholesale or retail; but not to include the whole business. A man may be now a wholesaler, but if he had ever been a retail dealer,—in other words, he must at some time have been a practitioner of pharmacy, it seems to me; and that is the motion I would put.

I care nothing at all which way it is decided, only that it shall be decided, and that we don't have any further trouble in the case.

The CHAIRMAN: Do I understand that you desire that the Association shall now decide that the practice of pharmacy, as it reads there, shall be limited to those only who are in the retail business, or have been in the retail business?

Dr. BAKER: Not necessarily distinctively retail; but that they shall have been doing the whole business of practicing pharmacy. A man may be a wholesaler, but he must also be a pharmacist, a full fledged pharmacist.

Mr. SAYRE: I second the motion of Dr. Baker, in order to put it in proper form.

Mr. HOLMES: Mr. Chairman, I feel like saying a word on this subject. I hadn't intended to do so.

If we can draw a line there, we can draw another line as to retail druggists, and only admit those to this Association who are able to pass an examination before a qualified board.

There are many of us who are both wholesale and retail druggists; and yet none of us who have the honor of the Association at heart would bring the name of any person here who is not qualified. We must trust entirely to the honor of our members. Our By-Laws require the names of two members to each application; and I

believe that there are no two members who would subscribe their names to the application of a person who was in any way unfit, unless it be through ignorance. It therefore becomes the duty of the members who sign these applications to inquire into the facts. In doing that, we can hardly admit any one who is unworthy.

If we accept the term in the sense in which it was originally intended by the Convention which enacted the Constitution and By-Laws, I am quite satisfied it was the intention of that Convention to admit wholesale as well as retail dealers. I know of no association which excludes the wholesale druggist or any qualified pharmacist; and I think the line is a little too finely drawn by the committee.

Dr. HUESTED: Mr. President, it seems to me the gentleman, in defining the practice of pharmacy to be the retailing of drugs and medicines, and putting up of prescriptions, puts a very close definition on the practice of pharmacy. I think there is something else connected with it, and that is the capability of manufacturing the goods he sells, or at least a large share of them. Now, there is hardly any wholesale or retail druggist but what prepares a great many of the preparations he sells, such as tinctures, fluid extracts, &c.; and if they do that, I consider they are practical pharmacists, even if they do not put up prescriptions; and on that account, I think they would be eligible to membership in this Association. [Applause.]

Mr. R. W. GARDNER: Mr. Chairman, I think it is not best to be too critical in defining that clause of our constitution relating to eligibility for membership.

With reference to those applicants who are engaged in the wholesale drug business, it is asserted that they are not practical pharmacutists, and consequently ineligible.

I claim that many of these gentlemen are better acquainted in some branches than most dispensers; it is a

part of the business of the wholesaler to select crude drugs, and by long practice they become so familiar with the appearance and qualities of these substances, that they are experts; and as the stock of the retailers is purchased from these selections it becomes a matter of great importance, and is most intimately connected with the best interests of the pharmacist, the physician, and the public.

These gentlemen are also better acquainted with questions concerning commercial values of drugs and laws governing supply and demand, and under such circumstances will be able to give us much needed advice and counsel.

Many of them are also large manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, fluid extracts, elixirs, syrups, &c. What are these but prescriptions? Are they not found worthy of the use of most of us?

When gentlemen not only personally unobjectionable, but also largely identified with the sale and preparation of drugs, and anxious to assist this association in the advancement of its objects, make application for membership, it would certainly be a great mistake to hesitate in at once accepting their co-operation in the work we have organized to carry out.

Dr. BAKER: Mr. President, I do not wish to continue the discussion. I merely brought it up for consideration. It seems to me quite clear. There are two classes to which this applies, both to the wholesale, and in the other direction to the grocer and those who are incompetent to practice pharmacy.

We have either to define it, or to leave it undefined, or do what has been suggested: remodel the section. Every application that comes before the Executive Committee has to be considered. If you consider it in the light our Secretary would have it determined, the two names attached to it determine the whole matter; and if that is the intention of the Constitution, that is enough.

But it does not seem to me to be a careful way for us to go, particularly as we propose to-morrow to act upon a pharmacy law which is to govern the practice of pharmacy.

The question comes up, what is the practice of pharmacy? And how shall we answer it, both here and in our law? But, as I said before, it applies to both the wholesale and retail, and it should be defined, so that no confusion or misunderstanding may arise from it.

With these remarks I am willing to drop it.

The CHAIRMAN: As I understand the matter, the Executive Committee desire the expression of the Association simply now, in some way, in order that they may know the sense of the meeting. I believe it has not been brought up for the purpose of bringing a vote on the question to-night, but simply to bring out the views of the members.

I would state in addition to what has been said: that it was not understood at the meeting last year that this was to exclude wholesale men from the Association. It was intended that we should not admit men who were simply unskilled aid or help in wholesale places. But the same arguments exactly that have been offered here this evening in regard to wholesale dealers being more or less manufacturing pharmacists, were used then as they have been used to-night. We have repeated ourselves; and it is simply a question whether we shall leave this as it is, or make a new section.

I would consider that the Executive Committee went beyond their duties if they were to exclude any reputable wholesale druggist from membership. I should consider they went beyond their duties if they were to refuse to recognize those who are recommended by two members of the Association, unless they have some good ground for refusing; and that good ground should be a

lack of moral character, or something more than that he is a wholesale druggist.

DR. BAKER: Mr. President, I withdraw my motion, with that understanding.

It was moved that we now adjourn, and the motion was carried.

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## MORNING SESSION,

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1880.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 by President BEDFORD.

The minutes of the last session were read by the Secretary, Mr. C. W. HOLMES, and, on motion, were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: It was moved yesterday, and adopted, that the business of this morning, after the reading of the minutes, should be the discussion of the proposed Pharmacy Law. I regret our members are not here in fuller numbers; but, it having been announced the order, and now being before us, I shall call for the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law.

Mr. NICOT: There is a large number of propositions here which I think should be read to the members, and, while they are being read, perhaps the room will fill up somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN: Unanimous consent will be necessary. The order of business assigned was the reading of the Pharmacy Law.

Unanimous consent being granted, Mr. NICOT read the names proposed for election at this time, and they were duly elected.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now call up the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law. Mr. NAPIER will read the re-



port of that committee. Copies of the law are in the hands of most of the members. In order that this might come properly before you, and that our time might not be wasted, your presiding officer has taken the liberty of having these printed, and will call your attention to this irregularity, not authorized by the Executive Committee. We will ask that the members give their close attention to the proposed law which is the business of our morning session. I will ask them to bear in mind, in all our discussions on this subject, to be brief and to the point, and consume no unnecessary time. We have other matters still to consider, besides the law.

Mr. NAPIER read the first section.

The CHAIRMAN: As you have the whole law before you, it will not be necessary that it should be read through; and I presume if we would consider each section, with the right to recall that section for further consideration, or reconsideration, it would be the best way to get through with this readily and properly. That is, as a section is read it will be asked whether there are any remarks to be made; if there are no remarks made, and no objections made, we will consider that the sense of the meeting is in its favor; and then call for a vote.

I wish you to understand, I do not desire to prevent any discussion; and, when there is any objection made, then that section may be considered separately, and put to vote afterwards. If there is any section which you wish changed, you may call it up for reconsideration at any time.

Mr. J. H. EATON: Do I understand you, we may consider these, sir, and talk as we go along, and then call them up afterwards?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes..

Mr. EATON then moved the adoption of section first, which motion was duly seconded.

A member inquired what was to be understood by the

compounding or dispensing of drugs and medicines? What is understood by "drugs and medicines?"

Mr. NAPIER: Any thing that may be used, or is used, as drugs and medicines, and includes chemicals, of course. It is intended to cover the entire *Materia Medica*.

Dr. HUESTED: I would like to inquire how this would affect the stores in small places, where they keep a small amount of drugs in connection with other articles, such as groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, and such things? Simply, if in general stores, it would require a man's registering? Would he come in under head of druggists and pharmacists, or not?

The CHAIRMAN: Wherever a store is engaged in dispensing medicines and putting up prescriptions at the time of the passage of this law, the proprietor of the store is entitled to registration.

Dr. HUESTED: Suppose they do not put up prescriptions, which in many small places they do not; but sell only crude drugs and medicines. These few men I speak of do not manufacture, but buy their tinctures and their preparations in other places, and strictly are not pharmacists. Still, I don't see how we can get around registering such men.

The CHAIRMAN: I was in hopes the committee would have included a section which is not here; and that is what I wished to inquire—whether such a section would be included, that where there is no licensed pharmacist within three miles, that stores might sell goods and medicines put up by some regularly licensed pharmacist. That clause very properly may be added; and, in that case, they would not require to be licensed pharmacists. It may be called up at any time.

I request, gentlemen, that you will all vote. It is a very important thing, and we should have every vote for or against, that we may know what the actual sense and

feeling of the members is. It is too important a point to simply pass by in silence.

Section one is adopted.

Mr. NAPIER then read section two.

Dr. HUESTED: I would like to state that this seems to explain the same point which I raised. It says, "or shall be, at the time of the passage of this act, carrying on the business of retail pharmacist on his own account;" and then, I suppose that what follows is an explanation of what a retail pharmacist is: "In the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in compounding and vending of medicines and poisons." Now that clause, I think, would exclude many of these small stores.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. It should be confined to pharmacists.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland: Do I understand that it is thought that this section will exclude any country store that is now selling a limited number of drugs?

The CHAIRMAN: It would prevent their registration.

Mr. ARNOLD: It does not strike me exactly in that way. It seems to me they will all be able to come in under this section and register. They are vending drugs and medicines.

Mr. NAPIER: Are they preparing prescriptions?

Mr. ARNOLD: The section does not necessarily, as I think, imply that those men must also be engaged in putting up prescriptions.

Mr. NAPIER: "He must be carrying on business on his own account, in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in compounding and vending of medicines and poisons?"

Dr. HUESTED: Do these small stores compound medicines?

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes; putting up powders, &c. I would like very much to have the members of this Association here present generally express themselves upon this sec-

tion. My impression is that it is not strict enough ; does not cover the ground quite thoroughly enough.

The CHAIRMAN : Are there any remarks to make upon section two ? Is there any suggestion by which the members desire to amend it ?

Mr. FINKEL, of Yonkers : I would like to inquire if a horse doctor comes under the head of "physician ?"

Mr. COOL : If a horse doctor, so called, should be a graduate of a veterinary college, and have a diploma, would he be called a physician, and could he put up a prescription the same as a physician ?

The CHAIRMAN : Yes ; it would be a prescription.

Mr. BROWN : Could not any grocer in our town evade this law very easily, by putting up one or two prescriptions in a year, and thereby come under this head ?

The CHAIRMAN : You will find in a subsequent section it states : "Whoever shall make false representations in order to secure registration is liable to a penalty of fifty dollars." It is within the province of any person to claim before the Board of Pharmacy whether any other person has made false representations ; and the Board are at liberty to investigate it.

Mr. ARNOLD : I would like to remark here that while the law may not be so strict as is desirable, still, it is within the province of the Board of Pharmacy to interpret it.

The CHAIRMAN : Gentlemen, you will remember that our main object is to secure the passage of a law. The law may not be as strict as you or I might desire, but our effort will be to get the law. The Board of Pharmacy have it within their power to interpret that law. Then, if the law is not found effectual, and it is found to be a desirable thing, it can be amended and made more strict hereafter. But if we are going to

bring a law before you, and here determine what shall be the law, and make that law very strict, the probability is we will get no law at all.

Mr. CORWIN: I would suggest that this might be made more definite by requiring the certificate of a physician, or two or three, as required, setting forth the facts, that the person reported for registration had been in the habit of putting up prescriptions.

The CHAIRMAN: The Board of Pharmacy have the power to enforce that part of it.

Mr. CORWIN: Not by this particular section.

Mr. NAPIER: In the fourth section you will find a section to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN: It is open for reconsideration. Any section is open for reconsideration. The question is now on the adoption of section second. Put and carried.

Mr. NAPIER read section three.

The CHAIRMAN: That, I presume, needs no discussion. Moved to adopt section three. Put and carried.

Section four was read.

Moved that section four be adopted. Seconded.

A member from Rochester asked what was to be understood in regard to this section. That is, if a party who has no knowledge of the business could get a certificate. I would like a little information on that subject. Where there are two members of a firm, and one has no knowledge of the business, although the other has, can he get a certificate?

The CHAIRMAN: He can at the present time. A man who has no knowledge of the business, but conducts a store in which prescriptions are put up, can become registered. You will find that the whole tenor of the law as proposed, is, that every person now doing business, whatever be his knowledge, that we cannot stop him. Any one who is now doing business is allowed to continue it; any person in business at the time of the

passage of this act. It makes no difference whether he bought his store one day or one year or three years before that. Every person that is legitimately in business when this becomes a law, must register within ninety days. If he does not register, he forfeits his right to register, and must then come up for examination.

The question on the adoption of section four put and carried.

Section five was read.

Mr. NAPIER: I have been asked to read the next section in connection with this one; and if there be no objection, I will proceed.

No objection being made, section six was also read.

The CHAIRMAN: Section five is before you for adoption, the two sections having been read in order that you may get the fuller sense. What will you do with it?

Adoption of section five moved, seconded, and carried.

Section six was read again, and Mr. Arnold moved its adoption, which was seconded.

Mr. H. HARTMAN, of New York: Mr. President, with reference to the word "fraud" I would ask the committee what that comprehends.

Mr. NAPIER: I should say that the word fraud applied in one instance to a matter of adulteration, or as we have it in another section, substitution.

Mr. HARTMAN: Then I would ask that this paragraph be amended so as to read "adulteration or substitution." There might arise a transaction where the word fraud would not be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN: The suggestion of Mr. Hartman is a good one. The committee will add adulteration or substitution.

Mr. ARNOLD: Do I understand that the motion of the gentleman strikes out the word "fraud?"

The CHAIRMAN: No, sir; It adds to fraud, "adulteration or substitution."

Mr. ARNOLD: The word fraud is defined by our law books, and it may be said it is the abuse of privilege; and one of the main abuses of privilege under this law would be to ask for a license where they were not entitled to it.

Mr. HARTMAN: That would be a case of fraud.

Mr. NAPIER: This addition of the two words don't affect the meaning of the word "fraud," but simply strengthens the section.

Mr. COOL: I ask that it include "when practicing without a license."

Dr. BAKER. Mr. President: In defense of the Law Committee, as men understanding somewhat the use of language, I would suggest the word "malpractice" was intended to cover this which is now intended to be covered by "substitution," and the other words.

The CHAIRMAN: Are the members ready for the question as amended? The addition of the two words, "adulteration and substitution."

The motion was put and carried, and the President declared section six adopted as amended.

Section seven was then read.

Dr. HURSTED moved the adoption of section seven, which motion was seconded, and adopted.

Section eight was read.

The adoption of section eight was moved, seconded and carried.

Section nine was read.

The CHAIRMAN: This section provides for compensation of the Secretary, whose duties, of course, will be much more onerous than that of the other members; so instead of giving a definite sum, it leaves it in the discretion of the Board of Pharmacy to pay him such sum as the funds in the possession of the Board will permit.

It is moved to adopt section nine, and the motion has been seconded.

Mr. SMITHER: I should like to inquire whether the committee have made a calculation with regard to the probable income of the Beard, to know whether there should be any deficiency, we might make some provision by which all pharmacists doing business should pay a small fee each year.

Mr. NAPIER: There has been a kind of computation made of the number of druggists and the probable receipts the first year; and it was thought (by me, at least) to cover the expenses and leave a balance.

Mr. SMITHER: But after the first year?

Mr. NAPIER: There would be little work to do after the first year.

Dr. BAKER: I would call your attention to the fact that there was a clause inserted, to the effect that the registration fee should be annual. It has been omitted in the printing.

Dr. HUESTED: Section four that was in.

The CHAIRMAN: We will call up section four later.

The question on the adoption of section nine was put and carried.

Section ten was then read.

Mr. HARTMAN, of New York: With the exception of one amendment, which I ask for there, I move the adoption of that section. I should add after the word "adulteration," in the second paragraph, the words "or substitution," for the same reason that I asked for an amendment to the other section, so that the whole thing may be understood.

Mr. NICOT: I would further move to amend that section by striking out the words 'shall employ.' It says: "may employ," which I think is all sufficient. The same Board will find a great many trivial complaints will be made to them, which it will not be wise to entertain until they have investigated for themselves; and then they will find the facts do not warrant the employment of an expert.



The CHAIRMAN: Two alterations are suggested; one is that in the second paragraph be added the words "or substitution" after the word "adulteration;" and in the same paragraph to strike out the words "and shall so employ." That leaves the paragraph then, that the Board have power to employ; they are not required to employ him unless they think it necessary.

Mr. COOL: I move that section ten, be adopted with the amendments. Seconded.

Mr. GARDNER: There is one inquiry I should like to make. Where does the money come from to prosecute?

Mr. NAPIER: There is a section further on providing for that—the people of the State of New York.

Mr. GARDNER: The expenses of such litigation were assumed by the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, because the Legislature, when the bill was before them, would not warrant the expenditure of money. The bill was well enough; but if there was a single item intended to take money out of the treasury, it met with their disapproval. Under that state of facts, the New Jersey Association of Pharmacists undertook to back the Board of Pharmacy; and they never lost anything by it.

The CHAIRMAN: I might say a word of explanation. It is pretty likely before we separate we shall be asked to give the Committee on Pharmacy law power to so amend trivial portions of this law as to secure its passage. We may not be able to get it through just as we want it; and we may be compelled to authorize our committee to make some alterations in the law, and that would be one.

Question on the adoption of section ten, as amended was carried; and the Chairman declared it adopted.

Section eleven was then read.

Dr. Husted moved the adoption of the section. Seconded.

Dr. HUESTED: I would like to inquire in regard to the fore part of that, where it says, "without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package, and the wrapper or cover thereof, a label containing the word *Poison*." Now, if the poison is put up in a bottle, the bottle is to be labelled, and if a wrapper is put around that, the wrapper is marked, and also the bottle?

Mr. NAPIER: Yes.

Dr. HUESTED: Then in the latter part of it I would suggest striking out the word "reputable" practitioner, and insert the word "regular."

The CHAIRMAN: That covers all classes. We cannot decide who is regular, and who is not.

Mr. NAPIER: I would like to ask one question myself. Suppose Dr. Jones writes me a prescription for fifteen grains of opium and fifteen grains of belladonna; a very nice prescription to attend to under this section.

The CHAIRMAN: I would say, if he was a graduate of some regularly instituted medical college, you would be justified in doing so. I believe there is a law in the State, (although it is not lived up to), that no person can practice medicine in the State unless he has a diploma.

Mr. NAPIER: The supposed gentleman, to whom I refer, has a diploma from a certain college in Philadelphia, for which he paid the sum of ten dollars. That is one of the cases I wished to cover.

Mr. SAGER: I would ask, does this law cover the original packages? A bottle of sulphate of morphia, would it reach that? If not, I would suggest that some provision should be made whereby medicine sold in original packages should be exempted from its action.

Dr. HUESTED: This says "No person shall retail." If he sold an eight ounce bottle, would you call it retail?

Mr. ARNOLD: I fancy this whole thing is explained by reference to the Schedules "A" and "B," wherein the poisons are enumerated.

Mr. COOL: I should think wholesalers should be obliged to label their goods.

The CHAIRMAN: The reason for that is, in wholesale business they sell to dispensers, and in retail we sell to consumers.

Mr. COOL: If we are obliged to label a drachm bottle of morphia, why shouldn't they?

The CHAIRMAN: I think the difference is marked.

Mr. GARDNER: I think if the word "consumer" were put in, it would cover the whole ground.

The CHAIRMAN: That would be a very ominous word to put in there.

Mr. NAPIER: If you have a drug store in a country town, you never find anybody who buys any opium or morphia for himself—it is always "for a friend." (Applause.)

Mr. DE FOREST: I would like to call attention to the fact that in the reading of that part of the section, it appears that all that is required to be printed upon it is the word "*Poison*," with the name of the seller and the place of business; there is no requirement for the name of the article we are selling.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not supposed that any one would sell a poison without the name of the article upon it; but still, if it is necessary, it can be there. We will amend that.

Mr. HARTMAN: I would say that, inasmuch as some question might arise, if the question came up who was a wholesaler and who was a retailer, I would say it might be appropriate to except the wholesaler, and it will then become the same as the Pharmacy Law applying to New York and Brooklyn. I don't find any section applying to that; else it would be necessary for the wholesaler to do as required by this bill of Mr. Astor's in the Senate some two or three weeks ago. I would suggest, to avoid these conflicts, that the wholesale dealers should be exempted from this act.

DR. BAKER: The law of New York really exempts wholesalers. If this becomes a law, that is repealed. I would suggest that a copy of that law be taken, and that that section be incorporated in this.

MR. SMITHER: If it is in order, I would like to offer another slight amendment to this article. The second paragraph states, "He shall not deliver any of said poison unless it be found the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character." I move to amend by striking out the words "unless it be found," and substituting, "without satisfying himself." I think it is easier to satisfy ourselves, than to find out what the purchaser is aware of.

THE CHAIRMAN: It would assist, Mr. Napier, very much to put those motions in writing.

The motion in writing was hand in and the section as amended was adopted.

MR. NAPIER read section twelve, as follows:

"On and after the date of the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Pharmacist under the meaning of this Act, to retail, sell, or give away, any alcoholic liquors or compounds, or wines, as a beverage, to be drunk on the premises, or in any yard or outbuilding thereunto pertaining. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall make the proprietors of the pharmacy in which the violation occurs liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred dollars, to be collected in the manner provided herein for the collection of fines and penalties under this Act."

MR. SWEET: I am heartily in sympathy with this section, and I move its adoption. I don't believe in making a drug store a whiskey shop. Seconded.

MR. WATSON: We are already working under a State law that prohibits the use of liquors as mentioned in this section; and it seems to me needless to reiterate it in this section. I will offer a substitution, Mr. President, which I think would cover the grounds.

"All registered pharmacists, authorized under this act

to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, may also under the provisions of this act sell or furnish ales, wines and liquors, to be used strictly for medicinal purposes, and which shall not be used on the premises ; and it shall not be obligatory on such pharmacists to take out a store-keeper's license, as provided by the laws of the State of New York, for the sale of such ales, wines and liquors, and he shall not be liable or subject to any prosecution for failing to take out such license as above provided."

Mr. WATSON's substitute seconded.

Dr. BAKER. Mr. President: I am no liquor man, and do not to any extent at all,—probably not to the extent of twenty dollars,—keep liquor in my store. I do claim to be a pharmacist, and as a pharmacist I claim the right for myself and my brother pharmacists to supply any medicinal article which the people may require, whether it be opium, ipecac, squills or liquor.

The requirements of the people, of the members of the community in which a person has to do business, are about the highest grade that that community can claim to set for themselves as a legal restriction ; and so far as my observation is concerned, the best pharmacists of any community think sometimes some articles of a spirituous nature are necessary as domestic remedies.

Secondly, I believe it to be the right of pharmacists to define any such articles under the title of pharmacy.

I claim that it is my right, and the right of my brother pharmacists to supply the community such articles of medicinal use as the community require ; and I find that the most intelligent part of the community do frequently require the use of various medicinal spirituous liquors. I consequently claim that it is my right and the right of my brother pharmacists to dispense such articles as are by the intelligence of the community required in its service.

Now, why a class of people should say to us,

that we shall not sell as medicinal articles certain things necessary in our business, I fail to comprehend ; and I, for one, refuse to admit that the pharmacist has not a right, in a proper manner, and simply as medicinal articles, to sell such spirituous liquors, and in such quantities as the circumstances justify, and not as a beverage in any respect, but simply for medicinal purposes.

That right I claim. [Applause.]

Mr. SWEET : Mr. Chairman, I accept the remarks of the last speaker, and agree with him perfectly. I do not believe there is a pharmacist present who would be willing to make the back end of his store a saloon. But the whole tone of this article hinges upon one word, and that is the word "beverage." I have dispensed for the last twenty years, and expect to as long as I live, for medicinal purposes, wines and liquors ; but I never have and never will as a beverage. [Applause.]

Mr. SAGER : I think that section explains itself fully. "To retail, sell, or give away any alcoholic liquors or compounds, or wines, as a beverage." That covers the whole ground. If it is given medicinally, it is not as a beverage.

Mr. WATSON : Mr. President, it is all well for us to place ourselves on as high a plane as possible, and keep that plane. That is the correct view for all druggists. We may talk all we please ; but the law stands in the way. The law says no liquors shall be sold without a license in the State. That is the law of the State of New York, and we have got to conform to that law, or we are liable to prosecution at the pleasure of any individual. The druggists are not recognized at all, unless they get a store-keeper's license. If they don't take that store-keeper's license, it is immaterial if a man may be dying at our door ; if we give him an ounce of brandy, we are liable to prosecution for the sale of that brandy.

My point is to protect us in the sale of liquors for strictly medicinal purposes, and place us outside the

necessity for a license. We are acting illegally if we attempt to sell liquors without that protection or without a license. We are now compelled to take out a store-keeper's license; and it is obligatory on us, or we are liable to prosecution.

Now we have a temperance organization in our town; and they met some three years ago, and said, "we want to sit down on this indiscriminate sale of liquors in the country. We want our druggists to pledge themselves they will not sell for any thing but medicinal purposes." We said we would do so; and they said, "if you will do so, we think you will have no trouble in selling in that way, and you will avoid prosecution." We started in that way. We sold strictly for medicinal purposes. We kept a record in which every purchasers name was entered. We kept on about three months, and were notified we had four days to take out a license, or we would be prosecuted. We took out licenses, and paid some twenty-five or thirty dollars, the expenses of the Board for meeting to grant us that license. That was the protection we received! It is utterly impossible for a man to sell liquors under the law of the State of New York, unless he places himself within the action of that law.

I might add to this, that every druggist shall keep a record open for inspection, of the name of every person getting such liquor, so it would be open and above board. It does seem to me an essential matter. We don't want to be placed on the same level with an ordinary store-keeper in the sale of liquors. They say, "we don't know what a druggist is in the eye of the law; we will give you a store-keeper's license," and our license reads "store-keeper's license." We are obliged to take out that license.

Another feature of that license is, that the very hours that it is most necessary for us to sell that liquor, we are forbidden to sell it; those are the hours about midnight and on Sunday; the very times as you all know, that

there is the greatest liability that there will be some trouble, and somebody will want a little liquor or some wine; and every time you sell liquor under those circumstances at those hours, you are violating the laws.

Mr. HARTMAN: It is presumed, in as much as this body is seeking to get a law which shall say who shall be a competent person to keep a drug store, therefore I say that we ought to allow that person a certain latitude, provided he has complied with this law. If he has done that, he is competent to keep a drug store; he is the man who stands between the patient and the drug. It might be possible he could not supply the place of the physician; but the druggist must certainly give some advice in the absence of the doctor. Therefore, I think you ought to allow them a certain discretion; and for that reason I suggest an amendment to this section, as follows: "except for medicinal purposes, or on a physician's prescription," and strike out the words, "as a beverage."

Every man who is a member of this society and is himself a registered pharmacist, is a man capable of judging what is necessary to be done. If it is necessary to give an ounce of brandy, let him give it; but don't make a practice of giving it to every body that comes into your store. Therefore, I premised my remarks by saying he must have a certain discretion.

Mr. WATSON: From the action of the town license, I think we should be freed; and we are compelled to pay a State license which we ought to be relieved from. Now, in our town, the matter has been handled, as I consider it, very inconsistently. The druggists have been compelled to pay fifty dollars per year, and hotel keepers, when compelled to pay at all, are let off with thirty dollars a year. Now, Mr. President, these gentlemen of the Board say, "We think it is right that you should pay fifty dollars. It is our judgment that we should charge these saloon and hotel keepers thirty dollars. If



you don't get enough money to pay this license, you must sell more liquor; you must sell enough to get profits to pay this license fee." That compels us to go into speculation to sell a certain amount of liquor, to make the profits come around to pay this license. That is the action of this law. In some towns they charge a hundred or a hundred and fifty. At the present time, our town charges thirty dollars for license of this kind, and the druggist must take out a license or be prosecuted, when the saloon and hotel keepers have it optional to take out one or not.

Mr. NICOT: Mr. Chairman, while I heartily sympathize with the amendment of Mr. Watson, I fear that its passage, or its insertion in this law, would jeopardize the passage of our law.

I think it is far more important that we pass all the other measures we are striving for, without attempting to stir up these excise matters. I think it is far better to omit the whole section, or, perhaps, allow it to go in without amendment as it now stands. To attempt to exempt ourselves from the payment of the excise license fees, and yet be given the privilege of selling liquor indiscriminately, I think would greatly injure the prospects of the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. INLOES: Mr. Chairman, I merely wanted to make some remarks in substance as Mr. Nicot did. I think it is not competent for this body to draw and make a liquor law. The excise law as it now stands has caused a great deal of trouble; and I don't think we can amend it acceptably.

Dr. HUESTED: Mr. President, I would like to make an inquiry, and that is, suppose this section remains as it is and the bill becomes a law, there is at the latter part of this bill, "All Acts or portions of Acts conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed."

Now, would that have a tendency, or be construed in

any way as repealing any excise laws enforced upon druggists at this time ?

If it would, I would say the insertion of the article as it is would jeopardize the bill; and rather than have that occur, I would be in favor of striking out the whole thing. I am not in favor of selling liquor at retail in any way; but I don't want to see anything put in here that will jeopardize the passage of the Act.

Mr. NICOT: If Dr. Husted makes this as a motion, I will second it.

Dr. HUSTED: That is not a motion.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion before you is the substitution offered by Mr. Watson. No further debate is allowed, and I shall call for the ayes and noes on Mr. Watson's amendment.

Motion put and lost.

The CHAIRMAN: The question before the house is on Mr. Hartman's amendment.

The reading of the amendment being called for, Mr. HARTMAN read the section as amended, the amendment consisting in striking out the words "as a beverage," and inserting in place thereof the words "except for medicinal purposes, or on a physician's prescription."

Mr. WATSON: This amendment that is now offered by the gentleman, is it intended to relieve druggists from the necessity of taking out a State license ?

Mr. HARTMAN: No, sir.

Mr. WATSON: Well, in that case it seems useless to take any action on the matter; and I would make an amendment that we strike out section twelve altogether.

Mr. CORWIN: I would suggest that the amendment does do away with the necessity of taking out a State license. You will find in section sixteen, "all acts, or portions of acts, conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed;" and this amendment, if I get it right, carries with it the privilege of putting up for

medicinal purposes and on physicians' prescriptions, liquors. The objection to bringing this section before this assemblage and in this manner is this, that it jeopardizes the whole bill. (Applause.) While we have a great interest in the passage of the Pharmacy Act, we don't wish to jeopardize it; and, however bad it may make us feel that we are at present necessitated to become, as far as license is concerned, on a level with saloon keepers, it does not make it incumbent upon us at this time to throw away the other benefits we shall secure in the other portions of this Act. Therefore, I would recommend that this entire section be stricken out. (Applause.)

Mr. ARNOLD: The amendment that was offered by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hartman, simply grants us the privilege of giving away liquor in our stores, and does nothing else at all. Now I say that in explanation of that amendment. Mr. Corwin apprehends it relieves us from taking out a State license, but I think upon farther study he will find he is very much mistaken. It does nothing of that kind. It simply gives us the privilege of giving away liquor in our stores. The twelfth section is comprehended in the State law of to-day under which we get our licenses. As it has been said, we are not a proper body, I believe, to dive into this temperance question.

It will certainly spoil the bill before the Legislature. There is no doubt about that. I believe the motion to strike out the whole question is proper, and should prevail. I think it is proper and our duty.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Napier being on the committee, I will give him permission to speak before calling the question.

Mr. NAPIER: One word in explanation only, the hope I had in drawing this section was to put the penalty into the hands of the Board of Pharmacy. I have no faith in the ordinary Board of Excise. I believe that the safety

of the bill demands, and I have thought so all the way through, that the whole thing be wiped out. I think you might as well bury this bill in the tombs of the Pharaohs, as to attempt to pass any law by which a druggist should be allowed to sell liquors without a license.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall put the question without any further remarks.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Chairman announced that it was unanimously carried that section twelve stricken out.

(Section twelve having been stricken out of the original law as proposed by the committee, the following section was made to number twelve in the proposed law as printed in the latter part of this pamphlet. The following section therefore appears in these discussions as number twelve also.)

Mr. NAPIER read section twelve.

It was moved to adopt section twelve as read.

Seconded, put and carried.

It was moved to adopt section thirteen, which motion was seconded and carried; and the Chairman declared said section adopted.

Section fourteen was read as follows:

Adoption of section fourteen moved and seconded.

Mr. HARTMAN: As that section is rather limited, and it does not cover the wholesale dealer, I would move you, sir, that instead of section fourteen we substitute section eight of the Pharmacy law as applied to the City of New York: I read the section referred to.

Dr. HUESTED: That is already provided for.

Mr. DE FOREST: Section twelve already provides for that.

Mr. HARTMAN: For wholesale dealers?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes sir. The last section.

Mr. DE FOREST: Now, Mr. President, I would like to state in explanation, the reason why that was adopted in

this form was, because the laws there are working very satisfactorily, and we don't wish to interfere with the working of them in any way. There are certain things in that law I would like to see incorporated in our Kings County law. I am going to make it part of my business, with the assistance of my associates, to get section ten incorporated in our law; and it may be possible I will ask your consent, provided the Association agrees with us, to have certain amendments to our laws tacked on this, so as to secure its passage.

Mr. HARTMAN: I was very busy looking through this Pharmacy law when this section was read. I find that it is provided for.

The CHAIRMAN: Then there is no amendment before the house.

Mr. SMITHER: If this law is good enough for us, it ought to be good enough for New York and Kings, and I am opposed to making any exception in this matter. I move, as an amendment, we strike out entirely section fourteen.

Mr. ARNOLD: New York and Kings have a law of their own. The effect of the motion would be to repeal their laws.

Mr. SMITHER: Will this not cover the ground their law covers?

Mr. ARNOLD: We cannot undertake to repeal laws already on the statute books.

Mr. DE FOREST: If that was done, New York and Kings would oppose the law, and we should never get it passed.

Mr. ARNOLD: I desire to call the attention of the members here to the motion by the gentleman striking out the words New York and Kings. They have laws that are adapted specially to their localities, and the laws are in operation; and of course if they are adapted for those large cities, we cannot attempt to take their law

away from them, and substitute ours for theirs. They would rise up against us, and take our law away from us.

The question on the adoption of section fourteen as read, was put and carried, and the Chairman declared said section adopted.

Section fifteen: "All Acts or portions of Acts conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed."

Adoption of above section moved and seconded.

Mr. NICOT: I would like to ask Mr. Arnold, as he has had experience in those matters, whether the adoption of that section will carry with it a repeal of the former Poison laws of this State? There are now on the statute books three poison laws, outside of the poison laws applying to New York and Kings; one passed in 1802, one in 1860, and an amendment to that in 1862,—the law that requires witnesses on the sale of poisons. They are still in force, all those three, although they are a dead letter. Nor while we are making a law, I think it would be well to see that those acts are repealed. I mean to designate the chapter and the act.

Mr. HARTMAN: You never do that unless you say, "this act is amendatory of such and such and act."

Mr. ARNOLD: They are repealed if they conflict with this; but what if they do not conflict with this?

Mr. NICOT: They do not conflict with it. They go further. The former laws require far more than is mentioned in this schedule we are now preparing. One of them requires the registration of oxalic acid, with a witness. That witness law was repealed in 1862; but the law as it stands now, requires the registration of oxalic acid and sugar of lead, and several other things of every day sale, that no one thinks of registering.

Mr. BUTLER, of Oswego: It seems to me, in looking at this in a common sense way, that the repealing of any acts conflicting with this would put us simply under this act. If oxalic acid is not specified in this schedule or in

this act as a poison to be registered, the former act does not make it obligatory on us to register it.

The CHAIRMAN: It simply says this is the law under which we shall do our business; and that repealing clause, the common one in such cases, seems to be so general, I can hardly see why there should be any debate upon it.

Dr. BAKER: "All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act." Now though the old law may not conflict with this act, it may be in addition to this act; so with this old law we might get more than we want. "Conflicting" is not a sufficient word to cover the ground.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like, as a matter of information to myself, to ask Mr. Arnold what his experience is, and if he can inform the chair in this matter.

Mr. ARNOLD: The words here are the words that are attached to nearly every act that is passed by the legislature during every session. It is attached to every act, I may say, where there is any other act on the same subject. It is all right: there is no question about it. If it is not there, you take it before the legislature, and they will put it there. It simply repeals so much of other acts as conflict with this, and no more.

Mr. NICOT: I move to amend the motion made to adopt this section, to this effect; that the Committee on Pharmacy law be instructed to insert a clause repealing these specific poison acts. That will leave ours the supreme law with no other poison acts in force. Seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion of Mr. Nicot is, that the Committee on Pharmacy law be requested to prepare and add to this, in place of section fifteen, another section, which specifically repeals all previous poison acts, so far as they are not enumerated in this act. The question is upon the adoption of this section of this act; he offers it as a substitute, but the effect of it would be regarded as a resolution instructing our committee on

pharmacy law to substitute something or add something else. The question is, shall this be adopted, or shall it not? I will put the question without further debate.

Mr. NICOT: I made the motion as a substitute for the motion to adopt. If I didn't so express it, it was so intended.

Mr. HARTMAN: I will second Mr. Nicot's motion if he will put it in this way: leaving section fifteen to be left to the Committee on Pharmacy Law to revise any section. Our object is to make our law the supreme law, and we want all other laws on that subject wiped out; and, therefore, it is quite proper for him to move that the question be referred to the Committee on Pharmacy Law. I simply make a motion to refer it back to them.

Moved that the Section be recommitted.

Seconded and carried.

SECTION SIXTEEN. "This Act shall take effect immediately."

Adoption moved, seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: We next come to the Schedule of Poisons.

Mr. SAYRE moved to adopt SCHEDULE A.

Seconded and carried.

SCHEDULE B. "Aconite, Belladonna, Colchicum, Conium, Nux Vomica, Henbane, Savin, Ergot, Cotton Root, Cantharides, Creosote, Digitalis, Tanzy and their pharmaceutical preparations; Croton Oil, Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Sulphate Zinc, Mineral Acids, Carbolic Acid and Oxalic Acid."

Mr. SMITHER moved that after the words "Mineral Acids" be inserted, "except for use in the Arts."

Mr. BUTLER, of Oswego: I notice in this list Sugar of Lead is left out, it surely ought to be put in, if Sulphate of Zinc is. I would ask that Sugar of Lead be included in that list.

The CHAIRMAN: Another qualification is that after the



words "Mineral Acids" that that should be qualified, "except for use in the arts;" and the third is that the word Acetate or Sugar of Lead be added.

Mr. NICOT: Will the gentleman state what his objection is to having the Mineral Acids labeled "Poison," when they are to be used in the Arts.

Mr. SMITHER: We don't wish to restrict persons who are not pharmacists from selling Mineral Acids for use in the arts.

The CHAIRMAN put the question upon the addition of the words "except for use in the arts" after the words "Mineral Acids," which was carried. Also the question as to the addition of Sugar of Lead to the list, which was lost.

SCHEDULE B, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. NICOT: I wish to ask whether it is contemplated to refuse recognition to all Licentiates in Pharmacy outside of the State of New York.

The CHAIRMAN: That is a question which must be left to the Board of Pharmacy, when it is organized.

Mr. NICOT: I should think it would be a matter for the State Association to decide while passing upon this draft. As the law reads now, it specifies that a Graduate of Pharmacy who has had four years' experience, will be recognized and registered by this Board; while a person from Washington, New Jersey, Baltimore, or from any other recognized Board of Pharmacy, who is a Licentiate from such Board, cannot obtain registration under the provisions of this act, if passed as it now reads.

I think that the section should be so worded that it will be within the province of the Board to recognize, without an examination, and to license any Licentiate of Pharmacy from any reputable Board of Pharmacy. The Board is to decide which Boards they consider reputable, and, acting upon as high a standard as this proposed Board. We know that some Boards require but two

years' experience, and will issue a certificate of qualification. We know, also, that some colleges require less than four years. In such cases, of course, you could not expect our Board to register him, because he is required to have four years' experience. I, therefore, suggest, in justice to Licentiates of other Boards, that they be registered, without an examination, and I would move to amend by inserting the clause, "That the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York may register Licentiates of such other State Boards of Pharmacy as they may deem proper, without further examination." Seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment offered to this provision is to recognize other Boards of Pharmacy, who require as much as our own.

Mr. ARNOLD: It is proper that the Board license whom it may deem proper, that are already Licentiates of other Boards. Now, suppose they should deem it proper not to license them at all, until they had served two years in the State of New York? Suppose they have passed two years in New Jersey?

The CHAIRMAN: They cannot license them, unless they have four years' experience.

Mr. HARTMAN: I understand it to be a courtesy that we extend to graduates of other States, taking it for granted they have sufficient laws there; and that if a man obtains a license in any other State, he is entitled by common courtesy to be recognized as a Licentiate in this State.

Mr. ARNOLD: He can't unless he has served four years.

Mr. NICOT: For instance, at Ann Arbor and in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and others which I will not mention, and Boards of Pharmacy, there are some that require less than four years' experience.

Mr. ARNOLD: Suppose a man comes from Ann Arbor

with two years' experience, has his certificate all right, are you going to let him off from service here?

The CHAIRMAN: Not until he has served enough longer in this State to make it four years.

The question is called for on the amendment, which is that Graduates, or that Licentiates of Pharmacy from other Boards of Pharmacy, may be recognized by this Board, if they deem proper.

Put and carried, and the President declared it was adopted, and becomes part of section three.

DR. BAKER: Section thirteen, providing for penalties in the prosecution of this Act, omits to state what shall be done with the penalties so recovered. I will read the proposed amendment. I move, in addition to section thirteen—

“It shall be the duty of the District Attorney prosecuting any case under this act to cause to be paid into the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy any and all penalties collected under the provisions of this act.”

Without this provision the penalties collected under this act would go into the State Treasury, and would not be accessible to the Board of Pharmacy to pay its expenses.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion of Dr. Baker is to add to section thirteen the paragraph which he has read.

It seems to have been an oversight that no such provision was made.

Question put and carried.

MR. SMITHER: I submit that the penalty defined by section fourteen is too small, fifty dollars.

MR. NICOT: I think the Law Committee made it especially small, in order that the cases might be decided upon by a police justice. If the penalty were any larger it would entitle the defendant to go before the grand jury, and require long litigation.

Dr. BAKER: Does not the first clause of section four, "pharmacists claiming the rights of registration under this act, shall within ninety days after its passage," conflict with the first clause of section seven, "all persons not exempt by the provisions of this act shall apply for examination within ninety days after receiving notice of the organization of such Board."

The CHAIRMAN: I observed that, and mean to call attention to it.

Mr. NICOT: One applied to those examined, and the other to those not examined.

Dr. BAKER: In five years from the organization of the Board, there might be parties coming into the State, or coming under the administration of the Board, without the knowledge of the existence of the Board. Secondly, they could have no probation of ninety days, and still the law applies to them. That is a mere technical matter, however.

This section with reference to the payment of dues, it was contemplated, although not fairly comprehended in the construction of the law, to make these dues annual. I merely call this up to see if it is still the wish of the association to make the dues annual; and if that is the wish, to leave it to the committee to so insert.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee desire to know the wishes of the members as to registration. As it reads, it only provides for one registration; it was intended to provide for annual registrations. The reason for this is, that without annual registration there is no knowledge of the number of persons who are really registered pharmacists. It is intended, as much as any thing, to enable the Board to know who are legitimately recognized, registered pharmacists. To do this requires expense, and it is perhaps proper that there should be an annual registration fee of one dollar.

Dr. BAKER: For proprietors only?

The committee desire to know if this is the wish of the Association ; and they will then prepare a short paragraph and add it to it.

Now I call for a vote, whether it is the sense of the Association that we shall have a registration fee of one dollar annually for this Board.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: It is the sense of the Association that there should be an annual registration fee of one dollar.

Mr. GARDNER: In connection with paragraph ten, I desire to say a few words. Several years ago it was proposed in one of the New York daily papers that there be some enactment which should regulate the adulteration of drugs, which practice was being carried on largely, to the injury of the trade and of individuals.

In answer to that, the firm which I represent, looked about us to find a law which would cover the ground, merely in the interest of the improvement of the quality of the goods sold in the country. They finally selected the English law, as probably offering the best enactment that could be made, and modified some portions of it to better adapt it to the wants of our business. Various parties were consulted in connection with the matter ; among others Dr. Squibb ; the matter was placed before the Academy of Science of New York City and the Medico-Legal Association. Dr. Squibb drew up a bill, and various propositions were made by the two societies in connection with this subject.

Finally, however, the whole matter fell to the ground ; no enactment, no law, was drawn up whatever.

As no action was taken upon it, the firm that I speak of took the law that they had previously prepared, and laid it before the Legislature of the State of New York, with the design that some enactment on this subject might be passed to regulate the quality of goods of this character. And that bill, copies of which have been

circulated among you, is the one I speak of. Their idea was not a personal one, but simply the interest which they felt, that the quality of drugs should be better.

The object contemplated was not a personal object at all, but was intended in the interest of the trade generally.

The CHAIRMAN: The remarks, I believe, call for no action.

Mr. HOLMES: Mr. President, I have been endeavoring to study out the interpretation of the latter part of the twelfth section, defining whom that section shall affect. The last line is the point, where it says, it shall not interfere with "the business of exclusively wholesale dealers."

Now, outside of the City of New York, there are many dealers both at wholesale and retail. It strikes me it should be made so as to affect their retail, but not their wholesale business.

Dr. BAKER: I wish to recall my substitution, to the effect that it should read "wholesale dealers at retail." Reading as this reads, the application would be hard to understand. It might be understood in two ways. My proposition is that it shall read, "nor with the business of wholesale dealers selling at retail."

Mr. HARTMAN: If the object be to discriminate distinctly between the wholesale and retail dealer, I should think that the words, "nor with the business of exclusively wholesale dealers" or "the business of a wholesale dealer to the exclusion of any retail business he may be doing," would answer.

I would ask that the matter be referred back to the Committee on Pharmacy Law with instructions to add such words as are necessary in order to make it easily understood.

Mr. SAGER: If we leave out the "exclusively," that

would leave their retail department on the same ground as others.

Mr. HOLMES: My idea would be that by transposing it would make it better; "nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer." That defines exactly and to the point. It does not interfere with that part of his business which is exclusively wholesale. It does not make any difference whether he is a wholesale or retail dealer.

Dr. BAKER: Now, the New York law reads just about as this does; and yet it is well known that there are a number of wholesale dealers who have a regular retail counter, and even put up prescriptions, in wholesale stores, although they do not keep a regularly certified Pharmacy. Now, that is what we want to shut out.

Mr. Holmes' amendment to section twelve was read by the President.

Amendment seconded.

The motion on Mr. Holmes' amendment was put and adopted.

Mr. SMITHER: Mr. President, I would like to inquire as to the places of holding the examinations. The expenses of traveling to and from examinations may be considerable.

The CHAIRMAN: The plan I have suggested to the committee will obviate any difficulty as to traveling any great distance to an examination. The Board of Pharmacy are perfectly competent, under this law, to make any regulations that they may choose, so no one will find it a hardship. I might say it is proposed to have examinations held by having "Local Secretaries" in different portions of the State. The Board of Pharmacy may certainly be local, but the one that is being examined may be in Rochester, or Albany or Ogdensburg as the case may be.

Mr. HARTMAN: Have they a right to sit anywhere?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; and they may make those examinations in such a way that it will not be burdensome.

Mr. ARNOLD: I would like to inquire what is the status of section fifteen now.

The CHAIRMAN: It is referred to the Committee on Pharmacy Law, to construct a new section to take the place of that.

The CHAIRMAN: In regard to section eleven, there was a suggestion made by Mr. Smither, with regard to the Poison Act. In the last paragraph, "he shall not deliver any of said poison without satisfying himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character." That replaces the words "unless it be found," as being better descriptive of what the druggist can be expected to do in the matter.

Question on Mr. Smither's amendment put and carried.

Mr. SAYRE: I would like to ask if the word "article" after the word "poison" was inserted there?

The CHAIRMAN: It was, by the committee. They have it on their schedule.

Now, I will ask for the adoption of section eleven as amended. Motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: There are, I believe, no other suggestions in connection with this law.

Mr. HARTMAN: Only the report of the Committee on section fifteen.

The CHAIRMAN: That will be left with them. That was the understanding; that they will make that section so as to specify the laws it is desired to repeal.

Dr. BAKER: I move that the Pharmacy Law as amended and adopted by sections, be now adopted in full.

Before the adoption of this law, it is right and proper that the Pharmacy Committee should be allowed the privilege of so amending the law when it comes before the Legislature, as to secure its passage.



The CHAIRMAN: I then call for the adoption of the Pharmacy Law as amended, and as has been adopted by sections.

There being no objection, the question was put and *unanimously adopted*.

The Chairman announced that the bill was adopted as a whole, with the amendments that have been adopted by sections, and the committee are to have the privilege of making such alterations or amendments as may be necessary to secure the passage of the law.

Mr. HARTMAN: I move you, sir, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Committee on Pharmacy Law, for the able manner in which they have prepared the law. The very satisfactory manner in which it has been received is certainly an evidence of its satisfactory character.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion before the House is that a vote of thanks be given to the Committee on Pharmacy Law for their very able efforts in making a law for this Association. Motion adopted with applause.

Mr. NICOT: Mr. Chairman, I move when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at five o'clock this afternoon, for a final session. Motion carried.

The CHAIRMAN: There is yet considerable business to do. There are some papers that have been prepared for this Association; and it is due to the authors of those papers we should show them the respect of a full attendance. There are some other matters coming before this Association, and we urge a full attendance of the session which must be held at some time to-day.

Mr. NICOT: I wish to offer an amendment, that the time of meeting be made the third Wednesday and Thursday of June, instead of May.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment is offered and received, but lies over until the next annual meeting for

action. There are two or three things I desire to announce to the members now. There is considerable business that may be transacted before we adjourn. There is the Committee on the place of meeting, and the committee on By-Laws.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL: I am aware that there is another bill before the legislature, brought in there by Mr. Hartman. I would ask that Mr. Hartman co-operate with us in the passage of our law, and would suggest that he come before us and give his views on the subject.

Mr. HARTMAN: Mr. President, I certainly feel very highly honored by the request of the gentlemen, but it seems to me there is little to say in addition to what has already been said on the subject.

The majority of you, gentlemen, are likely aware that there is such a bill before the legislature. How it came there Mr. Gardner, I think, has quite fully stated to you.

The bill referred to was drawn some two or three years ago after quite a thorough search of the general laws of other states for something that might bear upon, and be useful in the framing of such a bill. Nothing having been found, my attention was directed to the English laws on that subject. Having examined that, I took it as a model, because of its fullness and comprehensiveness and constructed the bill mentioned. It was referred to quite a number of gentlemen in and out of the trade, who thought well enough of it to suggest its presentation to the legislature. Thinking it would better come from some one of the various societies of New York the matter was referred to them, and though much interest was felt in such a law, still no definite action was taken. Being in Albany last winter, I thought it might be well to bring the subject before the legislature, so had it introduced in both houses.

I must say that its provisions are very stringent, some of which may also be repugnant; but I hoped by putting

in a strong bill, and covering what, to my mind, seemed all the points, that the subject could be brought up in a more positive way. At the time it was drawn this Association, I believe, was not in existence, and the State Board of Health did not exist—two most excellent bodies to take up this matter and forward it. During my address before the Assembly Committee, one of the Assemblymen stated that the State Pharmaceutical Association, at their next meeting, was going to take the subject-matter in hand, and desired no legislation until they could be heard from, and I told him I was glad to hear it. The law emanating from your Law Committee, and this day approved by the Association, is a good one. It might, in some particulars, be more stringent, but I do not hesitate to say, that, if the Board of Pharmacy therein provided for—and which is just the machinery I have sought—does its duty as is prescribed, the object I have been seeking for three or four years will have been gained.

I wish to say to the honorable chairman of the Law Committee and this Association, that I am ready and willing to co-operate with them, and do anything they wish me to do. If it is necessary to act in Albany, or anywhere else, I am ready. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure the Association are very glad to hear the views of Mr. Hartman thus freely and clearly expressed.

While waiting for the Executive Committee to present a report, I would like the privilege of announcing two committees, the Committees on Pharmacy and Queries and on Trade Interests.

*Committee on Trade Interests.*

GEORGE H. ARNOLD.	.	.	.	.	.	Cortland.
JOHN W. HOWARTH.	.	.	.	.	.	Utica.
HENRY A. BOURNE.	.	.	.	.	.	Poughkeepsie.

*Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.*

RICHARD K. SMITHER.	Buffalo.
G. HERMAN HAAS.	Rochester.
LEWIS HUNT.	Auburn.

Mr. NICOT: In relation to the place of meeting for next year, I would report, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that the only invitation that has been extended to the Association, reads as follows:

### TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

On behalf of the Druggists of Buffalo, we extend you a most cordial invitation to select our city as the location for the next annual convention of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

We can assure you there shall be no lack of accommodations, and our beautiful situation combined with the many points of interest in the vicinity cannot fail to make your sojourn with us pleasant as well as profitable.

Respectfully,

R. K. SMITHER,  
JOHN P. DIEHL,  
J. RIEFFENSTAHL,  
M. F. CLAUSIUS.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have before you the communication from our Buffalo members. What is your disposition of it. You have heard this as the report of your Executive Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD: I move that this invitation be accepted, and that Buffalo be our next place of meeting. Seconded.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: Mr. President, I think that the last two meetings we have already had, have been carried pretty far west; and this next one is proposed to carry us still further west.

Now, I think, our western friends ought to make some concessions, and be willing to go east a little further. I think Albany would be a very good point. It will bring from our section, not four or five members, but, I think,

probably, one or two hundred; and, I think, probably, a great many would come if we located this meeting farther east, and they might bring their wives.

And if we do not receive an invitation from the local druggists, I think that the Association might take it in their own hands themselves to locate there; and, I think, that the report of the Treasurer is pretty good evidence we can take care of ourselves. Now, next year we will be better able to do so. I think, we should not be a tax on the local druggists anywhere. I think, the Association is able to pay its own way.

Dr. HUESTED: I would just wish to say in regard to Albany, the representatives from that city at present in the Association did not present any invitation to the Executive Committee, because many members have expressed a desire to meet in Buffalo. It was understood last year, also, by quite a good many, that in all probability Buffalo would be the next place of meeting; and, on that account—not because we didn't want the Association to meet in Albany—we didn't send in any invitation. We should be very glad to see the Association there at any time.

Mr. SMITHER: On behalf of the Buffalo members I would urge this association to locate at our city next year; and although many of our friends may have to come from the east end of the State, I think the enjoyment they will have will compensate them. We have the broad water of Lake Erie, Niagara Falls, and our own beautiful city. And if our members do come, I hope they will be very generally accompanied by their ladies. They will be well cared for by the Buffalo ladies; and any gentleman coming unaccompanied by his wife will be expected to give a reasonable excuse. (Applause.)

Mr. SEABURY: I wish it to be understood we are very thankful to the Buffalonians for the proposition they have made us, but at the same time I think we ought to

have some regard for the lower portions of the State. A great majority of the druggists of the State are below Albany. Our western men have responded very well, but not as well as we thought that they would; and I think they never will until you give our conventions more pleasure and not quite so much business. We want three or four days instead of one or two; and I think this will be an important item. I think there is not enough poetry in it.

MR. ARNOLD: I realize too well the hospitality of that old Dutch city of Albany. I remember in 1861 of having received a great deal of hospitality there as a soldier. But the rule is now, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its sway;" and I feel we should go up and see the Buffalo people; and I hope that the very kind invitation from the Buffalo people will be accepted by this convention.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question before you is on the adoption of the report of the executive committee, which is that we meet at Buffalo.

Question put and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is therefore decided our next annual meeting will be held at Buffalo on the third Wednesday and Thursday of May next.

It was moved that Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, be appointed local secretary of the association, and, on ballot, he was unanimously elected.

Dr. HUESTED: Mr. President, I would call for the report that was offered yesterday, in regard to changes in the By-Laws. Changes were proposed at that time in relation to the election of Local Secretary, and to change the Assistant Secretary to Local Secretary; and, also, a change in the order of business. Those can be adopted at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN: The report upon the President's address requires some action; and some of the by-laws have so be amended.

DR. HUESTED: It was proposed yesterday to amend the by-laws by striking out the present article fifteen, which is the article giving the order of business, and to insert in its place as article fifteen the following:

ARTICLE XV. The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting, crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations the complete working formula for which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names will not be received.

Question put and carried, and the chair declared the new by-law adopted as section fifteen.

DR. HUESTED: Article sixteenth, a change in the order of business, making it as follows:

ARTICLE XVI. Order of Business.

- I. Reading the Minutes.
- II. Address of the President.
- III. Application for Membership.
- IV. Election of Members.
- V. Reports of Officers and Committees.
- VI. Miscellaneous Business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Officers.

Question on adoption of report put and carried, and the chairman declared the new order of business adopted, as also the other suggestions of the report.

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded, and the Convention duly adjourned, to meet at 5 o'clock P. M.

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## EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 20th, 1880—5 o'clock P. M.

The President of the Association not being present, Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, proposed the election of a temporary chairman, to facilitate business, and save time; and proposed the name of Mr. De Forest, of Brooklyn.

MR. DE FOREST was elected and took the chair.

Moved that the minutes as read by the Secretary be adopted.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL: I make the motion that our new officers, elected at a previous session, be regularly conducted to their seats.

Motion carried.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. De Forest), appointed Mr. Riefenstahl, of Buffalo, and Mr. Gardner, of New York, a committee to conduct the First Vice-President to the chair, the President elect being absent.

The committee duly conducted Dr. Baker to the platform, and was introduced by Mr. De Forest.

The CHAIRMAN: Allow me, gentlemen, to introduce to you Dr. G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn, your First Vice-President for the coming year. (Applause.)

Dr. BAKER: Gentlemen: I thank you for your favors, and in the honorary, or secondary position, to which you have elected me, I will endeavor so far as in me lies to preserve, and if possible to continue and increase that favor throughout the coming year; so that when I meet you, as I hope I may on another occasion, a year from this time, in the beautiful City of Buffalo, we shall be better friends, better acquainted, and shall have progressed further in our noble profession.

You will excuse me. I know, for not making an extended speech on this occasion.

Mr. FRANK HAMILTON, of Syracuse, Second Vice-President, was conducted to the platform by the committee, and introduced by the Chairman.

Mr. HAMILTON: Mr. President, and members of the Association: I thank you very much indeed for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I also thank you for your attendance here at this annual meeting. Hoping that those who are here in attendance



will also put in an appearance at Buffalo, that there at Buffalo, the same as Syracuse has endeavored to do, they may give you the hand of welcome and a cordial greeting. (Applause.)

Mr. H. B. NAPIER, of Owego, Third Vice-President, was conducted to the platform, amid great applause and said :

It might be wiser, that I simply say, I thank you for the honor of the position you have conferred upon me, acting upon the old adage that while speech is silver, silence is gold.

Mr. CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary elect, was conducted to the platform, and said : I thank you for the office, but I am no speech-maker. If I can make that office work to your satisfaction, I shall be amply repaid for all the honor that has been conferred upon me. (Applause.)

Mr. R. K. SMITHER on being introduced, said : You do me great honor in conferring this favor upon me ; and although I would very much have preferred to have some of the older members from Buffalo take this office, still I can't help but accept it, if you insist upon it. As our friend says, and I concur with him in the hope, you will become better acquainted with me at Buffalo. I assure you my business there will be conducted to the best of my ability. That is all I can say. (Applause.)

Mr. W. BLAIRIE, the Treasurer, was conducted to the stage, and being introduced, said :

Gentlemen : I have got the bag. It is full of money ; and if ever you see any of it, you will do well. (Great applause.)

The committee conducted President Bedford to the stage, he having entered the room, and being introduced, said :

Gentlemen : I thought that this was not to be inflicted upon me. Certainly I have had so much to say—and perhaps so much more than a chairman ought to have

said—during the last two days, that it is not necessary to hold you longer. I already have made my speech accepting the position; and I can only say in addition, that if I have served you acceptably in the past, it is only a duty toward those whom I esteem as excellent friends and co-workers in a worthy cause.

President BEDFORD then assumed the chair.

Mr. DE FOREST: I have a supplementary report from your Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

As I stated in my report that the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries had prepared a number of queries, which were printed, and have been pretty generally distributed among you, for acceptance by you. I have received the acceptance of them by twelve or thirteen gentlemen. Twelve gentlemen, at least, have accepted them.

Your committee take the ground that if three or more gentlemen wish to accept one query, we are perfectly willing they should do so, provided they work independently of each other, and bring the results of their investigations up at the next meeting.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

We have succeeded in obtaining the acceptance of queries by the following gentlemen :

No.	1,	F. K. Sweet	.....	Lockport.
"	2,	M. F. Clausius	.....	Buffalo.
"	2,	A. J. Inloes	.....	Binghamton.
"	3,	A. B. Husted, M. D.	.....	Albany.
"	4,	G. M. Baker, M. D.	.....	Brooklyn.
"	4,	J. H. Cool.	.....	Palmyra.
"	4,	H. B. Napier	.....	Owego.
"	4,	G. H. Arnold	.....	Cortland.
"	5,	J. H. Hubachek	.....	Rochester.
"	6,	M. F. Clausius	.....	Buffalo.
"	7,	C. Z. Otis	.....	Binghamton.
"	8,	E. G. Bissell	.....	Watertown.
"	9,	Clay W. Holmes	.....	Elmira.
"	13,	P. W. Bedford	.....	New York.
"	14,	P. W. Bedford	.....	New York.

We have adopted the plan of allowing more than one member accept the same queries, providing they work independently of each other.

W. P. DEFOREST,  
F. HAMILTON.

Now, if there are any other gentlemen in the room who would like to investigate any of these questions during the next year, I will leave the rest of the queries as printed, in the care of our President, and if they will inform him, their names will be printed in the proceedings as having accepted these queries.

Moved that the supplementary report of the chairman of the Committee on Queries be accepted.

Seconded, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a notice I would like to give before calling other business—that I have a number of blank applications with me for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I will place them on the table, so the members may get them; and if any member wishes to have his name presented for application for membership, if he will sign it and present it to me, I will sign it myself, and some other member of the Pharmaceutical Association will also sign it, and we will recommend them for membership.

There is one committee yet to name, and that is the Committee on Pharmacy Law, and I shall reappoint the committee who have served us so faithfully and well during the past year. They have done their work so well, and are so thoroughly acquainted with the points of the law, that if there should be a necessity for their appearing before the Legislature during the winter, it will be far better to renew that committee than to send new men. I, therefore, appoint the committee of last year, which is:

Mr. J. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo,  
 Mr. B. F. Ray, of Utica,  
 Mr. H. B. Napier, of Owego,  
 Dr. G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn, and  
 Mr. W. L. Brown, of Syracuse;

and, at the request of Mr. Rieffenstahl, Mr. Napier is desired to act as chairman.

The Treasurer being called upon for his report presented the following:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a report of our financial transactions and condition for the last year and up to the present date, May 19, 1880:

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees and dues for 1879.....	\$660 00
Certificates.....	131 00
Initiation fees and dues for 1880.....	280 00
	—————\$1,071 00

EXPENDITURES.

Sundry printing bills.....	\$85 26
Printing proceedings.....	246 50
Stationery bills.....	20 99
Stenographer's bill.....	20 00
American Metric Bureau.....	20 00
Certificates, Engrossing, &c.....	91 00
Expenses of Act of Incorporation.....	17 50
Committee of Revision of U. S. Pharmacopœia...	25 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	127 77
	—————654 01

Balance on hand..... \$416 99

All debts of the Association are paid.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM BLAIKIE,  
*Treasurer.*

On motion the report of the Treasurer was accepted and adopted, with thanks.

There are two papers presented to be read at this meeting. I will call on Mr. Sweet, of Lockport, to read the paper which he has prepared.

Mr. F. K. SWEET then read a paper on "The relation of the Dispenser to the Prescriber."

Mr. HAZEN moved that Mr. Sweet's paper be accepted, with thanks, and be printed in our annual report.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. E. G. BISSELL, of Waterville, read a paper on "Syrup of Ipecac."

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you who have heard the paper of Mr. Bissell, a continuation of his very excellent paper of last year, what disposition will you make of it?

Moved it be accepted and printed in the minutes.

Mr. HOLMES: Mr. President, the manufacture of syrups, and especially that of syrup of ipecac, has been one of my particular hobbies; and I judge from Mr. Bissell's paper that he had not, when he wrote it, read the volumes of the transactions of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1874, or he would have found an article on the same subject, which explains the process which has brought out a perfect result; and the difference between that and this being, the latter stage of the process is made by percolation instead of solution. The sugar used is the best granulated, and is placed in a funnel, and then the opening is closely stopped by a piece of sponge, and the fluid solution is poured upon it, and in percolating through it makes a preparation which is more transparent than this of Mr. Bissell's, being as clear as crystal, and which will keep indefinitely.

At the time I presented this paper, I presented bottles corked and uncorked, both blue bottles and ordinary bottles, which had undergone no change. Those same bottles I kept sometime afterwards, and still they exhibited no change.

A difference in addition to the process of Mr. Bissell is the process of percolation. I have practiced it in all my syrup manufacture for the last five years, and have written one or two articles upon it; and I had hoped we would hear more largely from others upon the same subject. Generally the idea has been advanced before, that of percolation through a funnel; and that is a point on which I think it is well worth any one's trouble to try his hand, even in the manufacture of simple syrup. It is a very easy process, and requires no time or attention. It produces a saturated solution which will keep

at any temperature or condition. The syrups of squills and ipecac are the ones most difficult to preserve; and with those I have had no trouble; but I prefer to make all syrups in that manner, from the fact they are so much more elegant in appearance.

Mr. BISSELL: I might state that this has stood a long time, and that when I took it from the shelf the syrup was perfectly clear, perhaps as clear as any syrup it is possible to make; but there is a slight deposit in the bottom of the bottle; now this deposit in bringing it here, has become mixed through the syrup, so it does not look as clear as the syrup was when taken from the shelf, or as it would be if filled again.

Mr. HOLMES: The very fact you don't percolate it is the reason why you have the sediment.

Mr. DE FOREST: It was with great surprise last year I heard this discussion upon the syrup of ipecac, because I had never experienced the difficulty that most complained of, no precipitate or any trouble with my syrup. And this led me during the past year to make a few ordinary experiments, to see what the cause of it was. I had always kept my syrup of ipecac in a dark blue bottle, and I tried keeping it in a white bottle, and I found precipitate; I kept some in a blue bottle, and had no precipitate at all. I imagine if something of that kind was tried, a good deal of this trouble might be saved.

The CHAIRMAN: It is pretty well settled that actinic rays are, if anything, intensified rather than diminished by passing through blue glass; and if any advantage is to be obtained by using glass of any color other than transparent, it should be amber glass. Blue glass itself, whatever is said about it, has no effect to preserve any preparation which contains any coloring body. It rather hastens than retards decomposition; while the yellow or amber glass does retard decomposition.

Question on the adoption and printing of the paper put and carried.

**Mr. SWEET:** I wish to offer a resolution.

The **CHAIRMAN:** If the resolutions do not pertain to any immediate business, we have the reports of several committees yet to receive.

**Mr HOLMES:** The report of the Committee on Exhibits has been handed to me to read.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association :*

Your Committee appointed to report on the various Exhibits forwarded for your inspection, offer you a very brief synopsis of their examination :

Messrs. Powers & Weightman, long and favorably known have displayed their usual enterprise in affording quite a complete line of chemicals of their own manufacture. Their samples of Caffein, Strychnia, Morphia, &c., carry us back to 1876, where they made such a noble display at the Centennial exhibition.

Messrs. Tarrant & Co., of New York, offer many fine Chemicals and crude Drugs, carefully selected. and are carefully attended by their gentlemanly representative, Mr. C. F. Booth, who can explain their merits to this Association more fully than ourselves.

Messrs. McKesson & Robbins have a fine case of their Handkerchief Extracts, Gelatine Coated Pills, and well known specialties, as have also Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co. We take pleasure in calling attention to the local exhibit of Messrs. Kenyon, Potter & Co., which is in every way worthy of their honorable house. Their labels so neatly attached, their Flavoring Extracts so characteristic in flavor. indicate a fine manipulator, whom we suspect is no other than the able pharmacist—Thos. Luun.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit, with their accustomed enterprise have arranged very finely a large assortment of their various articles of manufacture. Among the more recent we recognised the Ethyl Bromide, the new anæsthetic, and Exsiccated Blood. Their gelatine coated Pills, like Schieffelin's and McKesson & Robbins, merit notice and examination.

Lochman's Botanical Photographs are also here on Exhibition and are indeed the finest specimens of the kind we have had the pleasure of examining.

Among the Pharmaceutical Appliances we notice Archibald's Suppository Mould exhibited by C. W. Holmes of Elmira. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Davenport's Capsule Filler within reach of every pharmacist will be shown by the gentlemanly representative of Parke, Davis & Co. We wish to call your attention to their Rectal Capsules.

The books so kindly furnished by our President, Prof. Bedford, are well worth your while to examine. The Polson Register and also the "Cost Book" well known to the Committee is very interesting and is worth a careful examination.

Want of time has compelled your Committee to offer only this meagre report. Believing that the thanks of this Association are due to the exhibitors, and their courteous representatives, we respectfully submit this report.

CHAS. J. POWERS, Chairman.  
J. H. COOL,  
E. C. BILLINGS.

It was moved the report of the Committee on Exhibits be accepted and placed on the minutes.

Seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: It carries with it the thanks of this Association to the several contributors who have contributed to the interest of this second annual meeting.

MR. HARTMAN: Mr. President, as we are drawing to the close of the meeting of our convention, I think it quite proper to offer a resolution, which I feel will be one of a series of resolutions; and if the resolutions offered are brief, it is because words are inadequate to express what we would desire. The first one reads thus:

*“Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this association are hereby tendered to our friends, the druggists of the city of Syracuse, for their cordial welcome to their beautiful city and their uniform politeness and attention during our stay.”*

MR. BLAICKIE: Mr. President, I would like to add a little to that. I will read it.

*“Resolved, That the thanks of all the members of this association be presented to the Mayor of the city of Syracuse, and to the citizens thereof, for their kindness, hospitality and care for our comfort during our stay among them.”*

THE CHAIRMAN: This may be a separate resolution as it covers different ground. The one is to the druggists, and the other is to the Mayor and citizens. The resolutions were both carried, with applause.

MR. SWEET: Mr. President, I have a resolution that I would like to offer:

*Resolved, That this association tender their thanks to the retiring officers as well as to our present officers, and for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which they have presided over the deliberations of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, of May 19th and 20th, 1880.”*

The resolution was seconded. Mr. Sweet put the resolution, which was carried.



MR. SAYRE: I have one more resolution to offer.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered to the press of Syracuse, for the able and impartial manner in which they have published the account of our proceedings at the various sessions of this meeting."

Seconded and carried.

MR. HUBACHEK: Mr. President, I have one more resolution to offer, which I think has not been offered this evening.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association are due, and are hereby tendered to the Greenway Brewing Company, of Syracuse, for the cordial invitation to visit their manufactory and observe the process of manufacturing ales, and for their kind entertainment of the members while visiting their manufactory." (Applause.)

Seconded and carried.

MR. SEABURY: Although there has been an informal recognition of the lecture of Prof. Englehardt, delivered at the Salt Works, yet I should like to see it made official; and I therefore offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to Prof. H. A. Englehardt, for his interesting explanation of the various processes connected with the manufacture of salt.

Resolution seconded and carried.

MR. ARNOLD, of Courtland: Mr. President, I have a resolution which I wish to offer, to change the date of the meetings of this Association from Wednesday of the week to Tuesday.

My object in doing this you will all see at once, is that we may have one more day the last part of the week for excursions or pleasure; and then have opportunity to return to New York or Buffalo, or other parts of the State wherever we may happen to be located.

My resolution reads:

“RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

“ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

“The Annual Meeting of this Association shall be held the third Tuesday and Wednesday of May, at such place and hour as the Association shall previously select.”

The CHAIRMAN: The resolution offered by Mr. Arnold is an amendment to the Constitution, the alteration being the words “Tuesday and Wednesday” for “Wednesday and Thursday,” as they now appear in our Constitution.

It lies over, under the provisions of the Constitution until next year.

The SECRETARY: The whole number is one hundred and twenty-two that have been elected. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN: Our membership was, previous to this meeting, two hundred and fifteen; we have now a membership of three hundred and forty-seven members, which is, I think, a most satisfactory record for so young an association. [Applause.]

There is one thing that I have requested on many occasions to be done, and which I presume yet has been left partially unfinished; and that is a record of members in attendance. It is almost impossible any year or in any organization, to get a complete and perfect roll of members in attendance; and after the publication of the proceedings, occasional letters are sent, asking “why does not my name appear?” when the fault was with the party in not putting it down. I think it would be useless to call the roll of members in attendance, and ask if any names are omitted; but I trust every member present will record his name before leaving us.

Mr. SMITHER: Before we disperse, I want to offer one resolution. I move, sir, that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with every individual member of this Association, with a view of obtaining their influence with Representatives or Members of the Legislature, to

obtain their help in procuring the passage of this bill.  
Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee will undoubtedly publish in their proceedings the entire text of this law; and in addition to furnishing every member with a copy, it is proposed to furnish every Member of the Legislature with a copy of our proceedings, including the law.

The motion on Mr. Smither's resolution was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any further business? If not, I will call for the reading of the minutes of this session, in order that they may be adopted.

Mr. NICOT: I move the minutes be left to the Executive Committee, with power to correct.

The CHAIRMAN: The minutes of this session will be very brief, and I prefer the Association should pass upon them.

Mr. HOLMES: Before the minutes are read, I would like to state that Mr. Brown, who was appointed as one of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be unable to attend, from the fact his partner has made arrangements so to do. He would, therefore, like to have the name of Mr. Dawson substituted for his own.

The Association granted change of name.

Moved that the minutes of the present sitting of the Association as corrected, be adopted, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we adjourn, I desire to say a word. I most heartily thank you, gentlemen, who are present, as well as those who have been present but are not now here, for your very kind action towards the officers of this Association, and the manner in which you have aided in the work of the past year, and of this meeting. This Association is not now on trial. It has been tried and approved. (Applause.) I trust that in the work which is before us, and which during the year to come will be a more serious effort than that of the past

year, that it will require and receive on the part of the members personal influence with those who represent the people as their law-makers. It will also require some effort on the part of the Pharmacy Committee; it will require some effort on the part of your officers, who will endeavor to make the law which you have received with approval to-day, the law of this State. It was the one main object I had in view when I first thought of the organization of this Society. The object that I had was that the druggists of this State should advance. It must be done by persistent effort for the future. It has been expressed in our pharmacy law; and I thank you most cordially for the unanimous adoption of this pharmacy bill. I had feared, greatly feared, that it would meet with unpleasant opposition. I think it is a great compliment to the members of your Pharmacy Committee, and to the officers of this Association, that you have approved it so heartily. I hope that in the work before us for the coming year that we shall be sustained as heartily and cheerfully by the members of the Association as they have done in the work of the past two days. (Applause.)

It having been moved and seconded that the Convention do now adjourn, the Chairman put the question and it was carried.

The Chairman thereupon announced that the Convention was adjourned to the third Wednesday and Thursday of May, 1881, to meet in the city of Buffalo at an hour to be named in the notices issued by the Secretary.

CLAY W. HOLMES,

*Secretary.*

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The report of the proceedings of the second annual meeting, as given above, include every item of business and discussion which transpired during the five sessions which were held May 19th and 20th.

It is proper, however, that the Secretary should allude to some other facts and incidents which greatly interested the members that were in attendance.

Chase's Music Hall, in which the meetings were held, was most beautifully ornamented with floral decorations, conspicuous among which was the magnificent "Mortar and Pestle" of choice flowers which was placed in front of the President, while the elegant specimens of many medicinal plants on either side was an attractive study.

The very generous and courteous action of the resident members of Syracuse, and their excellent work in adding to the membership of the Association, as well as their hearty co-operation to make the meeting a success, deserves special mention.

Nor should he fail to record the exceedingly interesting trip in which the members and their friends participated, and under the guidance of Professor H. A. Englehardt traversed the Salt Works, noticing every part of the process, from the pumping of the brine until the purified product of dairy salt was ready for sale, and also the manufacture of solar salt.

The ladies of the party (whom we regret to say were very few in number) enjoyed a very pleasant surprise in the way of drives in the beautiful suburbs of Syracuse, being escorted by the wives of some of the resident members. The attention of members is called to the remark of Mr. R. K. Smither (see page 97) and be prepared at the next meeting to comply with his request or have an acceptable excuse.

• Beside the many other kind favors extended by the Syracuse members and their friends, it should be recorded that the members of the Association were invited to a banquet at the Burns House at the close of the Convention. Including the resident members and ladies, about one hundred and sixty sat down to a sumptuous repast at nine o'clock. After doing justice to the good things before them, brief remarks were in order, and some enjoyable speeches were made by Messrs. Hamilton, Bedford, Eaton, Baker, De Forest, Husted, Arnold, Holmes, Blaikie, Lamb, Sager, Smither, Hubbard, Seabury and Powers, and about midnight we parted, hoping to meet a year hence by the bluewaters of Lake Erie.

## THE RELATION OF THE DISPENSER TO THE PRESCRIBER.

By F. K. SWEET.

Pharmaceutical science is one of the main auxiliaries to medicine, and it may appear superfluous to dilate at all on relative professional positions, or the duties which devolve on us; but the experiences of twenty years behind the prescription counter, some reading and mature reflection, have led us to question if the proper relation of prescriber and dispenser of medicine was yet fully determined; or, having been properly determined, is it properly maintained.

If the medical gentlemen who compose the faculties of our best colleges were to be questioned as to what department received least attention, or from what course of lectures the young men of the class most frequently absented themselves, they would doubtless agree that the chair of Pharmacy and Materia Medica presented less attraction to the student than any other branch of medical education pursued by those who were about to become physicians. The Professor of Anatomy, if he be a ready speaker, is enabled, like the mighty wind in Ezekiel's vision, to make the dry bones of the skeleton live. Even the Pathologist gives color to the morbid specimens he exhibits. The Chemist renders the laboratory attractive by occasional detonations and ebullitions; but to the average medical student the details of pharmacy are as dry as the packing house of a shaker herb garden, or seed-house, and the recapitulation of the syllabus as meaningless as the incantations of an Indian juggler.

It is, doubtless, true that the United States Dispensatory is an aperrenial book in the Library of the practising physician, which will account, if taken in connection with the preceding fact, for the common ignorance of the general practitioner of the details of Pharmacy.

How frequently are we surprised to hear on the witness' stand our best informed medical men confess their ignorance of such simple compounds as they are continually prescribing; as for example, few can tell how many grains of arsenious acid are contained in an ounce of Fowler's Solution, or in what form it there appears. Neither can they tell the amount of strychnia in a given quantity of *Solutio Halli*, or the amount of opium in a pint of laudanum, or paregoric, much less the strength of a grain of Morphia to its parent gum.

Pharmacy renders Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Practice, Obstetrics, Microscopy and Jurisprudence available to the medical man, but these other eight branches do not complete a perfect circle of medical science *without our ninth arc*.

We often hear the tailor spoken of as the ninth part of a man, and if the pharmacist has mastered his art, although he, too may be considered by the public and the medical fraternity only the ninth part of a doctor, the fraction is his, and he is bound to demand his right and to maintain it.

We apprehend that in every branch of science in which new facts

are daily acquired and their data thus obtained, consequently giving occasion to new reflections, it is necessary from time to time to reform and renew the system with all the additions and emendations which it has, and is capable of receiving.

At present, that it is separate in respect to the science of Pharmacy in its relation to the collateral branches of medicine will readily occur to every druggist and chemist present, as well as the practicing physician, if they think for themselves.

At this time, however, we shall confine our thoughts entirely to the *morale* of our profession—our ethical relations with the physician and surgeon.

*And in the first place the Dispenser is not the Prescriber and must never suffer himself to be placed in that position,* although we may consider ourselves more competent to prescribe than the attending physician. In any given case we cannot do so without violating that courtesy which should be shown to the superior profession; for the power of alleviating human suffering by the use of remedies places the practice of medicine in the highest rank of human occupations and entitles the true physician to the respect and gratitude which has ever been freely conceded by every class of every people throughout the civilized world, and among nations, savage and barbaric, have elevated the medicine-man to the rank of a deity, or to the position of supreme adoration.

*Pharmacutists are not to be the writers of prescriptions.* So far as the knowledge of drugs is concerned—their doses, uses and actions—we are no doubt in some instances quite capable of doing so, but in general we must lack the essential element of correct prescribing, which comes alone from a knowledge of disease. We all believe that it is impossible to prescribe accurately unless we are first able to diagnose disease.

The questions presented to the medical man with every new patient are these. What is the pathological condition at present? How does it differ from the physiological condition? What therapeutic effect will convert this pathological into a physiological condition? What drug possesses that therapeutic power? When these questions have been answered, the prescription is the result; and when in the hands of the Dispenser, it becomes his business to bring all his skill to bear that the therapeutic power of that prescription shall be perfect.

*Pharmacutists are not to dispense without prescriptions, nor should they volunteer medical advice.*

A druggist in St. Louis prescribed an emulsion of Copaiba for a bronchial trouble and the specific effect of the drug was manifest by a profuse eruption which so stimulated *variola* that the unfortunate man was confined for a fortnight in a pest house. Another kind and considerate man prescribed large doses of Iodide of Potash to a friend for asthma, who, by the advice of his physician was already

largely under the effect of mercurials ; the result was poisoning by bin-iodide of mercury. If we cannot diagnose disease, even the most simple drug may do harm of itself, and negatively a greater evil may result in preventing the exhibition of a proper remedy already too long delayed.

*The responsibility of the Pharmaceutist in prescribing for those who apply to him is far greater than that of any other individual unconnected with any department of medicine.*

The druggist is supposed to possess a certain amount of medical knowledge, but beyond this the public, judging from the insignia by which we are surrounded and the atmosphere we live in, often credit us with other knowledge than that which in fact belongs to our profession.

Founded upon credit, it may be, thus acquired, the people place confidence in our power to advise, not only in respect to the property and dose of medicine, but also in the treatment of disease ; on which we are unqualified to advise, and in this way, from simple questions and trivial cases, we may be led on step by step, and unless we have strength of mind and firmness to resist the temptation to arrogate to ourselves all the wisdom the masses accredit us with possessing, and the desire to satisfy customers already disgusted by the ineffectual tampering of quacks in and out of the regular profession of medicine, our cupidity and zeal in business, with perhaps the prompting of some evil genius whispering in our ears that unless we do as we know we should not do, the customer, with his ducats, will go to a rival store, and we shall find ourselves taking upon the shoulders of the Apothecary, the herculean labors of the whole medical fraternity.

*The dispenser should never assume to understand the therapeutical nature of the prescription he is compounding.*

A single question asked, or a suspicious glance has ruined a medical man for life in certain families.

You have those in your employ to whom a word of caution may be useful. No one but the patient and the writer of the prescription should know for what purpose the prescription is written, and a look at the patient as if there was a shadow of knowledge in regard to the disease is an insult to the patient and the prescriber.

The slightest intimation of suspicion that you may know for what disease a particular remedy is prescribed, entitles the druggist to be severely censured by the prescriber. Yet I have known a druggist to insinuate to a patient to whom copaiba was prescribed for a cough, that he knew for what other disease it was used, and to another that *ergot* was not always used to control hemorrhage.

*The Dispenser should become acquainted with the Prescribers in his neighborhood.*



It is impossible to appreciate the spirit of a recipe unless you know the habit of thought of the writer.

Many a prescription which has contained the power to snatch a darling wife or child from the jaws of grim death has been written on the fly leaf of some old book and with faded ink, with utter disregard to the case terminations of its broken latin. But the dispenser, knowing the writer has secured the blotted missile with healing in its wings, and seeking for the spirit, rather than the letter of the law, has become, as he should always be, a co-worker in the noble labor of saving human life and in alleviating human suffering.

It is our privilege to be humble ministers in the work of healing the sick. We do not pretend to that high qualification which enables the physician to search out and determine the nature, the seat and the cause of disease, nor do we profess to be able to indicate what are the agents best suited for the relief of those who suffer from its effects.

Diagnosis and Therapeutics are among the highest attainments in medical knowledge. I believe it belongs to the pharmacist to collect, to produce and prepare for administration and supply to the public the various remedies which physicians may prescribe.

These are the legitimate duties of the Pharmacist and when performed as they should be by those who possess the requisite qualifications for them. They involve the application of much scientific knowledge and of cultivated faculties both of mind and body. But while pharmacy is designed thus to occupy a position of great importance and usefulness in relation to the practice of medicine, the highest fulfillment of its mission involves a certain amount of submission to and dependance upon those who constitute the medical profession.

*The Pharmacist and Physician are indeed each dependant one upon the other ;* for while the physician relies upon the compounder of medicines for the exercise of the knowledge and skill required for producing the remedies medical experience approves, the pharmacist must be guided by those who possess that experience in directing his efforts to the attainment of required results. We are, therefore dependant upon the regular practitioner for the largest share of our prescription trade, which all must allow is the most lucrative part of the business of a drug store, and the only part of the trade which renders the drug seller or proprietor obliged to procure and pay for skilled pharmaceutical labor.

*Pharmacists should dispense prescriptions accurately.* This may seem a mere truism, but it is a question about which opinion is somewhat divided ; some contending that it is the duty of the Pharmacist to take into consideration, not so much what is actually written, as what the prescriber intended to write. It is only, however, in very exceptional cases that this rule ought to be followed. It is only when

it is very evident that some mistake has been committed by the writer, that a druggist would be justified in not dispensing the prescription exactly as it is written. Cases from time to time occur in which a mistake has been committed so serious, that but for the intervention of the chemist, results most serious would follow. In such cases, it is the clear duty of the dispenser to rectify the mistake. Again mixtures have been prescribed containing substances so utterly incompatible, that they could not be administered to any patient. I believe it to be our duty to tell the physician what substances are chemically incompatible; consequently we should never dispense a prescription without asking ourselves the question—"Is this mixture one in which all the ingredients are compatible with each other?"

It is also our duty to discover the reasons of this incompatibility, and consult with our prescribing brother in the spirit of science, and not captiously; by which means a better mixture will be prescribed and consequently more elegantly dispensed.

I believe it also to be our duty to tell the prescriber the best form in which to give any particular medicine—whether as a powder, extract, tincture, or infusion. I believe we should find out for the physician what are the active principles contained in the various substances of vegetable and animal origin.

This is a wide and rich field for investigation, and one in which very much requires yet to be done, and one, let me say, in which I hope some of our members may distinguish themselves, as I believe some have already.

I believe still further it devolves upon us to find out the most agreeable form in which a drug can be administered, as well as to cover up the nauseous taste of a medicine without interfering with its active principles. It is often of considerable importance to be able to render our medicines pleasant, and the prescriber must look to us to accomplish that most desirable end.

I always ask myself this question—"Can this medicine by any other combination be rendered more agreeable without diminishing its efficacy; if so, how?"

After all this labor, that the physician may be able to do his best the druggist is frequently made to feel that his judgment in respect to matters of his own province are beneath the physicians, and that what little light he has, is borrowed from the doctors.

For some unexplained reason there seems to be a sentiment against the pharmaceutical profession, which, lacking good cause, often manifests itself without any cause; as is frequently illustrated in the press, and by the action of the medical profession, and by the people; and this sentiment seems to be the real foundation for some of the ills which we have to complain of. Probably the strongest influence in support of this sentiment, is the attitude of the medical profession,

partly through motives of self interest, and in fact from mistake ideas of the merits of the case. The physician is led to deny the pharmacist not only an equality of professional standing, but adequate qualifications for his professional duties. It seems to be assumed that the druggist is still the physician's steward, and that he is still in apprenticeship. The idea seems to be that the pharmacist is not authority even as to the details of his own profession, because he is a druggist, and that physicians are authority simply because they have the title of doctors.

There is reason in all things, and no reasonable man will deny the physician the right to know that his prescriptions are prepared by a careful and competent druggist; and I believe it to be a part of his duty, which he owes to his patient, to assure himself of that without doing injury or injustice to any one.

*The Pharmacist certainly has some rights which the Physician is bound to respect*, and I know of nothing so dear to our souls as our professional reputation and the custom which we have gathered by years of careful attention.

In the case of a profession so important to the welfare of the people as that of Pharmacy, every possible element of degeneration, everything tending toward a retrograde movement should be eliminated. In every department of human activity, the principle is well recognized that only by proper remuneration can the best talents and skill be secured. Is it not just as applicable to the business of Pharmacy? A large number now engaged in the drug trade would gladly be out of it if they could, knowing that the same capital and devotion could be more profitably bestowed with larger remuneration.

Now beyond this, the matter is partially in the hands of the physicians, and if there is to be any desirable professional advancement as pharmacists we must work and do it for ourselves, with the aid and help of the superior profession.

Lockport, N. Y.

## NOTE ON THE PREPARATION OF SYRUP OF IPECAC.

By E. G. BISSELL.

Last year I had the pleasure of reading a short paper before this Association on Syrup of Ipecac. The contents of the paper I thought seemed to give promise of being retained by the members better than the Syrup itself is usually by any one; in fact I was quite gratified with the success of the effort to bring out discussion, and this year I venture to again introduce the same topic. It seems to me definitely settled that the present officinal Syrup of Ipecac is not satisfactory, and the Pharmacopœia should either give directions by which a more satisfactory article can be produced, or else the fluid extract should be so improved as to yield a better product by the present process of simply mixing it with the simple syrup. The outline of the process recommended, though not entirely original with myself, was to mix the fluid extract with water, allow the mixture to stand until all the portion insoluble in water has subsided, then filter, washing the precipitate on the filter with hot water, then dissolving the requisite amount of sugar in the aqueous solution. This yields a good result. A pint of the Syrup of Ipecac so prepared by myself, more than a year ago is here presented for examination by any one who chooses to notice it. As may be observed it shows but a very slight precipitate and appears to be practically as good as when first made, and this without any special pains having been taken to preserve it. It is in the same bottle in which it was placed in April, 1879, and has never been out of it; and the bottle has simply stood corked on the shelf at the ordinary temperature of the store. Quite a quantity of this Syrup of Ipecac was prepared by substantially the same process, about a year ago. This has been dispensed, the last of it, with the exception of this pint reserved, having been used only a few days ago. I have taken great pains to learn if the Syrup gave good satisfaction, and have heard no complaint of it whatever. One physician, whom I regard as a careful observer, who was requested to particularly notice the effect of this syrup, and who withal has used more of it than any one else, reports that he has repeatedly obtained the expected effect with it promptly, and has no complaint to make of it. I am yet to be convinced that there is any easier or better way of preparing Syrup of Ipecac which will give as good a result.

I have said that the process is not entirely original with myself, and it is possible that similar processes have been suggested by many others—but so far as I know, the main point—that of removing the resin from the fluid extract by mixing with water, was first suggested by Mr. B. F. McIntyre, in American Journal of Pharmacy, May 1873; by Mr. McIntyre's method, however, the aqueous solution of Ipecac is subjected to evaporation, which seems to be hardly necessary. After writing the article last year, I noticed the National

Dispensatory states that a better result than by the officinal process is obtained by mixing the fluid extract with water, filtering and dissolving the sugar in the filtrate. This agrees with my own observation, but the washing of the precipitate is not provided for.

Mr. Alonzo Robbins, in the American Journal of Pharmacy, August 1879, reproduces a formula suggested by Mr. J. U. Lloyd for making a fluid extract of Ipecac, which will doubtless yield an unobjectionable syrup when mixed with simple syrup, provided the fluid extract itself fairly represents good Ipecac from which it is, of course, to be made. Some doubt as to this seems to exist in Mr. Robbins' mind, as he remarks that the whole percolate is twice subjected to heat, and then suggests two other processes by which the fluid extract can be made. In regard to these he says: "Neither of these fluid extracts will yield a transparent preparation when mixed with simple syrup," but remarks that by adding five parts of either fluid extract to eighteen of water filtering, washing the filter with two parts of water, dissolving the sugar in the filtrate. Then mixing with glycerine, a syrup is obtained which is perfectly transparent and will keep indefinitely; here we again have substantially the same process for making the syrup excepting that glycerine is added. In regard to the use of glycerine, it is hardly sufficient to say that "it has long ago been recommended by various writers, and it really seems to possess valuable preservative properties." The syrup keeps perfectly without it, and the use of glycerine is objected to on the same ground that I object to the use of Benzoic Acid, as suggested by another writer, it does no good, and therefore simply tends to complicate the formula.

Mr. Hoglan, in the American Journal of Pharmacy, for September 1879, refers to a formula given by Mr. J. B. Moore for preparing "simply and easily" Syrup of Ipecac. A sample of syrup made by this formula he reports as having been kept since September 1877, without cloudiness or deposit. It is to be regretted that Mr. Hoglan did not reproduce the formula referred to, for the benefit of those, who like myself are not in possession of it, and that its merits might be again widely brought to notice. I had meant to take the trouble of procuring this formula and trying it, but during a rather busy year have neglected to do so. I trust, however, that others present are sufficiently acquainted with it to judge of its merits.

In conclusion I would like to say that the fluid extract of Ipecac used in all of my own experiments was of Dr. Squibb's manufacture, and made, I suppose, by the process of reprecipitation (no heat being used, as I understand it, in that process). And I would like to inquire if the bulk of evidence does not tend to show that the Syrup of Ipecac is best prepared by a process similar to the one suggested in the first paper read before this Association? And if that process, with perhaps some modifications ought not to be adopted by the pharmacopœia?

The author would like also to add that he feels as though he had pretty freely criticised, not only his peers in the profession, but also those who are older, and have had much more experience in the various manipulations incidental to pharmacy. This criticism has all been intended to be in the most friendly spirit, and he hopes for free criticism of the same kind upon his own work.

Waterville, N. Y., May 16, 1880.

## MEMBERS ELECTED AT SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

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Allen, Joseph Curtis.....	34 & 36 South Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y.	
Aman, Henry. ....	139 E. Main St., Rochester,	"
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosic Falls,	"
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville,	"
Barnes, Eugene .....	Tarrytown,	"
Bartlett, DeLancey .....	Fayetteville,	"
Bayley, Daniel Y.....	Chatham Village,	"
Belden, James L.....	Geddes,	"
Bradford, Charles.....	Cortland,	"
Bradford, Gersham W.....	Cortland,	"
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs,	"
Burns, Frank Walton.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,	"
Burrill, Horace L .....	Weedsport,	"
Butler, George F.....	Troy,	"
Clapper, Homer E.....	Baldwinsville,	"
Clark, Charles V.....	34 & 36 South Clinton St., Syracuse,	"
Clark, William N.....	170 William St., New York,	"
Cleveland, A. P.....	Oneida,	"
Cleveland, James B.....	Oneonta,	"
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis,	"
Conklin, Eldert.....	Newtown,	"
Cornwell, Edwin J.....	Wolcott,	"
Corwin, F. L .....	Marathon,	"
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett.....	30 W. Fayette St., Syracuse,	"
Cowley, Edward A. . . .	Allen and Litchfield Sts., Rochester,	"
Dawson, Edward Seymour Jr.....	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse,	"
Diefendorf, Reuben A .....	Phoenix,	"
Eaton, Frank Eugene.....	90 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,	"
Eaton, Hervey Edward.....	80 S. Salina St.,	"
Eaton, James H., M. D.....	34 & 36 S. Clinton St.,	"
Fancher, Alanson.....	Baldwinsville,	"
Farnham, Eleazor Johnson.....	Syracuse,	"
French, William B.....	70 State St., Albany,	"
Gaus, Louis H .....	254 South Pearl St., Albany,	"
Gellatly, William A.....	170 William St., New York,	"
Godfrey, John M.....	Babylon,	"
Goodwin, William A.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,	"
Hackett, W. R. B.....	Utica,	"
Hale, Clinton Page.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,	"
Hall, Fred. S.....	Elbridge,	"
Hare, William A.....	Georgetown,	"
Hart, E. M.....	Union Springs,	"
Hartman, Henry.....	170 William St., New York,	"
Healy, George A .....	Williamstown,	"
Heller, Jacob W.....	344 South Pearl St., Albany,	"
Henderson, William Wallace.....	Jamestown,	"
Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing,	"
Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina St., Syracuse,	"
Holbrook, M.....	Watertown,	"
Hopper, George S.....	Hume,	"
Hosford, William Clarence.....	Cooperstown,	"

Howarth, William, Jr.	Utica, N. Y.
Howland, Clarence Hamilton	5 Granger Block, Syracuse,
Hubachek, Joseph H.	28 W. Main St., Rochester,
Hubbard, Charles	73 S. Salina St., Syracuse,
Hunt, Lewis	Auburn,
Hunter, John Frederick	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,
Huntington, Eli Allen, cor. Warren & E. Wash'gton St.,	Syracuse,
James, Charles Edward	Medina,
Kasson, Arthur L.	Phoenix,
Keeney, Earle D.	Lancaster,
Kemter, Theodore H.	170 N. Salina St., Syracuse,
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.	Syracuse,
Kenyon, Joel C.	Owego,
Kneeland, Frank J.	Adams,
Loomis, Charles F.	1 Wieting Block, Syracuse,
Loomis, G. W.	Homer,
Lunn, Thomas	Syracuse,
Mason, James J.	Otsetic,
McClure, Archibald	Albany,
McClure, W. H.	74 State St., Albany,
Miller, James H.	Greenbush,
Miller, O. F.	Fair Haven
Morse, Edward W.	Oswego,
Muench, William	244 N. Salina St., Syracuse,
Munger, John F.	361 Broadway, East Albany,
Myers, Louis J.	Oneida,
Newman, Algernon S.	Canandaigua,
Newman, Sidney A.	115 E. Main St., Rochester,
Ogden, Joseph P.	Ilion,
Paddock, J. R.	Oswego,
Pamperine, Adolf	Buffalo,
Parsons, Richard B.	Gloversville,
Peck, George L.	Jamaica,
Perry, George Hughes	34 & 36 Clinton St., Syracuse,
Petz, Lawrence J.	181 Columbia St., Utica,
Phillips, Robert E.	Fulton,
Philpot, Edward E.	Niagara Falls,
Plant, Charles H.	14 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,
Post, William H.	Catskill,
Powers, Charles Jason	1 Wieting Block, Syracuse,
Pratt, William R.	Syracuse,
Putnam, A.	Cleveland,
Rano, Charles O.	1575 Niagara St., Buffalo,
Reimann, Geo.	205 Hickory St., Buffalo,
Robbins, Daniel C.	91 Fulton St., New York,
Rogers, Arthur H.	281 Bleecker St., New York,
Rogers, John Henry	Oneida,
Ryan, Frank Gibbs	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse,
Ryan, John K.	123 Colony St., Albany,
Ryan, Peter Lawrence	138 S. West St., Syracuse,
Sackett, Charles W.	Addison,
Sager, Aaron	Cortland,
Salmon, Thomas. H.	Lansingburg,
Schaefer, Charles H.	202 Washington Avenue, Albany,
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.	Stillwater,
Schieffelin, William H.	170 William St., New York,
Schlehenried, Amand	218 Stanton St., New York,
Schmitt, Joseph M.	108 North Avenue, Rochester,



Scholz, Otto.....320 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.  
 Smith, Frank J....Eagle Street, cor. E. Maiden Lane, Albany, "  
 Smith, Henry A.....Binghamton, "  
 Smith, James E.....Clyde, "  
 Smith, Rufus Eldred.... 72 S. West St., Syracuse, "  
 Smith, Willard N.....Auburn, "  
 Snow, Charles Wesley.....28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, "  
 Snow, Orrin J.....28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, "  
 Springler, Charles W.....Weedsport, "  
 Stark, Aiken.....Ontario Centre, "  
 Storrs, Aaron P., Jr .....Owego, "  
 Suydam, S. C .....Baldwinsville. "  
 Tallman, Warren D..... 72 S. West St. Syracuse, "  
 Taylor, C. B.....Middleport, "  
 Terry, Frederick H.....Clyde, "  
 Thurston, George I.....Buffalo, "  
 Todd, John B.....Parish, "  
 Wagner, William C .....College Point, "  
 Walker, William M.....91 Fulton St., New York, "  
 Warren, Charles B.....McGrawville, "  
 Wickham, William Hull.....91 Fulton St., New York, "  
 Wood, John Henry.....cor. West & Gifford Sts., Syracuse, "  
 Whitlock, George S.....111 W. Third St., Elmira, "  
 Zimmerman, George E... 106 West Ave., Rochester, "

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

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SYRACUSE, May 19th and 20th, 1880.

*Adams*—F. J. Kneeland.  
*Addison*—C. W. Sackett.  
*Albany*—H. B. Clement, C. H. Gaus,  
A. B. Husted, M. D., O. Scholz.  
*Amsterdam*—J. B. Robertson.  
*Arcade*—A. B. Bishop.  
*Auburn*—L. Hunt, W. N. Smith.  
*Baldwinsville*—S. M. Dunbar.  
*Binghamton*—A. J. Inloes, C. Z. Otis,  
H. A. Smith.  
*Brooklyn*—G. M. Baker, M. D., W. P. De Forest,  
L. E. Nicot, E. A. Sayre.  
*Buffalo*—M. F. Clausius, J. P. Diehl,  
J. Rieffenstahl, R. K. Smither.  
*Canandaigua*—A. S. Newman.  
*Catskill*—W. L. DuBois.  
*Clifton Springs*—N. B. Briggs.  
*Clinton*—J. T. Watson.  
*Cooperstown*—H. C. Church, W. C. Hosford.  
*Cornwall*—P. P. Hazen.  
*Cortland*—G. H. Arnold, G. W. Bradford, A. Sager.  
*Clyde*—F. H. Terry.  
*Delhi*—F. L. Norton.  
*Deposit*—C. K. Brown.  
*Elbridge*—F. S. Hall.  
*Elmira*—C. W. Holmes.  
*Evans' Mills*—W. Rulison.  
*Fair Haven*—O. F. Miller.  
*Fayetteville*—J. Q. Baker.  
*Fulton*—A. Hanna, Jr., R. E. Phillips, W. J. Watson.  
*Georgetown*—W. A. Hare.  
*Gloversville*—J. G. Miller.  
*Gouverneur*—R. L. Cox.  
*Hannibal*—W. J. Brewster.  
*Ilion*—J. V. Downs.  
*Lacona*—W. B. Fuller.  
*Lancaster*—E. D. Keeney.  
*Little Valley*—D. F. Rundell.  
*Lockport*—F. K. Sweet.  
*Lyons*—M. H. Dillenbeck.  
*McGrawville*—C. B. Warren.

*Malone*—R. McC. Miller.  
*Marathon*—T. L. Corwin.  
*Middleport*—C. B. Taylor.  
*Mohawk*—E. Fox, M. D.  
*New Berlin*—J. L. Dykes.  
*New York*—P. W. Bedford, D. Dick,  
 R. W. Gardner, H. Hartman, G. J. Seabury,  
 W. H. Walker.  
*Niagara*—H. E. Griffith.  
*Oneida*—L. J. Myers, J. H. Rogers.  
*Oneonta*—N. I. Ford.  
*Oswego*—W. J. Austen, C. H. Butler, J. R. Paddock.  
*Otsetic*—J. L. Mason.  
*Owego*—J. C. Kenyon, E. W. Moise, H. B. Napier.  
*Palmyra*—J. H. Cool.  
*Parish*—J. B. Todd.  
*Phoenix*—R. A. Diefendorf, A. L. Kasson.  
*Port Byron*—R. H. Hoff.  
*Poughkeepsie*—H. A. Bourne.  
*Red Creek*—F. E. Campbell.  
*Richfield Springs*—W. A. Smith.  
*Rochester*—H. Aman, W. H. Battelle, E. H. Davis,  
 M. D., G. H. Haas, C. H. Haskin, J. H. Hubachek,  
 S. A. Newman, J. M. Schmitt, A. B. Still.  
*Rome*—J. G. Bissell.  
*Smyrna*—E. C. Billings.  
*Spencerport*—F. C. Robinson.  
*Syracuse*—W. L. Brown, T. W. Dalton, J. H. Eaton,  
 M. D., F. Hamilton, C. Hubbard, T. H. Kemter,  
 C. F. Loomis, W. Meunch, C. J. Powers, F. G. Ryan,  
 E. E. Smith, R. E. Smith, O. J. Snow, W. D. Tallman.  
*Utica*—W. Blaikie, C. Dunning, T. M. Glatt, J. W.  
 Howarth, J. D. Kellner, J. B. Knowlson, C. C. Lefler,  
 B. F. Ray.  
*Wappingers Falls*—J. L. Shrader.  
*Watertown*—D. C. Packard.  
*Waterville*—E. G. Bissell.  
*Wolcott*—E. J. Cornwell.  
*Yonkers*—C. E. Finkel.

The list is not perfect, as quite a number of members failed to register their names as present.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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### PREAMBLE.

*Whereas*, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State, and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own and the general welfare, and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the City of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

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## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

*Section 1.* This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

*Section 2.* Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years, or more, in a wholesale or retail store where medicines are dispensed, all Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession, and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

*Section 3.* Pharmaceutists, Chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

## ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

## ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

*Section 1.* The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

*Section 2.* The Secretary shall, with the aid of the Assistant Secretary, keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications, conduct all Correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also notify members of Committees of their appointment or election, and furnish each member of Committees with the names of their associates on said Committee. (It is proposed to amend this section at the next annual meeting. See proposed amendment on page 6.)

*Section 3.* The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall collect all moneys due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the Executive Committee.

*Section 4.* It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

## ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

## ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Wednesday and Thursday of May, at such place and hour as the Association shall previously select. (This article it is proposed to amend, and action will be taken on it at the next annual meeting. See page 6.)

## ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of

the meeting, and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

#### ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

#### ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

#### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

#### ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation, and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and, if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

#### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

#### ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership.

#### ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars at one time shall become a life member, and shall be exempted from all future annual dues.

#### ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association

he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

#### ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

*Section 1.* The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

*Section 2.* The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

*Section 3.* The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting.

*Section 4.* Special Committees may be appointed as occasion requires, but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

#### ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

#### ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

*Section 1.* These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

*Section 2.* Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

#### ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee, previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent, and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

**ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.**

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

**ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defence.

**ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.**

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting, crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations the complete working formula for which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names will not be received.

**ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.**

- I. Reading the Minutes.
- II. Address of the President.
- III. Application for Membership.
- IV. Election of Members.
- V. Reports of Officers and Committees.
- VI. Miscellaneous Business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Officers.



## ROLL OF MEMBERS—1880.

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Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge
Aiken, Frank P.....	Greenbush
Allen, Joseph Curtis.....	34 & 36 South Clinton St., Syracuse
Allsop, Robert G.....	119 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
Aman, Henry.....	139 E. Main St., Rochester
Ambler, Starr Hoyt.....	36 Vesey Street, New York
Armstrong, William Edward.....	28 Fulton Street, New York
Arnold, George H.....	Cortland
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosic Falls
Austen, William J.....	Oswego
Baker, Greenville M., M. D.....	487 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Baker J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville
Baldwin, Orville Delavan.....	Fredonia
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee Street, Utica
Balser, Gustavus.....	137 Avenue B., New York
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl Street, Albany
Barbarrow, Samuel Merrigold.....	109 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Barnes, Eugene.....	Tarrytown
Bartlett, DeLancey.....	Fayetteville,
Bassett, Francis Morgan.....	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Bastian, Gottlob.....	Dansville
Battelle, William Howard.....	Rochester
Bayley, Daniel Y.....	Chatham Village
Becker, Charles Wallace.....	Amsterdam
Bedford, Peter Wendover.....	10 Gold Street, New York
Belden, James L.....	Geddes
Benjamin, Moses F.....	Riverhead
Billings, Erastus Clinton.....	Smyrna
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall.....	Arcade
Bishop, Francis Myron.....	Holley
Bissell, Emery Gilbert.....	Waterville
Bissell, John Gordon.....	Rome
Bissikummer, John W.....	Utica
Blaikie, William.....	202 Genesee Street, Utica
Bodden, Robert.....	380 River Street, Troy
Bordwell, Ernest Richard.....	Penn Yan
Bourne, Henry Austin.....	297 Main St., Poughkeepsie
Boyd, Charles.....	Cold Spring
Boysen, Otto, M. D.....	Buffalo
Bradford, Charles.....	Cortland
Bradford, Gersham W.....	Cortland
Branch, Washington Beebe.....	Waterloo
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs
Brooks, George Washington.....	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Broughton, Albert James.....	64 Dominick Street, Rome
Broughton, Charles Henry.....	Whitehall
Brown, Charles Kimball.....	Deposit
Brown, George Richard.....	Poughkeepsie
Brown, Willet Lounsberry.....	13 South Salina St., Syracuse

Burns, Frank Walton.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Burrill, Horace L .....	Weedsport
Butler, Charles H.....	176 West First Street, Oswego
Butler, George F.....	Troy
Cameron, Donald Lochiel.....	155 Grand St., Brooklyn
Campbell, Frank E .....	Red Creek
Campbell, Horace Wilson.....	84 Front Street, New York
Campbell, Moses Usher.....	Wolcott
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr. ....	333 Sixth Ave., New York
Castle, Frederick A , M. D.....	102 E. 57th St., New York
Chapman, Isaac Close.....	111 Water Street, Newburgh
Chumar, Charles Henry.....	294 Court Street, Brooklyn
Church, Henry Clarence.....	Cooperstown
Clapper, Homer E.....	Baldwinsville
Clark, Charles V.....	34 & 36 South Clinton St., Syracuse
Clark, William N.....	170 William St., New York
Clarke, Franklin .....	28 Wall Street, Kingston
Clarke, Frederick Joshua Rathborne.....	28 Wall St., Kingston
Clausius, Max F .....	Buffalo
Clement, Henry Bratt .....	684 Broadway, Albany
Cleveland, A. P.....	Oneida
Cleveland, James B.....	Ononta
Colen, James Austin .....	328 Court Street, Brooklyn
Comstock, Miles Chester.....	Utica
Condie, James.....	198 Ninth Avenue, New York
Conklin, Eldert.....	Newtown
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis
Cool, James Harris.....	Palmyra
Cornwell, Edwin J.....	Wolcott
Corwin, F. L .....	Marathon
Coulson, William.....	Buffalo
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett.....	30 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Cowley, Edward A.....	Allen and Litchfield Sts., Rochester
Cox, Robert Linton .....	Gouverneur
Cross, Daniel Herbert.....	Niagara Falls
Curran, Richard.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Cushman, Harry Curtis.....	376 Broadway, Albany
Dalton, Thomas Williams.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Darlington, James Augustus.....	326 Clinton Street, Buffalo
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.....	5 Chippewa St., Buffalo
Davis, Edward Hatch, M. D.....	81 State St., Rochester
Dawson, Edward Seymour Jr.....	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse
DeForest, William P .....	5th Ave., cor Dean St., Brooklyn
DeGraff, David.....	Nyack
Diefendorf, Reuben A .....	Phoenix
Diehl, Jacob William.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Diehl, John Philip.....	552 Main St., Buffalo
Dennin, Charles .....	333 Court Street, Buffalo
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster St. New York
Douglass, Henry, Jr.....	68 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion
DuBois, William Larremore.....	Catskill
Dunbar, Seth Matterson.....	Baldwinsville
Dunning, Czar.....	158 Genesee St., Utica
Dyer, Benjamin W.....	460 Fourth Ave., New York
Dykes, J. L.....	New Berlin

Eaton, Frank Eugene.....	90 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Eaton, Hervey Edward.....	80 S. Salina St.,
Eaton, James H., M. D.....	34 & 36 S. Clinton St.,
Eberhardt, John Henry.....	82 Canal St., New York
England, Charles Septimus.....	13 Clark Place, Utica
Evans, Robert Nesbitt.....	Turin
Fancher, Alanson.....	Baldwinsville
Farnham, Eleazer Johnson.....	Syracuse
Ferguson, George Elliott.....	70 Madison Ave., Albany
Finch, Charles Leek.....	294 Court St., Brooklyn
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs
Fitch, William Emory.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta
Fox, Eli M. D.....	Mohawk
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	179 Sixth Ave., New York
French, William B.....	70 State St., Albany
Frohwein, Theobald.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Frohwein, Theobald Richard.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona
Funnell, Henry Theophilus.....	Huntington
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington Ave., Albany
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl St., Albany
Gardner, Robert Winslow.....	170 William St., New York
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady
Gellatly, William A.....	170 William St., New York
Glatt, Theodore Martin.....	32 Chatham St., Utica
Godfrey, John M.....	Babylon
Goler, George Washington.....	94 W. Main St., Rochester
Goodale, Harvey Galusha.....	Jamaica
Goodwin, William A.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Gorham, John Ransom Jr.....	79 Water St., Newburgh
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls
Haas, G. Herman.....	38 E. Main St., Rochester
Hackett, W. R. B.....	Utica
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome
Hale, Clinton Page.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville
Hall, Fred. S.....	Elbridge
Hamilton, Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse
Hauna, A. Jr.....	Fulton
Hare, William A.....	Georgetown
Hart, E. M.....	Union Springs
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second Ave., New York
Hartman, Henry.....	170 William St., New York
Hartz, Johann Daniel August.....	College Point
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main St., Rochester
Hays, David.....	207 Division St., New York
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall
Healy, George A.....	Williamstown
Heidingsfelder, John C.....	U. S. Colorado, Brooklyn
Heller, Jacob W.....	344 South Pearl St., Albany
Heller, Theodore.....	1341 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn
Henderson, William Wallace.....	Jamestown
Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	Tuckahoe
Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina St., Syracuse
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey St., New York

Higgins, John.....	Waterford
Hodges, George Chubbuck .....	202 Genesee St., Utica
Hoff, Richard Henry.....	Port Byron
Holbrook, M.....	Watertown
Holmes, Clay W.....	319 E. Water St., Elmira
Hopper, George S.....	Hume
Hosford, William Clarence.....	Cooperstown
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee St., Utica
Howarth, William, Jr.....	Utica
Howland, Clarence Hamilton.....	5 Granger Block, Syracuse
Hubachek, Joseph H.....	28 W. Main St., Rochester
Hubbard, Charles .....	73 S. Salina St., Syracuse
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D.....	77 Eagle St., Albany
Hunt, Lewis .....	Auburn
Hunter, John Frederick.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Huntington, Eli Allen.....	cor. Warren & E. Washington St., Syracuse
Hyler, William Henry.....	Portchester
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton
Inness, George.....	47 University Place New York
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina
Jones, Thomas .....	1060 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Jungmann, Julius.....	1047 Third Ave., New York
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand St., New York
Kasson, Arthur L.....	Phoenix
Keeney, Earle D.....	Lancaster
Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia St., Utica
Kemter, Theodore H.....	170 N. Salina St., Syracuse
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.....	Syracuse
Kenyon, Joel C.....	Owego
Kersting, Rudolph (Life Member).....	Yonkers
Klein, Charles W.....	386 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Knapp, Frank Fiero..	362 Hudson St., New York
Kneeland, Frank J ..	Adams
Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty St., Bath
Knowlson, John Bainton.....	Arcade Building, Utica
Kress, Oscar.....	Broadway cor. 52d St., New York
Letler, Cornelius Covert .....	44 Miller St., Utica
Livingston, Barent Van Buren..	229 Grand St., Brooklyn
Lobstein, Jacob Frederick Daniel.....	Sag Harbor
Loomis, Charles F.....	1 Wieting Block, Syracuse
Loomis, G. W.....	Homer
Lunn, Thomas.....	Syracuse
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer.....	311 Main St., Buffalo
Mason, James J.....	Otsetic
McClure, Archibald.....	Albany
McClure, W. H.....	74 State St., Albany
McElhenie, Thomas De Armond.....	259 Ryerson St., Brooklyn
McIntyre, Ewei.....	874 Broadway, New York
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda
McKane, B. Tracy.....	144 Spring St., New York
McMonagle De Witt Clinton.....	Middletown
MacMahan, Thomas Jackson...	142 Sixth Ave., New York
Metzger, John..	College Point
Michaelis, George.....	379 Broadway, Albany
Miller, George Yerrington.....	Luzerne
Miller, James H.....	Greenbush
Miller, Jason Gilbert.....	Gloversville
Miller, O. F.....	Fair Haven

Miller, Robert McCleverty.....	Malone
Morse, Edward W.....	Oswego
Muench, William.....	244 N. Salina St., Syracuse
Munger, John F.....	361 Broadway, East Albany
Murray, Douglas.....	White Plains
Myers, Louis J.....	Oneida
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	Owego
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second Ave. New York
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Hornellsville
Newby, George, M. D.,.....	1706 Broadway, New York
Newman, Algernon S.....	Canandaigua
Newman, Sidney A.....	115 E. Main St., Rochester
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union Ave., Brooklyn
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi
O'Brien, William Smith.....	35 W. Eagle St., Buffalo
Oatman, Le Roy S.....	Angola
Ogden, Joseph P.....	Ilion
Osmun, Charles Alvin.....	13 Seventh Ave., New York
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton
Packard, D. C.....	Watertown
Paddock, J. R.....	Oswego
Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren St., New York
Pamperine, Adolf.....	Buffalo
Parsons, Richard B.....	Gloversville
Peck, George L.....	Jamaica
Peck, Reuben N.....	Glens Falls
Penfold, Henry J.....	Angola
Pennock, George O.....	Oneida Square, Utica
Perry, George Hughes.....	34 & 36 Clinton St., Syracuse
Peters, Warren F.....	Hoosic Falls
Petz, Lawrence J.....	181 Columbia St., Utica
Phillips, Robert E.....	Fulton
Philpot, Edward E.....	Niagara Falls
Plant, Charles H.....	14 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Post, William H.....	Catskill
Powers, Charles Jason.....	1 Wieting Block, Syracuse
Pratt, William R.....	Syracuse
Putnam, A.....	Cleveland
Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	793 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Rano, Charles O.....	1575 Niagara St., Buffalo
Ray, Benjamin Franklin.....	Utica
Reimann, Geo.....	205 Hickory St., Buffalo
Rieffenstahl, Julius.....	534 Main St., Buffalo
Rice, Charles.....	27 Great Jones St., New York
Rice, Edward Thomas.....	Albany
Robbins, Daniel C.....	91 Fulton St., New York
Robinson, Frederick Charles.....	Spencerport
Robertson, Isaiah Blood.....	Amsterdam
Robertson Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville
Rodenbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo
Rogers, Arthur H.....	281 Bleecker St., New York
Rogers, John Henry.....	Oneida
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown
Rommel, Emanuel.....	Suspension Bridge
Roy, James Staughton.....	Wappinger's Falls
Rozezlawski, Augustus Josephus.....	Brooklyn

Rulison, Wesley.....	Evans' Mills
Rundell, Dwight Ford.....	Little Valley
Ryan, Frank Gibbs.....	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse
Ryan, John K.....	123 Colony St., Albany
Ryan, Peter Lawrence.....	138 S. West St., Syracuse
Sackett, Charles W.....	Addison
Sager, Aaron.....	Cortland
Salmon, Thomas. H.....	Lansingburg
Sautter, Louis.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	75 South Pearl St., Albany
Sawens, Willis.....	138 Genesee St., Utica
Sayre, Edward Augustus.....	461 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt St., New York
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca
Schaefer, Charles H.....	202 Washington Avenue, Albany
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.....	Stillwater
Schieffelin, William H.....	170 William St., New York
Schlehenried, Amand.....	218 Stanton St., New York
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.....	33 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Schmitt, Joseph M.....	108 North Avenue, Rochester
Scholz, Otto.....	320 S. Pearl St., Albany
Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown
Smith, Erricson Eugene.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse
Smith, Frank J.....	Eagle Street, cor. E. Maiden Lane, Albany
Smith, Henry A.....	Binghamton
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville
Smith, James E.....	Clyde
Smith, Rufus Eldred.....	72 S. West St., Syracuse
Smith, Willard Alfred.....	Richfield Springs
Smith, Willard N.....	Auburn
Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara St., Buffalo
Snow, Charles Wesley.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Snow, Orrin J.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse
Snyder, Ambrose Chancellor.....	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Springler, Charles W.....	Weedsport
Stark, Aiken.....	Ontario Centre
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica
Still, Allen Henry.....	Rochester
Storrs, Aaron P., Jr.....	Owego
Suydam, S. C.....	Baldwinsville
Sweet, Fied. K.....	Lockport
Tallman, Warren D.....	72 S. West St. Syracuse
Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport
Terry, Frederick H.....	Clyde
Thurston, George I.....	Buffalo
Todd, John B.....	Parish
Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor
Townsend, John DePeyster.....	Eagle St., Albany
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport
Turner, George H.....	296 South Pearl St., Albany
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.....	397 Classon Ave., Brooklyn
Vinton, Charles E. M.....	Frankfort
Wagner, William C.....	College Point
Walker, William M.....	91 Fulton St., New York
Warren, Charles B.....	McGrawville

Watson, James Tompkins.....	Clinton
Watson, William Jesse.....	Fulton
Wendler, Robert.....	404 Atalantic Ave. Brooklyn
Whitehead, W. H.....	Herkimer
Whitlock, George S.....	111 W. Third St., Elmira
Wickham, William Hull.....	91 Fulton St., New York
Wilber, Chauncey Nathaniel.....	Otto
Wood, John Henry.....	cor. West & Gifford Sts., Syracuse
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West Avenue, Rochester

## DECEASED.

	Elected.	Deceased.
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.....	1879	1880
Metz, Herman Hugo.. ..	1879	1880
Neergaard, William... ..	1879	1880

## ERRATA.

Page 88. Sixth paragraph should read: "The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society which was founded a little more than *three years* ago."

Page 89. Ten lines from bottom "quleted" should read "*guided*."

Page 110. Fourteenth line from top should read one hundred and *thirty-two*."

Page 114. Third paragraph for "perrenial" read "*apochryphal*." Fourth paragraph, last line, should read "much less the *relative* strength," &c.

Page 127. Owego, E. W. Moise, read "*Oswego, E. W. Morse*."

The "Proposed Pharmacy Law" as it appears in the succeeding pages has been slightly modified in the wording, as presented and adopted by the Association, but does not differ in any essential feature or depart from the spirit or intent of the Law as discussed and unanimously agreed to by all the members present at the second annual meeting.

## PROPOSED PHARMACY ACT.

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An Act entitled an Act to prevent incompetent or unauthorized persons from engaging in the practice of pharmacy ; also to regulate the sale of poisons ; to prevent and punish the adulteration of drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations and chemicals ; to provide for the inspection of the weights and measures used in pharmacy, and to create a Board of Pharmacy for the regulation of the practice of Pharmacy in the State of New York.

### SECTION I.

From and after

, it shall not be lawful for any person to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons within the State, either on his own account or on the account of another, or in the employment of any hospital, asylum or other institution ; or to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, or to practice pharmacy, either as principal or assistant, unless such person shall be a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act.

### SECTION II.

Any person to be registered shall be either a graduate in pharmacy, or shall be, at the time of the passage of this act, carrying on the business of dispensing pharmacist on his own account in the State of New York, in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in compounding and vending of medicines and poisons ; or shall be a licentiate in pharmacy.

### SECTION III.

Graduates in pharmacy under this act, must have had at least four years' practical experience in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are prepared, and must have obtained a diploma from some legally constituted college of pharmacy.

Licentiates in pharmacy must have had at least four years' practical experience in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are prepared, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York.



The Board of Pharmacy may register without further examination, the licentiates of such other Boards of Pharmacy as it may deem proper.

#### SECTION IV.

Every pharmacist claiming the right of registration under this act, shall within ninety days after its passage, forward to the Board of Pharmacy, satisfactory proof properly attested by some Notary Public, that he was engaged in the business of preparing and dispensing medicines and physicians prescriptions, in the State of New York, at the time of the passage of this act; and this application shall be accompanied by the sum of two dollars. The Board of Pharmacy shall then issue to said applicant, a Certificate of Registration, which shall hold good until, but not after, the next annual meeting of the Board, and said certificate while in force shall constantly be exposed conspicuously in the pharmacy to which it applies.

Any pharmacist holding the Certificate of Registration of any Board of Pharmacy now or heretofore existing within this State may be admitted to registration under this act upon the same conditions and regulations as are hereinafter provided, upon presentation of said certificate properly attested to the said Board of Pharmacy, and upon the payment of such sum as the said Board shall establish, not exceeding the sum of one dollar.

Every registered pharmacist who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter within thirty days next preceding the annual meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, pay to the Secretary of the said Board, a Registration Fee, to be fixed by the Board, which shall in no case exceed one dollar, for which he shall receive a renewal of said Certificate of Registration. Any registered pharmacist failing to renew his registration as required by this section, and continuing in the exercise of his profession, shall be liable to penalty as hereinafter provided.

Assistants or clerks, who, at the time of the passage of this act, shall have had two years or more experience in drug stores in this State, where physicians prescriptions are prepared, may on the furnishing of a proper certificate to that effect, attested by a Notary Public, together with a fee of one dollar, receive a certificate as registered assistant.

No "Registered Assistant" shall open or conduct a pharmacy on his own account, or be granted a certificate as a Licensed or Registered Pharmacist, until he shall have passed an examination as required by this act.

Any pharmacist or assistant pharmacist failing to comply with the requirements of this section within ninety days from and after the passage of this act, shall forfeit his right to registration, and shall

appear before the Board of Pharmacy for examination as provided in section seven of this act.

#### SECTION V.

Immediately upon the passage of this act, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association shall elect ten reputable and practicing pharmacists doing business within the State, who are members of said Association, from which number, the Governor of the State shall appoint five.

Said pharmacists so elected and appointed shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York, and shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four and five years respectively as hereinafter provided, and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association shall annually thereafter elect five pharmacists from which number the Governor of the State shall fill the vacancy annually occurring in said Board.

In case of death, resignation or removal from the State of any member of the said Board or a vacancy occurring from any cause, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointing a pharmacist from the names last submitted, to serve as a member of the Board for the remainder of the term.

#### SECTION VI.

It shall be the duty of the members of this Board, after receipt of notification of their appointment, to appear before the Clerk of the county in which they individually reside, and make and subscribe to an oath properly and faithfully to discharge the duties of their office; and within thirty days thereafter meet and organize by the election of a President and Secretary.

The Secretary shall be elected to serve for the term of five years, and the term of office of the other members shall be determined by lot. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as provided in Section V. The Board shall hold meetings at least once in three months, or oftener, as the business of the Board may require. The Secretary shall give each member of the Board not less than ten days notice of each meeting.

Three members shall constitute a quorum. It shall be the duty of the Board to examine all persons applying for examination in proper form, and to register such as shall establish their rights to registration in accordance with the provisions of this act. They shall keep a correct record of the registered pharmacists of the State by causing the annual renewal of registration of those continuing in business, and by having the proper entries made in the book of

registration of said renewals, and of any changes which may from time to time occur.

It shall be the duty of the Board to investigate all complaints of disregard, non-compliance, or violation of the provisions of this act, and to bring the same to the notice of the proper prosecuting officer, as provided for in Section XIII whenever there appears to the Board reasonable grounds for such action.

The Board is hereby empowered to make such rules and regulations as it shall find necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

The Board shall render an annual report of its proceedings to the Legislature and the Attorney-General of the State, and also to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

#### SECTION VII.

All persons not exempt by the provisions of this act, shall apply for examination within ninety days after the passage of this law, and having been in the meanwhile notified of the organization of this Board.

Every person so applying shall show to the satisfaction of the Board that he has had at least four years practical experience in the compounding of physicians prescriptions and in the general duties of pharmacy, and shall pay to the Secretary of the Board the sum of five dollars. To each applicant passing a satisfactory examination shall be furnished a certificate as to his competency and qualification, signed by the Board of Pharmacy, which shall be his warrant for registration.

In case of failure to pass a satisfactory examination, a second examination shall be granted within six months without further payment; but for any and all further examinations there shall be demanded and paid a fee of five dollars, as for the first examination.

#### SECTION VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to provide and keep a book of registration in some convenient place, of which due notice will be given through the public press, in which shall be entered, under the supervision of the Board, the names and places of business of all persons coming under the provisions of this act, and a statement of such facts as they claim to justify their registration.

A copy of the records of the Board, or any portion thereof, certified by the Secretary, shall be deemed lawful evidence in any Court of this State.

#### SECTION IX.

The members of the Board of Pharmacy shall receive the sum of five dollars for each day engaged in the service of the board, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending meetings of

the board, except the secretary, who shall receive such additional compensation as the board may direct. All moneys received by the board in excess of payments above provided for, and of the necessary expenses of said board, shall be held by the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York for meeting the expenses of said board, he giving such bonds as the board shall, from time to time, direct.

#### SECTION X.

No person shall add to or remove from, any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, or which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value or medicinal effect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity.

Any person who shall thus wilfully adulterate or alter or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or altered drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute or cause to be substituted one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted, he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all expenses incurred by the Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offence be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and for each subsequent offence a fine of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars.

On complaint being entered, the Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst, or chemical expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-claimed adulteration, substitution, or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report justify such action, the board shall notify the District Attorney, who shall prosecute the offender, as provided in this law.

#### SECTION XI.

On and after the date of the passage of this act no person shall sell at retail any of the poisons contained in the schedules hereunto annexed, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a label containing the name of the article and the word "Poison" distinctively shown, with the name and place of business of the seller. Every person selling or vending the poisons named in Schedule A shall provide a book in which he shall enter before delivering the poison to the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the person for whom bought, the purpose for which bought, and the name of the dispenser.

He shall not deliver any of said poison without satisfying himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and that the said poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Said book shall always be open for inspection.

This section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons upon the prescriptions of reputable practitioners of medicine.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations or chemicals, shall affix to every box, bottle, parcel or outer enclosure of an original package containing any of the articles enumerated in schedule A and B of this act, a suitable label or brand with the word *Poison* upon it; but they are hereby exempted from any registration of the sale of such articles when in the usually recognized wholesale quantities.

Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for the first offence, and one hundred dollars for the second and each subsequent offence.

#### SECTION XII.

Any person who shall attempt to procure registration under this act for himself, or any other person, by making or causing to be made any false representation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

Any registered pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions or selling of poisons in his store or place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or any person not registered who shall keep open shop for the purpose of retailing or dispensing medicines or poisons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for every offence thereof he shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

Nothing in this act shall apply to, or interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine who does not keep open shop for the retailing of medicines or poisons, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealers, except section ten, and that portion of section eleven which relates to the labeling or marking of certain poisons mentioned in this act.

#### SECTION XIII.

The penalties prescribed by this act shall be recovered by suits in the name of the people of this State, according to statute in such cases provided, to be prosecuted by the District Attornies of the counties respectively where the violations of the provisions of this act may be committed.

Whenever suits are prosecuted by the District Attorney, and fines are collected, one-half of the fine shall be paid over to the Board of

Pharmacy, and the remainder shall be paid to the County Treasurer of the County in which the suit was prosecuted and judgement obtained.

#### SECTION XIV.

No portions of this act shall apply to the Counties of New York or Kings.

#### SECTION XV.

All acts or portions of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

#### SECTION XVI.

This act shall take effect immediately.

#### SECTION XVII.

This act may, for all purposes, be quoted under the title of "The Pharmacy Act of 1881."

#### SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic and its preparations, Corrosive Sublimate, White Precipitate, Red Precipitate, Biniodide of Mercury, Cyanide of Potassium, Hydrocyanic Acid, Oil of Bitter Almonds, Strychnia and all other poisonous Alkaloids and their salts.

Opium, and its preparations containing more than two grains of drug to the ounce.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, Belladonna, Cantharides, Colchicum, Conium, Cotton Root, Creosote, Digitalis, Ergot, Henbane, Nux Vomica, Savin and their pharmaceutical preparations.

Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Croton Oil, Carbolic Acid, Oil of Tanzy, Oxalic Acid, Sulphate of Zinc, Mineral Acids, except when used in the arts.

(NOTE—The articles enumerated in schedule A, require to have a poison label on both bottle and wrapper, also to be registered; the articles in schedule B require the poison label only.)



**(Give complete name.)**

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of testify to his moral character, his skill as a practical Druggist and Pharmaceutist, and his professional probity and good standing, and they recommend him for membership in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

**ADDRESS.**



PROCEEDINGS  
— OF THE —  
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
— OF THE —  
NEW YORK STATE  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

—HELD IN—  
Buffalo, May 18th and 19th, 1881.

—ALSO THE—  
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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ELMIRA, N. Y.:  
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.  
1881.



# OFFICERS & COMMITTEES, 1881-82.

## *President :*

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., - - - - - Albany.

## *Vice-Presidents :*

JAMES H. EATON, M. D., - - - - - Syracuse.

R. K. SMITHER, - - - - - Buffalo.

CHARLES K. BROWN, - - - - - Deposit.

## *Secretary :*

CLAY W. HOLMES, - - - - - Elmira.

## *Local Secretary :*

CHARLES H. GAUS, - - - - - Albany.

## *Treasurer :*

CHARLES H. BUTLER, - - - - - Oswego.

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FRANK L. NORTON, Delhi.

CLARK Z. OTIS, Binghamton.

## *Committee on Trade Interests :*

OSCAR OLDBERG, New York.

F. K. SWEET, Lockport.

H. W. ATWOOD, New York.

## *Committee on Pharmacy and Queries :*

W. L. DuBois, Catskill.

W. J. BREWSTER, Hannibal.

J. A. TOZIER, Brockport.

## *Committee on Pharmacy Law.*

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

J. RIEFFENSTAHL, Buffalo.

A. J. INLOES, Binghamton.

J. H. ARNOLD, Cortland.

R. E. PHILLIPS, Fulton.

## DELEGATES.

*Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association :*

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, New York.    GEORGE J. SEABURY, New 'York.  
C. M. LYMAN, Buffalo.                T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.  
H. W. ATWOOD, New York.

*Delegates to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association :*

D. C. PACKARD, Watertown.            FRANK F. KNAPP, New York.  
T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.

*Delegates to the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association :*

D. C. PACKARD, Watertown            C. H. FISH, Saratoga.  
ELISHA POST, New York.

# List of Queries accepted for 1882.

1. Self-education for young pharmacists—how can it best be accomplished, and what course of instruction is best adapted for this purpose? Accepted by Prof. P. W. Bedford, New York.

2. The best alkaline vehicles for Senega, in all its preparations. This requires therapeutical trial with various alkalies. Continued by request to J. H. Hubachek, Rochester.

3. Give a practical essay on Koosso; its adulterations, active principle, keeping qualities, &c. Accepted by Dr. A. R. Davidson, Buffalo.

4. What is the nature of the action of light on certain phosphates of iron, causing decomposition? Will any colored glass prevent it if exposed to sunlight? And when so changed, can they be restored? Accepted by Dr. H. J. Menninger, New York.

2. To what extent is competition useful as a means of promoting pharmaceutical progress? What are the most common forms of abuse to which it is liable, and what are its proper ethical limitations? Accepted by W. P. DeForest, Brooklyn.

6. Liquor Opii Dialysati seems to be used in England as an improvement on Tincture Opii for not producing constipation, nausea, and other unpleasant symptoms caused by Tincture Opii U. S. or Br. What is the difference, if any, in the contents of opium alkaloids between the two preparations? Would it be advisable to introduce the Liq. Opii. Dialys. into our Pharmacopœia? Accepted by Gustav. Ramsperger, Brooklyn.

The following members are announced to read volunteer papers at our annual meeting in 1882 :

CLAY W. HOLMES,	-	-	-	-	-	Elmira.
PROF. O. OLDBERG,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
R. K. SMITHER,	-	-	-	-	-	Buffalo.
G. RAMSPERGER,	-	-	-	-	-	Brooklyn.
F. L. NORTON,	-	-	-	-	-	Delhi.
L. E. NICOT,	-	-	-	-	-	Brooklyn.
F. F. KNAPP,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
A. J. INLOES,	-	-	-	-	-	Binghamton.
D. C. PACKARD,	-	-	-	-	-	Watertown.

R. K. SMITHER,  
Chairman Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In Article V., Section 2, add: "The Secretary shall receive annually the sum of fifty dollars for his services."

In Article V., Section 2, add: "He shall receive and collect all moneys due the Association, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor."

In Article V., Section 3, strike out: "Shall collect all money due the Association."

# MINUTES OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

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## FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday Morning, May 18th.

The Association met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Buffalo, and was called to order, at eleven o'clock, by the President, Professor P. W. BEDFORD, with the following remarks :

GENTLEMEN:—The hour has already passed at which it was announced that this meeting would be called to order. I congratulate the Association that we are so largely represented on this occasion. I am glad to meet so many here, for it betokens a greater interest in the work than we have seen in the past. I sincerely trust that this meeting will be characterized by unanimity of feeling and action, and that we may accomplish a good work for the cause in which we are all enlisted. I take great pleasure in introducing to the audience Alderman Beebe, representing the City Council.

Mr. BEEBE came forward amid great applause, and spoke as follows :

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of the municipal authorities and citizens of Buffalo, to extend to you a hearty and most cordial welcome to our city, on this the occasion of your Third Annual Convention. Coming together as you do from the various sections of this great Empire State, and representing a class of citizens who, for intelligence and culture, are second to none, we feel proud that you have honored us with this visit; and while we confess that we have some things here of which we as citizens are not especially proud, yet we congratulate ourselves as being in possession of some features which even cities of greater pretensions cannot boast; prominent among them are our city and county hall and jail, which for their cost, we think, for utility and convenience cannot be surpassed, and which, gentlemen, we invite you to visit and in-

spect. Then our beautiful "Lake Front," with Fort Porter, overlooking Niagara, and that historic old relic, Fort Erie, with our park drives and park, will afford a pleasant relief after the fatigue incident upon your busy sessions here.

Being engaged as you are in a calling as old as history itself, and one that requires the utmost skill and knowledge in its pursuit, it is but natural that you should seek that interchange of thought and ideas which alone can be had in conventions like this, and I sincerely trust that your deliberations may be of such a character only as shall tend to promote the interests for which you labor, and the advancement of the Association which you represent; and when you shall have finished your labors here, and go to your several homes, you will take with you many pleasant recollections of your sojourn here in the "Queen City of the Lakes." Gentlemen, again I welcome you.

The PRESIDENT—We will now be favored with some remarks from Dr. JAMES P. WHITE, of this city, representing the medical profession.

Dr. WHITE came forward amid applause, and spoke as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

I gladly accept the invitation of your committee to extend to you the welcome of the medical profession of the city of Buffalo. In behalf, then, gentlemen, of that noble and generous body of men whom I have on this occasion the honor to represent, I bid you a hearty and cordial fraternal welcome. Pharmacy is a department of the great field of medical science. The medical profession and the pharmacutists are materially dependent each upon the other. These two professional studies and pursuits should therefore recognize their inter-dependence, and be warm co-laborers in scientific advancement. My long experience in the practice of my profession of medicine has given me ample opportunity of knowing how greatly the science of medicine has been aided in its "life-saving efforts" by the labors and investigations of pharmacists and chemists. During the present century an apothecary of Enebeck, in Hanover, made the grand discovery of morphia. Quinine has, since I came into the scene of action, taken the place of crude bark which was formerly administered for the cure of intermitting fever. All the alkaloids have been discovered and introduced by pharmaceutical chemists during the same period. Schade, an apothecary, enriched medicine by the discovery of many valuable organic bodies, while Davy and Liebig, so justly celebrated as chemists and investigators, commenced their grand careers



as apothecary boys. The labors of these, and many others who might be mentioned, have been of the greatest service to the profession of medicine as well as to mankind. There is indeed a striking contrast between the condition of pharmacy to-day and that which existed a half century ago, when I commenced the study of medicine. Then crude drugs were almost invariably administered, and often their value estimated according to their nauseousness and violence of their action. Now a better understanding of medicines, their isolated principles and their therapeutical properties, coupled with the advances made in the art and science of pharmacy and chemistry, has enabled us to employ their active principles in concentrated and minute doses, fashioned by skillful hands into tasteless or agreeable simples and compounds. Then it was necessary for the doctor to compound and dispense his own medicines, purchasing in bulk the raw material. Now the science of medicine has reached to so vast proportions that it is impossible for any one mind to fully master all its departments. By a cultivation of the special departments—chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, etc., etc.—pharmacy has elevated itself to a certain independence and achieved the right to be ranked as a learned profession. We are, I trust, all united upon the common principle that pharmacy can only make intelligent progress under the guidance of educated pharmacists, and all intelligent physicians are ready to aid you in elevating the standard of education. Your chief object should be then, and I believe it is, to beget and encourage a desire among druggists for a better professional education. Progress is the spirit of this age, and progress in all departments of science and the arts is greatly promoted by the modern idea of association—the attraction of mind with mind—individuals coming together to compare notes; and hence a reason why so large a body of intelligent men are here to-day, and I may add why, also, the medical profession extend to you their welcome congratulations. In my opinion every medical school in the town should make suitable provision for instructing the students in pharmacy, and to a certain extent in therapeutics, in connection with chemistry and the other studies which all intelligent, practical druggists should be required to pursue. Whilst I am thoroughly convinced that the interests of the profession are promoted by specialties in its practice, I would insist that no specialist can successfully pursue any department of the profession without being first well grounded in all. Such is the inter-dependence that the specialist should be familiar with the whole field before he undertakes the cultivation of a special section thereof. The same general rule will at no distant day obtain favorable consideration in the specialty which you practice.

Do not understand me as recommending the dispenser of medicines to

attain this knowledge of these properties in order that he may be able to prescribe them. No; sufficient for him that he skillfully dispenses what his neighboring practitioner has, by his larger experiences in diagnosis and more perfect knowledge of pathology, concluded would best cure the patient. The two pursuits should, though intimately wedded, be separate and distinct. As well might the doctor of the present day resume his saddle-bags, become a travelling machine, going about guessing at his doses by the aid of the point of his knife, or measuring the most concentrative tincture by the ever-varying teaspoon. Let each, then, be content to keep within his legitimate sphere, and there "act well his part." There "all the honor lies." No intelligent, progressive man, who has availed himself of the assistance of a skillful pharmacist, would be willing to return to the ancient order and become his own apothecary. And no educated and honest pharmacist should be willing to assume the responsibility of prescribing the active remedies which he daily dispenses upon the order of the physician. Let, therefore, the boundaries between them be well defined and carefully observed, and then by uniting and harmonizing our labors, great as has already been the advancement in therapeutical science, much more rapid progress will await you in your future investigations.

To the full accomplishment of your purposes, the proper education of students in your profession, it will be necessary that they undergo a thorough examination, and receive from some authorized body, a license or certificate of their being suitably qualified for its practice. It is plainly necessary that he who dispenses concentrated remedies should be so far educated in chemistry and pharmacy as to be able to detect impurities and adulterations in the articles which he is manipulating. Good intentions on his part will be of little avail as a chemical test of purity or impurity, and the druggist must therefore possess such a degree of training and skill as will enable him to know the right and reject the wrong. Indeed, the public should demand that he be required to undergo a satisfactory examination, and should receive a license from an authorized board as a guarantee that he possesses the requisite qualifications for the exercise of his delicate and responsible trust.

This can only be done by legislative co-operation. It is more important to the public that it should be protected from the danger of incompetency, than to your professional security and *esprit de corps*. Obtain, therefore, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to guard against the selling of drugs by unqualified persons. Bestow great care upon any bill submitted to the Legislature for its adoption. Neither ask too much in the hope that the law alone will make safe dispensers of the active remedies which you are required to prepare for administration; nor

should you, by timidity or modesty in your demands, seek less than will duly protect both you and your patients. Remember, that any defects which may be found by its practical working to exist in the first law, you will be afforded an opportunity of correcting by addition or amendment.

Make the beginning at once, and leave time and careful observation to perfect its provisions. You will, of course, be opposed in your efforts to secure legal sanction and support by the non-progressive, the mercenary and the ignorant, but you may confidently look for aid from the whole body of intelligent practitioners throughout the State. And again I say, obtain such legislative action in behalf of this movement as you can to-day, and rely upon making such modifications as may be demonstrated to be important to make it more perfect hereafter.

This Society is, I understand, greatly indebted to the administrative ability and the intelligent guidance of its zealous President, who has from its commencement been active in promoting its interests and untiring in its service. Permit me just here to congratulate you, gentlemen of the Society, for your wisdom in continuing in office one who has manifested the executive ability necessary for the successful discharge of the duties incumbent upon the President of a young enterprise, irrespective of individual aspirations, and disregarding also the unsound Democratic principle of "rotation in office."

When we consider that this society is in its infancy, it is surprising as well as gratifying to see the amount and variety of articles here on exhibition. What better demonstration could be asked of the utility and educating influence to be exerted by these meetings than is offered by the beautiful and delicate preparations here collected. Each exhibitor has shown you for examination and criticism his best work in the various departments, and asks your friendly, impartial comments thereon.

But, Mr. President, I must not be unmindful of the fact that I am merely invited to say one word, and that I am detaining you from important business, and, therefore, wishing you a very successful session, a hospitable reception on the part of all the citizens of Buffalo, and again bidding you, one and all, in the name of the medical profession, a hearty, a cordial welcome, I will close these imperfect suggestions, expressing sincere regret for their imperfections.

The PRESIDENT—I am glad to introduce to this audience our stalwart friend, Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL was loudly cheered, and spoke as follows :

It is my pleasant duty, ladies and gentlemen, as President of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, to extend to you a hearty welcome

in the name of the druggists of Buffalo, and for them to promise their best efforts to make your visit in this city an agreeable one.

In our preparations for your comfort and entertainment we have met with one source of slight regret. The Palace Hotel, which had been designated as your headquarters, was a short time ago utterly destroyed by fire, and nothing remains of the beautiful structure which was so splendidly adapted for the purpose. Other arrangements have, however, been made, and it shall be our endeavor to make your stay as pleasant as possible, notwithstanding the slight drawback.

Again, ladies and gentlemen, let me assure you of a warm welcome, with the hope that your associations with this city and with the members of the association which I have the honor to represent, will be always pleasantly remembered by you all.

The PRESIDENT—To respond to Alderman Beebe, I will call upon our friend, Dr. J. H. EATON, of Syracuse.

Dr EATON spoke as follows :

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Alderman Beebe:*

In the name of the State Pharmaceutical Association we return to you, and to the municipality of Buffalo, whom you represent, our thanks for your kind and courteous words of welcome. We accept your hospitalities. We will visit your hotels, your parks, your fort and your jail. I have been informed, since entering the room, that you have eight station-houses, one hundred and fifty policemen, and a Common Council of twenty-five gentlemen, with yourself as President. Should any of the members from the rural districts become unfortunately imprudent enough to succumb to the hospitalities of our brother professionals from Buffalo, we trust that you, sir, will be our safeguard and our deliverer from the eight station-houses and the jail. (Applause and laughter.) Again, sir, we thank you and your associates for your kind words of welcome.

The PRESIDENT—To the words of welcome from our medical friend, Prof. White, I will call on F. K. SWEET, of Lockport, to respond.

Mr. SWEET spoke as follows :

The Pharmaceutical Association of the State of New York thanks Dr. White and the members of the regular profession for the kind words of welcome. We feel that you are our brethren in the same just cause; may we always co-operate in carrying the healing balm to the afflicted. Many a prescription which has contained the power to snatch a darling wife or child from the jaws of grim death has been written on the fly-leaf of some old book, with faded ink and with utter disregard to the

proper abbreviation of its Latin; but the dispenser responds not the less promptly to the appeal for aid. We seek the spirit rather than the letter of the law, and we are, as we should always be, co-workers in the noble labor of saving human life and in alleviating human suffering. God gave, and let God only take away.

THE PRESIDENT—To respond to the words of welcome from the Erie County Association, and our stalwart friend Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL, I will call on GEORGE H. ARNOLD of Cortland.

MR. ARNOLD spoke as follows :

*Druggists of Erie County and Mr. Rieffensahl :*

We accept your kind words of welcome, and from the example you have shown us, and your pleasant faces, we shall endeavor to leave no mark that will be unfavorable to our Society in your city. We accept your kind invitation.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business laid down in the schedule is the reading of the minutes. The minutes of the last meeting have all been read and approved on previous occasions, and have been printed. It is in order to accept a resolution that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

DR. BAKER, of Brooklyn : Mr. President—In consideration of certain things which I wish to bring before the meeting, I would move you that the further consideration of the printed proceedings be made the special order for the afternoon session, after the reading of the morning minutes. Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—It is quite important that as early as possible after the opening of the afternoon session, that some time be taken to consider the present status of the Pharmacy Law.

MR. ARNOLD, of Cortland : With all deference to my friend from Brooklyn, I wish he would withdraw the motion or change the time.

DR. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I would be happy to do so if there is any reason assigned for special preference.

MR. ARNOLD, of Cortland : My reason is this ; and in giving my reason I perhaps am anticipating the action this after-

noon. It is a well known fact that this Association has been endeavoring for two years to frame and perfect, and pass a law to control the practice of Pharmacy in this State. The present time is the last end of the session of our Assembly at Albany, in whose hands this bill now is. The bill in its present form is threatened with defeat ; and it is the hope of this Association, as I understand, to defeat *that* defeat by prompt action, to be taken this afternoon. In order to have the action as prompt as it should be, it seems necessary to bring it before this house as early as possible this afternoon.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn : As I understand Mr. Napier to say, he wished this laid over so that a report from the Committee on Legislation, which has not yet met, could be made and voted upon before. I have no doubt that Dr. Baker, from Brooklyn, has had greater reasons for making the motion to consider these printed proceedings this afternoon, and as the Legislative Committee has not yet met, as their future action is yet undecided, I think that out of courtesy to the maker of the motion, we should have the consideration of the minutes the first thing. And for that reason I heartily support the consideration of the minutes immediately after the reading of the minutes.

The PRESIDENT : I wish to say to the house that circumstances which are known to many of you, require that I should be in New York to-morrow morning. Both of the matters that have been alluded to must come up this afternoon if I am to be present.

The Chair put the motion of Dr. Baker, that the discussion of the minutes be the first point of business this afternoon, that is after the election of members. Lost.

MR. ARNOLD, of Cortland : I move you that the minutes be accepted without reading, as usual. Motion seconded.

After remarks by DR. BAKER, of Brooklyn, MR. ARNOLD, of Cortland, and MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn, the following amendment was offered by MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I would move as an amendment to Mr. Arnold's motion, that the con-

sideration of the minutes follow immediately after the consideration of the Drug Law in the afternoon session.

After a spirited discussion, as to the precedence of motions, and points of order, participated in by Messrs. ARNOLD, NICOT, DEFORST, and BAKER, the following motion was offered by MR. TOZIER, of Brockport: I move that this question be postponed until the first hour in the afternoon. Seconded.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I wish to ascertain if another amendment is in order?

THE PRESIDENT—I shall first call for the postponement of the discussion as moved by Mr. Tozier. The motion is “that this discussion be postponed until the first hour in the afternoon.”

The CHAIR put the question to the house upon Mr. Tozier’s motion. Carried.

MR. NAPIER, of Dryden: Unless I am mistaken, this Association has promised me the first thing this afternoon, an inspection of my Pharmacy Law. Mr. Secretary, if you have got that down in black and white, tell me so.

The next order of business was here called for, and the Chair stated that it was the reading of the President’s Address.

The PRESIDENT here read his address as follows:

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

Our third annual gathering at this time and under such favorable auspices should be an occasion of congratulation to all who are interested in the advance of our art, as well as it is to those of us who are more directly interested in this particular organization by the labors we have given toward its success, or by the social ties which it has enabled us to form. The previous gatherings of its members were characterized by harmonious action toward the objects sought: the first year, our organization; the second year, the development of a desirable law, which should protect alike the public from incompetent persons, who, under the cloak of knowledge of our business, might do them injury, and ourselves from the competition of unworthy and unscrupulous charlatans.

On this occasion I trust we shall meet in the same kindly spirit and develop more of the practical advantages arising from the pursuit of



scientific investigation, and fix still more firmly those lasting ties of usefulness and social friendship which ever endure. The work of the past year has mainly been directed toward securing the results of our deliberations at Syracuse, a Pharmacy Law, but the results of these efforts are still a matter of doubt. The several committees and officers will in their reports inform you as to the work accomplished by them, and it is therefore useless for me to more than allude to this topic.

I suggest for your consideration the advisability of selecting some suitable person to act as an editor for our proceedings. Our Constitution now provides that our Executive Committee, among their other specified duties, shall have charge of "the publication of the proceedings." (Article 6.) It also directs among the duties of the Secretary that he shall, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, "superintend such publications as the association may direct. (Article 5, section 2.) My own experience and observation lead me to believe that any permanent organization, such as ours is destined to be, should have some of its officers permanent, and that pre-eminently these should be its Secretary and Treasurer. I believe that the position of Secretary of this Association should be made permanent, that the Secretary should be empowered to act as the editor of its proceedings, and that he should receive some compensation for such labors. If this proposition meets with favor, it will require a proposition to amend the Constitution, and be acted on at our next annual meeting. An amendment to our Constitution comes up at this meeting for action, namely, to change the time of our annual meeting. You will remember that three several amendments were proposed, one to hold it a week earlier than now directed, another to delay our meeting a month later, while still another proposition was to hold it one day earlier in the same week that our Constitution now provides. The principal reason for changing the date was the simultaneous occurrence of the annual meeting of New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and a few persons' desire to attend each of these gatherings. Another reason was the inconvenience of delegates from one body attending the meeting of the other association. This may (and on this occasion does) prevent the attendance of at least one of the delegates appointed by the New Jersey Association. There are some arguments that might be brought forward to still further amend or change our time of meeting, and for my own part I think it would have been better had one of the proposed amendments read: "The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the association shall previously select." Our Constitution, however, declares that all amendments of the Constitution shall lie over for one year, and it would therefore seem that we must pass upon the acceptance or rejection of the amendments already offered,



before another proposition of the same kind can be entertained, and then it must lie over a year.

The amendment relative to change of title of "Assistant Secretary" to "Local Secretary," and the necessary changes of wording defining his duties, will doubtless receive the affirmative vote of the Association.

I would suggest an amendment to the By-Laws, Article 8. This article provides for the election of five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association. No provision being made for filling any vacancy that may occur, it might be well to amend it by authorizing the delegates present to complete their delegation by adding the name of a member who may be present at the meeting. Last year I briefly alluded to the desirability of attendance of delegates from this organization to those pharmaceutical associations which are in neighboring States. No definite action was taken in the matter. Mr. Clay W. Holmes, our Secretary, attended the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held in Allentown, June 8th and 9th, and was most courteously received. The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting appointed two delegates to attend this meeting, and we are glad to-day to greet as its representatives at this meeting, Mr. Charles A. Heinitsh of Lancaster, who was its presiding officer for two years, and Mr. V. E. Shaw, of Eldred.

I suggest that they be invited to the privileges of the floor. I trust that you will at this meeting reciprocate these courtesies by having delegates appointed to attend the meetings of the pharmaceutical associations in neighboring States, or authorizing your presiding officer to appoint such delegates. At our last annual meeting, the Executive Committee reported that they had secured an act of incorporation. As it has not appeared in print, and few of our members seem to be aware of this fact, it would seem advisable and desirable that this should be printed in full in our proceedings.

A few words about the work of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia may not be amiss. At the last annual meeting, information as to what had been done up to that time by the Convention for Revision of the Pharmacopœia, was given in the President's address, and in the report of the Committee on Pharmacy.

Although the General Committee has met but once since that time—at Saratoga, in September last—yet it has accomplished a vast amount of useful and valuable work. The special sub-committees have promptly responded with the results of their labors, and the general labors of the committee have so far accumulated, that they have selected those who are to have editorial charge of the work. It is not unlikely, that before we meet again, the completed work will have been long enough in your

hands for the praise, as well as the condemnation of those for whom it was intended. Of the Committee of Revision, four of the twenty-five are members of this Association—Charles Rice, D. F. A. Castle, Oscar Oldberg and P. W. Bedford. Of the three editors, Charles Rice and Oscar Oldberg belong to ourselves. We may congratulate ourselves that we are so fully identified with the important publication.

The annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Saratoga Springs in September last, and was one of the largest attended of these interesting gatherings. It is a matter of regret that it was not better attended by members of this Association. Your attention is again called to the benefits to be derived from membership in that most excellent organization, and especially the valuable reports which are contained in its published proceedings. The exhibit of crude drugs, chemicals, apparatus, pharmaceutical products, and other matters pertaining to our craft, filled the immense skating rink, a building 75 by 140 feet, and was one of the finest of its kind ever held in the history of that association. Much of the success of the exhibit and the meeting, was due to the untiring zeal and efforts of the very efficient local secretary, Mr. Charles F. Fish.

An event of much pharmaceutical interest will be celebrated in August, in the city of London. This will be the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Congress. The first meeting of this congress was held in Brunswick, Germany, in 1865; the second in Paris 1867; the third in Vienna 1869; the fourth in St. Petersburg in 1874, and it was expected to have held the fifth in 1879. It has, however, been delayed until this year, and will occur on the first day of August. The object of this congress is to consider those topics which are the most nearly allied to pharmaceutical education, the unity of pharmaceutical preparations and of pharmaceutical standards. This Association has been duly recognized, and an invitation extended to your presiding officer, as a representative of this Association, to participate in the discussions of this congress, was received some weeks ago. Should my successor in office find it convenient to visit London in August next, I am quite sure he would receive a hearty welcome from those who favored me with an invitation.

Our constitution provides that our membership shall consist of active, life, and honorary members. We have a long list of active contributing members, and trust that they will all prove life members, or continue their membership through life, but our roll has no "honorary" members. Our Association has now existed long enough to have earned for itself a good name and reputation, and it may be desirable to enroll among its honorary members some of those men who are eminent in their specialties in science.

Would it not be well to provide, that the moneys paid for life membership be kept separate, and invested in the name of the Association, and that the annual interest only be used ?

During the past year our Association has, so far as known, lost by death three members. Prominent among these was William Neergaard, of New York city, who died the week following our meeting last year. Mr. Neergaard was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he learned the business and graduated. He shortly after located himself in business, but two years later came to this country, and in 1840 opened a drug store in New York city, and, though he subsequently moved further up town, he was for forty years one of the most reputable and competent pharmacists of that city. He was a man of eminent ability, but of exceeding modesty; not given to much conversation, save with his more intimate friends, yet always willing to communicate his scientific experience when it was sought. An intimate friendship of nearly twenty years has led me to a high appreciation of his integrity, knowledge, and true worth.

Theobald Richard Frohwein, of New York city, died in Jacksonville, Florida, February 19th, 1881, of consumption, aged twenty-one. He was a young man of great promise, and was a pharmacist of more than ordinary ability. He graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1879, and was on the roll of honor of his class.

John K. Ryan, of Albany, N. Y., is the third and last name on my obituary list.

The Pharmacy Bill has received much attention during the year from the committee, the officers, and some members of the Association. Of the work which has been done you will hear from the committee. It is proper, however, for me to state its present status, and to offer some suggestions. The amended bill passed the Senate last month, after a protracted delay. The following day it was brought forward in the Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Public Health. Here it was delayed until Thursday last, when the committee, by a vote of six ayes and one nay, reported it favorably to the Assembly. An amendment was then offered by the chairman of the committee alluded to, that the bill should only apply to cities of over ten thousand population, and that the bill should not go into effect until six months after its passage. Beyond any question, this amendment is interposed for a single purpose—namely, to defeat the bill. If any amendment is added to it by a vote of the Assembly, we may consider the bill lost, as it is almost absolutely impossible at this late time of the legislative sessions, to secure the concurrence of the Senate. If the bill can be kept from amendments, and forced to a vote, there is no doubt in my mind of securing a favorable

result. To obtain this it needs prompt action. I therefore earnestly recommend that, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Pharmacy Law present their report as the first business of the afternoon session, after the election of new members. I suggest that a petition be prepared, asking the passage of the Pharmacy Bill as it was introduced in the Assembly, without any alterations or amendments, and that it be signed by every member of this Association in attendance at this meeting, and be forwarded by mail this evening. Another suggestion would be, that each member present be requested to write to the representative of his district in the Assembly, urging that he vote for the rejection of all amendments, and for the passage of the original bill, and mail the same in time for this evening's mail. It is only by exceedingly prompt action that we can possibly secure any prospect for a favorable consideration of our Pharmacy Bill. Since we met at Syracuse, pharmacy laws have been passed in West Virginia, North Carolina, Connecticut, and defeated in Massachusetts. Not a single bill was passed in the form that it was presented, but in every case somewhat shorn of its desired objects. From this, and our own experience, we may learn that it is useless to expect to obtain all that we desire, or should have granted to us, but it is better to take all we can possibly secure by active and thorough work, and if, in the experience gained, it is found that the law fails in some of its beneficent results, then we need to have it so amended that it may better accomplish the desired purpose.

It may happen that the bill may pass a favorable vote in the Assembly within the next few days. According to the wording of the proposed law, it makes it obligatory upon this Association (see section 11), within sixty days after the passage of this act, to call a special meeting, when we shall elect or designate ten reputable pharmacists doing business within the district, and from these the Governor shall appoint five, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. I would suggest, that at this meeting it is impossible to make such a selection of suitable names, and that these names be referred to the special meeting which shall be called in obedience to the requirements of the law, with the request that they confirm the same. The reason for this suggestion is, that at any special meeting called for that purpose the attendance would be much smaller than at a general meeting, and, therefore, the desire of the Association could not be so readily and fairly expressed. Our by-laws require but fifteen members to constitute a legal quorum, and as such a special meeting would not be apt to call out a large attendance, especially of members from a distance, if they alone decide upon the names for a Board of Pharmacy it might not be as satisfactory to the members as if at a more popular meeting. If some such plan could be carried out, it

would save considerable expense to members, both of time and money, better secure the end desired, a popular and efficient Board of Pharmacy, and perhaps save future misunderstanding and disappointment. Should the Association decide that this method is not available, the special meeting must be called in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution and By-Laws, and members must come from long distances to go through a formality which could be better accomplished at this meeting.

Should our Pharmacy Bill fail to become a law, it will need an efficient and active committee to bring it before the Legislature another year, for it is to be presumed that we have entered this work determined to win. In this case, the committee should at least include an active, an earnest member resident in Albany, who can, and will, take the time necessary to interview and urge our legislators to meet our desires.

In this connection it is my duty to state that this Association owes a large debt of gratitude to Dr. A. B. Husted, who has given a great amount of time to secure, if possible, the passage of this bill at the present session. Should our bill fail to pass at this session of the Legislature, it seems proper that a special meeting should be called in the city of Albany early in the coming year, say about February 10th, in order that our desires in respect to the Pharmacy Law may be made more apparent to our legislators.

During the past year I have secured from various pharmaceutical organizations, at home and abroad, considerable information and printed matter, which will be of service to the board when organized, and which shall be at their service when wanted.

And now, my friends, the meeting is yours. I trust that in our deliberations we shall endeavor to seek the true and lasting interests of this Association and the profession with which we are identified.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn : I move you that the address of the President be received, and that a committee of three be appointed to take it into consideration, and to act upon the suggestions therein contained. Motion seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT—How shall the committee be appointed?

Mr. SAYRE—By the Chair.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown : I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Alderman Beebe, representing the Common Council ; to Dr. James P. White, representing the Medical Association; and to Mr. Rieffenstahl, representing the Druggists of the city of Buffalo, and the members of the Erie County

Pharmaceutical Association, for their hearty welcome. Seconded and carried.

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport : I move that our Secretary be instructed to telegraph our congratulations to the Ohio, Kentucky, and New Jersey Pharmaceutical Associations, which are in session at the present time. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary at once prepared dispatches, and forwarded them as directed.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : In the absence of our Treasurer, as we have some money that we wish to pay, I move that the President appoint a Treasurer *pro tem.* for this session. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will make the appointment in a few moments. The next order of business is the election of members. It is our rule that the names of members proposed be read at one session, and be voted upon at the next ; in order, then, that the election of members may take place at the next session, the Executive Committee will read the names of those who are proposed for membership.

The Secretary read 119 names to the Association.

The PRESIDENT—You have listened to the large accession to our membership. If there is any objection to be made, by any person present, to any name proposed for membership they should state the same to the Executive Committee before our next meeting, in order that any objections may be inquired into or investigated, and the names, that are necessary, withdrawn for the time being. It is not desirable that any names should be mentioned, but it may be done quietly.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : I move that the courtesy of the floor be extended to the delegates from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, (Messrs. Charles A. Heinitsh, of Lancaster, Pa., and V. E. Shaw, of Eldred, Pa.,) and all other like delegates present. Seconded and carried.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo, made a like motion as to the

medical fraternity of the city of Buffalo, and the vicinity.  
Seconded and carried.

MR. HEINITSH, spoke as follows :

I present our credentials, as delegates from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, to her younger sister, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, with her greetings, and congratulations on the rapid increase of your membership and the influence you have attained in the cause of the elevation of the standard of our profession.

Our local interests are somewhat different, but State and National are the same. Pennsylvania will always move in concert with you, or second any effort in the interests of our profession.

The PRESIDENT—I hope Mr. Heinitsh will find himself at home among the brother Pharmacists of this State.

The CHAIR designated as a Committee on the Address of the President, Dr. J. H. Eaton, of Syracuse; Mr. A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton; and Dr. A. B. Huested, of Albany.

DR. HUESTED asked to be excused from serving, and the Chair designated Mr. Gustavus Ramsperger, of Brooklyn, in the place of Dr. Huested.

The PRESIDENT—I am requested to extend to all the members present an invitation to a reception to be given to-night to the members of this Association and their friends by the Pharmacists of Buffalo, to take place in St. James Hall, at eight o'clock. I am also requested to state, that, to-morrow afternoon at half-past two, there is to be an excursion to Niagara Falls; that information in relation thereto and the tickets may be obtained from Mr. Hayes, at the table to the left.

It is very desirable that we should have a record of every member in attendance, and I hope that no member will leave the city without entering his name upon the roll. We have never been able to get a complete roll previous to this. I was also requested to appoint a Treasurer *pro tem.*, in order to relieve some of these rich apothecaries of their money, and I will appoint Charles H. Butler, of Oswego, as such temporary Treasurer.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse, moved to adjourn to 2:30 P. M.  
Seconded and carried.

## SECOND SESSION.

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Wednesday Afternoon, May 18th.

According to the adjournment, President BEDFORD called the meeting to order at 2:30 P. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the morning session, which, upon motion, were approved as read.

The Chairman called for the report of the Executive Committee on names proposed for membership.

The Executive Committee reported the following names :

George W. James, Niagara Falls.	Edward F. Dickinson, Jamestown.
Wm. H. Taylor, Syracuse.	Lewis H. Meyer, South Brooklyn.
George W. Barrell, Albion.	William M. Quirk, Binghamton.
George W. Weaver, Lockport.	George Pitt Tapling, Brooklyn.
Charles L. Peacock, Fairport.	Thomas J. France, “
R. L. Estes, Fairport.	James H. Benjamin, “
James A. Vail, Deposit.	Henry M. Boardman, “
Hazard P. Monroe, Dunkirk.	Charles A. Jones, McGrawville.
George F. Mott, Catskill.	W. Eugene Card, Morris.
Francis C. Corner, Poughkeepsie	Bernhard Osann, New York.
James L. Perkins, Buffalo.	Moses Eben Benedict, Geneva.
Henry N. Huntingdon, Elmira.	Weller Rose, Chenango Forks.
Oscar F. Miller, Fair Haven.	Harry E. Outwater, Newark Valley.
John H. Childs, Clyde.	George C. Schell, Geneva.
Millard F. Hyde, East Albany.	William B. Smith, Candor.
George E. Duryee, Schenectady.	Eugene C. Kirby, Penn Yan.
Henry J. Menninger, Brooklyn.	Judson B. Todd, Ithaca.
M. T. Michaelson, “	Fred. C. Taber, Addison.
Charles H. Scoville, Tonawanda.	Louis D. Collins, New York.
Robert J. Seabury, New York.	George R. Dutton, Honeoye Falls.
Egon C. B. Wernicke, New York.	D. Douglass Brandt, Walton.
Frank S. Smith, New Brighton.	Leander E. Howard, Hancock.
John Bartholomew, Elmira.	Frederick Ely, Owego.
George W. Holloway, Syracuse.	Charles E. Ely, Owego.
Emmet F. Jennings, Cortland.	Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo.



John W. Bachman, Hornellsville.	William Henry Tibbs, Buffalo.
John Macdonald, Brooklyn.	John Coulson, “
Peter D. Leys, “	William B. Hoff, “
Charles H. Sagar, Auburn.	William Brigham Drake, “
Hooper C. Sharpe, Oswego.	Morris D. Rouse, “
A. D. McIntyre, “	Egbert L. Hodskin, Fairport.
Chester Johnson, “	John S. Trowbridge, Buffalo.
H. Bradway Phillips, Fulton.	Philip Kuhles, “
Will DeLano, Ithaca.	Charles M. Harvey, “
John J. Mitchell, Ithaca.	Charles Stoddart, “
W. A. Kellogg, Homer	Jerome M. Jeffrey, “
W. R. James, Medina.	Charles Smither, “
Ambrose L. Webber, Middleport.	Thomas R. Bullymore, “
Wright Gardner, Palmyra.	Andrew J. Shapaker, “
William L. Tucker, Syracuse.	George Biles, “
A. H. Youmans, Whiney's Point	Romulus B. Vaughn, “
James McDougall, Binghamton.	S. Keller, “
Charles J. F. Jones, Buffalo.	John Emory Brown, Lancaster.
Benjamin J. Stow, Brooklyn.	Eugene W. Ross, Buffalo.
Delos D. Sheldon, Lockport.	Horace P. Hayes, “
William C. Munday, Seneca Falls.	Joseph Schnell, Jr., Binghamton.
Albert C. Anthony, Buffalo.	John Cornelius Landsheft, Buffalo.
John Munday, Albany.	Charles H. Wardwell, Adams.
Samuel D. Wadhams, Elmira.	Silas R. Wickes, Trumansburgh.
Arthur A. Stark, Conesus Centre.	George H. Fuller, Pulaski.
Marian E. Johnson, Poughkeepsie.	Otis Lincoln, Owego.
Hermon W. Atwood, New York.	Milford M. Maybury, Cortland.
Oscar Oldberg, New York.	Albert R. Miller, Albany.
Benj. O. Lamphear, Jamaica, L. I	Charles F. Brown, Cortland.
George A. Dykeman, Catskill.	James D. Orcutt, Painted Post.
Will R. Post, “	J. Hungerf'd Smith, Ausable Forks.
Elisha Post, Brooklyn.	Alfred G. Ely, Owego.
Lewis F. Baylis, Jamaica, L. I.	John C. McClure, Coxsackie.
Edgar C. Livingston, Jamestown.	Thomas B. Tuttle, LeRoy.
Joseph C. Franklin, Lansingburgh.	

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport, moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one affirmative ballot for the whole number of applicants. Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary did as instructed, and the candidates were declared duly elected.

The PRESIDENT—The meeting is now open for discussion on the motion of Mr. Arnold.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : If Mr. Arnold, whose motion is before the house, will allow me a moment, I will say a few words.

The PRESIDENT—I will call Dr. Eaton to the chair.

Dr. EATON took the chair.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that the prolonged discussion this morning was not at all anticipated by me. I supposed that the matter could be done quietly, and the reason I expected it could be done quietly, was because it was so small and simple a matter—a matter pertaining mainly to the interests of this Society. Without taking up further time, I will again state my position, and perhaps, now that we have had dinner, we will come back with cooler minds and cooler heads, and may be able to agree that I was really not so far out of the way in the first place. I hope so, at least. What I wished to do this morning was simply to bring to the notice of this meeting that its proceedings contained certain informalities which were not best to be perpetuated—which would be to the injury of the Association to occur again, and which might easily be avoided. More discussion was brought out, but not by my wish. Now, I would like to put it again on the original grounds. The book, as printed, was not printed, as our Constitution requires, by the Executive Committee in connection with the Secretary of the Society. It contains matters injurious to members of the Association, and it does not quote correctly in regard to the law, the proceedings of the Society. Now, those are three points that it seems to me any one can take in and weigh. Now, my object is, that this thing shall not occur again, and that, if I should ever serve on a committee again, I might feel, that in so serving, I should be protected, and that every other member of this Association should so be. I believe that is no more than every member has a right to expect, and I think this house will sustain me in expecting that much. I believe

there is a motion which it is proposed to offer before the house, if I am correctly informed, and if that motion is offered, although it may be a concession on either one side or the other, I will certainly abide by it. That, for the present, is all that it seems necessary for me to say.

The CHAIRMAN—You have heard the statement of Dr. Baker in reference to the business before the Convention, which is now upon the motion of Mr. Arnold, that the minutes of the last annual meeting be accepted as printed. It is a long road that has no turn, and I know the quickest way that we can get there is what we all want.

Mr. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn : Mr. Chairman, I believe that the spirit of harmony should prevail in our institution. All that we want, as an organization, is harmony and justice. It was the opinion of my friend on my left that justice had not been done to the Association by the printed minutes of our last meeting, and he protested against it. Now, if we accepted those minutes without protesting, we would have to accept them just in the spirit and the letter in which they are offered to us. If a wrong has been committed, we must protest. If one can do wrong, others can do wrong. It is not a matter of personal feeling; it is not a matter of whether I have a feeling against you, or whether you have a feeling against me; it is, that when certain laws are laid down for our guidance, we must obey them.

I will offer this resolution as a substitute for Mr. Arnold's motion :

*Resolved*, That the minutes of the meeting held in Syracuse, as printed in the proceedings, are in several instances incorrect, but in the absence of a better record from the Executive Committee, they be accepted as furnished by the President; and I move its adoption. Seconded.

The CHAIR—Does Mr. Arnold accept the substitute in lieu of the original motion?

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : As the motion, or the amendment, of Mr. De Forest, simply says that there are errors in

the minutes, and nothing more, and proposes to accept the minutes as they are printed, I accept his amendment, as this ends the whole matter at once, and the minutes are accepted just as they are printed, with the simple objection that there are errors in it.

The CHAIRMAN—The amendment offered by Mr. De Forest takes the place of Mr. Arnold's motion, and is now before the house for discussion.

The CHAIR put the question, which was carried unanimously.

PROF. BEDFORD resumed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT—Before calling up the discussion on the Pharmacy bill, I will call upon the Committee on the President's address.

DR. EATON read the report of the Committee referred to.

The Committee to whom was referred the President's address, would respectfully make the following report :

*First*—In reference to the duties of the Secretary, as to editing and publishing the proceedings, we would respectfully call the attention of the Association, to the fact that he is *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee, and it is already his duty. We would offer as an amendment to Article VIth of the Constitution, the following: "The Secretary shall receive the sum of fifty dollars per annum, as compensation for performing the duties of his office."

*Second*—We would recommend the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution, by proper article and section: "The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association in annual convention shall previously select."

*Third*—We would also recommend, that the President's suggestion in reference to the power of substitution, to be exercised by delegates appointed to the American Pharmaceutical Association, be offered as an amendment to Article VIII. of the By-Laws.

*Fourth*—We would recommend that the Secretary publish the act of incorporation in each annual volume of the proceedings of the Association.

*Fifth*—The Committee would respectfully refer the action of the Association, in reference to the Pharmacy Law, back

to the Convention, as the matter is to come up for discussion to-day.

*Sixth*—As to the suggestion as to the selection of names to present to the Governor, from which to select a Board of Pharmacy, we would recommend the same action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. EATON, A. J. INLOES, G. RAMSPERGER,	}	Committee.
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Upon motion the report was adopted.

The PRESIDENT next called for the report of the Committee on the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. NAPIER, of Dryden, Chairman of the Committee, said : The Committee on the Pharmacy Law have thought best to ask for further time before making a report. I will say, by way of explanation of my own action, that sickness, and a complication of troubles, have rendered me almost a negative article in this committee. I am able, myself, to make simply a verbal statement from memory, of the doings of the committee while I have acted with it. The latter part of the committee's work has been confined to the members of this Association, to Dr. Baker, of Greenpoint, and Mr. McIntyre, of New York ; and so it has been thought best by the committee, to ask for further time.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I would move that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and I do this for the reason that the members who are now serving on the Legislative Committee, are not the same as were elected by this Association ; and for the further reason, that they are resident in different sections of this State, and have been unable to have a single meeting—have been unable in a single instance, excepting at to-day's meeting, to get a quorum since their appointment. I think our committees should be selected with a view to their residence, in order to allow them to do the duties which we delegates do ; and while I think that every individual upon that committee is willing to do his

duty, I have learned that it is impossible for them to get a quorum ; that a number of attempts have been made without success, and in one particular, it was necessary to get the resignation of one of its members, and appoint another one in order to get a report. As it is now contemplated to take the matter into consideration here by the Association, I think that the committee will not think that my motion is discourteous towards them.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: It seems to me that it would be just as well for a motion to discharge this committee, to proceed from some one of their members. It does seem to me a little discourteous, simply because the committee have asked for further time, to come forward and say that they should be discharged.

Mr. NAPIER, of Dryden: I love Brooklyn; I have faith in Brooklyn, having spent the happiest days of my life there; I do not know of a happier spot to live in; but I want to put on record, in some way, the action of our committee, before it is discharged. I do not stand here claiming anything, except that we have done some work, used some ink and some perspiration, and I think we are entitled to be on record. Because we have failed, so far, to get a law through the Legislature, is no fault of the committee at all. I have had trouble, as chairman of this committee, to get a quorum, it is true; but I should like the gentleman from Brooklyn to point out any committee in our Association which is differently constituted, or can be differently constituted, and still preserve the harmony and interest of this Association. You have got to take them from different localities; you have got to take them from distances apart; and I prefer, as chairman, to make some kind of a report before we are consigned to oblivion. I am willing to be buried right off, but I want to hang up somewhere, that I have done something for this bill.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: I wish to emphasize the fact that I did not intend any discourtesy to any member of the committee; but I wish to state that a majority of the members

have expressed to me a desire to be relieved from their duties on the committee, and the gentleman to whom I am now replying, expressed such a desire within an hour. I have it also from the fourth member of that committee that he would take no further action on that bill as it now stands, and it was in the interest of that bill that I made the motion. I was not intending to discharge them unceremoniously. If we could get a report from that committee during this Convention, I would be pleased to have it; but I have reason to believe that a majority of the committee cannot agree upon a report, and have heard so from one of the members since they came into this room.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: The last few remarks seem to call for some few words, and I, as a member of the committee, would only be too happy to be relieved from the unpleasant labors in which I have taken part on that committee during the past year; but I am not willing to go out with any reflection upon my earnestness in endeavoring to get a good law and to do the will of this Association. So far as the committee are concerned, it is true they have been so unfortunate, through sickness, through confining business, and individual obstacles, which a number have unavoidably met, that they were unable to get together and form a quorum. That difficulty was easily obviated, and we have now before the Assembly a bill which, I am free to say, I do not think is in the interest of the profession at large. It is so, not through the fault of the committee, not with their wish or intention, except as may be derived from the distance and the impossibility of different members to take part in the matter. I should prefer to go into the merits of the whole matter, which would be full more disagreeable than the matter which came up this morning, rather than have the committee dismissed on any impeachment or reflection.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: It seems to me from the remarks that we have heard, that there are points which should come before this Convention in regard to the action of this commit-

tee. It is perfectly true, too, that the members of the committee have done their full duty as far as they could; that they have spared no efforts to accomplish the purpose, and therefore I would move, as an amendment to the resolution, that the committee receive the hearty thanks of the Association for the action they have taken, and proceed, as the motion then stands before us, so that we may recognize the labors of these gentlemen, and let them see that we cast no slur upon them by discharging the committee, and then bring up the matter so that we can act upon it as a Convention.

Mr. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn: I am one of those who will give my hearty thanks to the committee for the work that they have done, for I have been in a position during the last year, to know that they have worked over the law, and worked as far as possible, considering the time and the distance which they have been separated, they have worked very faithfully. I know the chairman of the committee has come to Brooklyn and New York and helped us there to draw up the law in something of the shape that it is now in before the Convention. It might be better, however, to put it in this way. I will not make it as a motion, but I will offer it as a suggestion: That instead of discharging the committee from the further consideration of the law, that we order them to report within a certain time—say ten or fifteen minutes or half an hour; probably they will be able to do that—and then the Association can take it up on its own merits.

Mr. MENNINGER, of New York: I am a new member, and am somewhat mystified by this discussion, and I only rise for information. There seems to be something covered, in the allusions to Brooklyn, and the visit of the chairman to Brooklyn, and the action of the other members. We all know that Brooklyn is a very bad place; but if there is anything that Brooklyn has done about this bill, I think we ought to be told about it.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: I would like to ask one question. I wish further to explain the object of my motion, that by spe-



cial motion this morning, this pharmacy consideration has been ordered for this afternoon ; we certainly cannot act upon that, without getting a report of the doings of the committee, or discharging them. If we can get a report within ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, I would be pleased to withdraw my motion with that understanding ; but if the committee are supposed to be still the sole custodians of the uncompleted work, and we are not to have a report from them, I do not see how we can intelligently discuss the merits of the subject.

Mr. TOZIER, of Brockport : In looking over the list of the members of this committee, I see they are from Buffalo, from Utica, from Owego, from Brooklyn, and from Syracuse, and I believe in the cities of Brooklyn and New-York they have Pharmacy laws which are very rigid and strict, which prevent competition in those cities. It becomes an exclusive business. I understand that this proposed Pharmacy Law affects the druggists of this State, and I do not find the country druggists represented on this committee. The success of this proposed Pharmacy Bill will affect very largely, the country druggists in villages like my own, of three, or four, or five, or six thousand inhabitants ; and it occurs to me that the country druggists ought to have something to say in this matter. I have always said that it was an injustice. I am not in favor of this Pharmacy Law as it is now before the Legislature of the State of New York ; and it is not because I am incompetent. I leave others to settle that question for themselves ; but I think I have a right to dispose of my property. I believe I have a right to give it to the world, and not so limit my purchases that, if this Pharmacy Law should pass, as it now stands, I cannot sell my property one ninety-ninth as well as I could before. It limits my purchases ; it circumscribes me in my rights, and I concede that every druggist in the State of New York, with the enlightened public opinion there is about him, has a right—it is his duty—to use his best intelligence, to use the best clerkship that he can find to help on his work ; that he should be master of the situation him-

self. I do not think my side of the question is a popular one here; but I do believe, as you go out into this great imperial State of New York, that you will find hundreds of druggists, not here to-day, who will express the same sentiments as myself. If, however, a committee is to represent us there, let it be made up of the country druggists in part, and not all from these great dominant cities of the State.

Mr NAPIER, of Dryden: To expedite matters, and with a generosity truly heroic, I accept the amendment of my friend, Dr. Davidson, and consent to go out.

Mr. INNESS, of New York: I would like to offer an amendment, and that is, that the committee be allowed until to-morrow morning before reporting. There seems to be a great deal of gnashing of teeth here, and I think if we could get better acquainted this evening, we might come in here to-morrow morning in a pleasanter mood.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I believe the amendment of Dr. Davidson was not seconded, and, therefore, is not in order.

The PRESIDENT—It was seconded.

Mr. INNESS, of New York: I think this evening we might have a better opportunity to get acquainted. I am an entire stranger here, and I think we might talk the matter over and come in to-morrow with a better feeling. There is evidently a great deal of feeling here, and I think, if this Association is to be a success, we have got to quell that feeling; and if we are ever going to make this Association as it should be, a credit to the State of New York, we have got to throw away all feeling, particularly all sectional feeling. All remarks in regard to Brooklyn, and all remarks in regard to country druggists, are out of place here.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: I will ask if the adoption of the last amendment would not cut off all discussion of the Pharmacy Law this afternoon?

The PRESIDENT—I think it would.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : Our time is very short, and we have so little time for business, that it seems to me, while I agree perfectly with the remarks of the last speaker, that the most expeditious way would be to discharge the committee, recognizing their labors, and take up the whole matter as a body, discuss it, and come to a conclusion in reference to it, because the local committee has made such a programme for you, that I am afraid you will find very little time for the discussion of matters of importance to the profession this evening, and I hope the amendment will not be seconded.

Mr. NICOT stated that he would accept Dr. Davidson's amendment as a part of his motion.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I want to preface my amendment by a remark. To pass such an amendment as is now before the house, is virtually to kick this committee out of doors. However much it might be softened by words, so long as a bill is before the Legislature, and the work assigned to that committee is not yet determined either one way or the other, for the Association to take action in the premises is for the Association to say that the committee, now having the matter in hand, have failed to accomplish what they intended to accomplish. Now, Mr. President, I take the liberty, for the rest of the committee, and I hope they will sustain me in it, to ask to be relieved from the further discharge of the duties of the committee. If any member of the committee objects to the motion, of course they have a right so to do.

Mr. NAPIER, of Dryden : I think the committee will concur in the request of Dr. Baker. I am sure we will all step down as gracefully as we can ; we do not want to be dropped out too hard—that is all.

The PRESIDENT—I thought the motion of Dr. Baker was that he be personally relieved.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : That the committee be relieved.

The CHAIR put the motion of Dr. Baker, that the commit-

tee be relieved from the further consideration of the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: In view of the request, I withdraw my motion.

The motion pending was put and carried, and the President declared the committee discharged.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: Inasmuch as Mr. Nicot has withdrawn his original motion, the amendment of Dr. Davidson does not go into effect. Being personally aware of the labors performed by this committee, as I have had the opportunity to be present when they met in joint session with the New York College of Pharmacy, and the New York Pharmaceutical Association, and knowing of their labors in preparing a bill for the Legislature, repeatedly meeting members of the Legislative Committee, I think it is due that this Association should recognize the labors of this committee. Therefore, I move that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the committee that has just now been released, and relieved from action, for the able and effective manner in which they have discharged their duties. Seconded and carried.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: Now that there are no formalities necessary in stating or giving us information as to the present status of that bill, and the work of that committee, I presume they can make individual statements as to what was done, as a reason for their disagreement, and throw some light on the subject generally, so that all the members of the committee may know what has been done.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland, inquired the next order of business.

The PRESIDENT.—After the election of members comes the report of officers and committees. The Pharmacy Bill was requested to be brought up for discussion. There are some allusions to it in the President's Address, which, if they are considered of any value, should have immediate action; and I think that it would be proper, until some other motion is

brought before us, to still give way to the discussion of the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : What would be the next committee to report after the Committee on Pharmacy Law ?

The PRESIDENT—The committees we have, are the Executive Committee, Delegates to the Association at Saratoga, the Committee on Trade Interests, and the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : I do not see how the discussion of the Pharmacy Bill can properly come up until we reach Miscellaneous Business ; then it would be pertinent.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I move that the reports of committees and officers be now read by title, and we then proceed to the discussion of the Pharmacy Law. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT called for the report of the Executive Committee.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : The report of the Committee on the Pharmacy Bill was put down for special discussion this afternoon, immediately after the reading of the minutes. I think the Pharmacy Bill is now before the house, unless we take a majority vote.

The PRESIDENT—I see no reason why we should not proceed with the reports of the committees, and it would be proper to take up the Pharmacy Law under the head of Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : It strikes me that this Convention is thoroughly demoralized. We make motions, and pass resolutions in the morning, which we annihilate in the afternoon ; and I think it is high time we came to our senses. If I understand anything about parliamentary usages, the question before the house is on the Pharmacy Bill, and no other question has the floor, unless you decide it in the same manner that you did this morning, that you want to take up something else.

The SECRETARY—Let me state, that the motion on the Phar-

macy Bill was not seconded nor carried, but was lost sight of in the motion of Mr. Arnold, of Cortland, to adopt the proceedings.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : I object to the construction the Secretary puts upon that motion. If my memory serves me rightly, that act was passed. We did agree to take it up the first thing this afternoon.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : I wish to say to the house, that I simply spoke of this, because I knew there was no such motion before the house, and that all procedure in that direction was out of order ; and that is the only reason why I spoke of it. I know of no special objection to our proceeding with the Pharmacy Law now, only that it is out of order. There was no record made of it on the Secretary's minutes, and I knew it. I presume it would be as well to get through with the committees.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown : I will state that I supposed the motion was carried, and was acting under that supposition.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I move that the regular order of business be suspended, and that we immediately proceed to the discussion of the Pharmacy Act. I make that motion, because I believe that there are some gentlemen here who can give us information upon that point, who will not be here to-morrow. Motion seconded.

The PRESIDENT—I believe there was a motion before the house that the officers and Committees should report under their titles, and that motion was carried ; so we will now proceed to hear the reports of the committees.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I think I shall appeal from the decision of the Chair. I think my last motion was in order, notwithstanding the previous action. That does not prevent our taking action upon a new motion.

The PRESIDENT—I will give way to the judgment of the house.

The Chair called for the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. BROWN, of the Executive Committee, stated that they were not ready to report, as they had not received the Treasurer's report, and would like further time.

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport, moved that the Executive Committee be given further time to report. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR called for the report of the Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The committee stated that they were not ready to report.

Mr. NICOT moved that the committee be given further time to report. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR called for the report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

The SECRETARY read the report of the last mentioned committee by title.

The CHAIR called for the report of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Mr. SMITHER: The committee have no quorum here; I have a partial report, which I will present, if desirable.

Moved that the report be received, and read hereafter. Seconded and carried.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn, moved that the Secretary's report be received, and read hereafter. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR called for the report of the Treasurer.

Moved that the Treasurer's report be received, and read hereafter. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT stated that the discussion of the Pharmacy Law was in order, and called Dr. Eaton to the chair.

Mr. SWEET, of Lockport: I move that the request of this Association be extended to the Committee on Pharmacy Law,

which has just been discharged, that they report to us, what personal knowledge they have in regard to it. Seconded and carried.

Mr. NAPIER, of Dryden : Gentlemen of the Convention, this committee prepared a bill at the Syracuse meeting, which was adopted. If I remember rightly, the committee was given power to make such alterations as were necessary to insure the passage of the bill. I was chairman of the committee. I state that point for the reason that, after the Convention met and adjourned, considerable time elapsed before any one of us did anything. I could not poke up my friend, Mr. Rieffenthal, of Buffalo; I could not do anything with my friend Ray, of Utica; or Mr. Brown, of Syracuse; nor Dr. Baker, of Brooklyn; and so we dragged. The report of the bill, which was signed, now published in the proceedings of the last Association meeting at Syracuse, had, at the time of publication, the consent of the majority of the committee. It had the dissent of one member, and the partial protest of the chairman—at one time a vigorous protest. I wish to explain myself, because I consented afterwards to its publication, for I thought the interests of our Association would be advanced by so doing. After some months, New York and Brooklyn made up their minds it would be best to have a bill covering the entire State. (I am willing to submit to any corrections if I make errors.) At the invitation of a joint committee, we met at the Pharmacy rooms, in Twenty-third street, and made such modifications as we thought best adapted to the success of our bill. I was compelled to return to Owego, where I then lived. If I remember correctly, the State Association work went into the hands of Dr. Baker and Mr. McIntyre. After that I know but little of the bill, until a few weeks past. During this time I have wasted much effort, thought, and ink, in endeavoring to bring to a sense of their duty, many members of the Assembly and Senate. I have failed ignominiously, and I stand here a failure. As the bill stands now, it is in the hands of the Assembly—the Committee on Public



Health—of which I think a majority of the members are in favor of its passage, with one dissenting vote from, (I regret to say,) a Doctor of Medicine, who opposed it, unless it might be amended so as to read, “only towns of ten thousand inhabitants.” As a member of the committee, I would like to put on record my protest against the Association consenting, in any form, to any bill whatever, being passed, which exempts towns of any size whatever.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : I would like to ask, before any discussion is allowed on the bill, whether we are to hear from all the members.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : Gentlemen, I think you had better excuse me, because certainly, if I go into this matter, we will have more of this unpleasantness, that has been alluded to, which you have manifested a disposition to be relieved from. If I go into it at all, I shall commence back, and go through it as it actually presents itself in fact.

It was moved that Dr. Baker be heard. Seconded.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I have no desire to follow the matter further. What unpleasantness I have had, has been simply a matter of duty. I sacrificed myself fully—sufficiently to satisfy my own sense of duty ; and unless expressions that I go on and explain my views on, and knowledge of the matter are given, I would prefer to be relieved.

It was moved that Dr. Baker be relieved from making the statement. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—There is a motion before the house previous to this.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I think, if the motion was not carried, the Association would be stultifying itself. They have already voted that they desired to hear from the members of the committee, and I presume they implied that they wanted to hear all that had been done. I do not think it is necessary for us to fight, because Dr. Baker is going to tell the truth.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : I move that he be heard, provided the Chairman put the question, that Dr. Baker be allowed to go into the true inwardness of the bill. Question seconded and carried.

Prof. BEDFORD—I would like to have this matter ventilated, provided that the gentleman will occupy briefly the time. It is well understood here, that this is a matter which ought to come before the Association. In my remarks, this morning, I said we ought to have prompt action. I do not know but I may be transgressing, but I want to have something to say, and I ask the indulgence of the Association for about five minutes. Whatever is to be done, ought to be this afternoon. The suggestion made in my address this morning was, that if anything is to be done in reference to the Pharmacy Bill, it should be done promptly. The suggestion I made was, that the bill now before the house, without any amendments or alterations, (the bill before the Assembly,) should be endorsed as it was ; that a petition be circulated among the members of this Association, signed by all who would sign it, and sent to the Assembly, in order to produce a favorable vote, if possible, and that promptly. In regard to all that has been done in the past, that has nothing to do with it. Do we approve, or want the Pharmacy Law as it now stands, and has been reported in the Senate, and is now in the Assembly? I feel that whatever has been done by the committee, has been done well, and to the best of their ability. They have some criticisms to make, because, as presiding officer, I have done some work for the committee. We want to endorse the bill as it stands before the Assembly to-day, and seek to get it along, or we do not want it ; and I hope that any discussion will be directly upon the bill as it is. Do we approve of it? Are we willing to take an active measure, by which we shall secure that bill now? The Legislature only holds in session about ten days or two weeks more. It stands in the Assembly ready for the final vote. There are members in the Assembly who are interested in this Association, and are willing

to bring the matter up out of its regular order, whenever authorized, to secure a vote upon it. If it is brought before the Assembly, I believe it will be passed at this session. If it is not passed at this session, the result will be that a year hence we will be as far from it as we are now. Like bills, in New Jersey and Connecticut, have frittered away three to five years, trying to secure passage. The bill that was agreed to at the last meeting, has had some modification. It was modified before it was printed. This volume does not say that was a bill; it says that it was a modification of it. That was agreed to, and published by authority of Mr. Napier, the chairman of the committee. It has been amended through the Legislature, and no bill that we ever introduce can come through the Legislature without amendment. Now it stands in very fair shape, and I think in a shape in which every member of this Association, with perhaps scarcely an exception, would be willing to accept it as it stands. The amendment made by the chairman of the Committee of Public Health, who was the one dissenting vote, is, that it should not apply to towns of under ten thousand inhabitants, and that it should not go into effect until six months after its passage. Those amendments are not put there for that purpose, but to kill the bill. Now, is this Association willing to endorse the bill as it stands in the Legislature, without those amendments, and to endeavor to pass it. I do not want to bring out any discussion, not that I am afraid of it, sir, but I say that the true interests of this Association, which no man holds dearer to his heart than I, are that we should heartily agree to an endorsement of the bill, and request the legislators in the Assembly to pass that bill. If I may be permitted to refer to the address that I gave this morning, you will remember that I there suggested that this Association should have a committee, or rather, that a petition should be circulated and signed by all the members present at this meeting, to be sent through the mail to-night. Why to-night? It gets there to-morrow, and there are parties in the Assembly having our interests at

heart, who will call it up out of order and present our petition; and if the other suggestions that I made could be endorsed and carried out, that each member should send to his representative a letter, requesting him to vote for the bill as it was introduced in the Assembly, to get rid of our amendments, there is no reason why we should not have a Pharmacy Bill within the time the Legislature has before them. Do we want it, or do we not want it? If we want it, we want to take action. If we do not want it, we may spend our time here to-day and to-morrow discussing what? Informalities, perhaps, and excess of duty in the interests of the Association. I will say it is not in the interests of the Association to bring up anything of this kind, but let us work. When we went to Syracuse last year, we agreed harmoniously upon the bill. The bill has had amendments; it makes no difference when, how, or where. The bill has received amendments from this source and from that. It was amended from the Senate; two or three amendments were made there; but now we have got a bill that is really an excellent and an admirable bill, and any further tinkering, delay, or fault-finding, is to defeat our bill.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn: I would like to ask here, if there is any member of this Association who can tell us just exactly how that bill is before the Legislature. I, for one, as a member of the committee, have been unable to find out just exactly how that bill passed the Senate, and in just what state it now is.

A Voice—I think Dr. Husted can tell more about that bill, and give us a better insight into the matter, than any one else.

Mr. GAUS, of Albany: I ask that Dr. Husted be requested to explain the present status of the bill.

Dr. HUESTED read the bill referred to.

Prof. BEDFORD, of New York: The bill, as it has been read almost in detail, varies but in very minor essentials, from the copy that was sent to every member. The variations have

been alluded to, and I think that the members who are present, if they have paid any attention to the reading of the bill, understand that the bill is in excellent shape. In my humble opinion, it now needs only a little vigor, and an expression from this Association, with requests, and if this could be done to-night, it could be in the hands of the members to-morrow, and our petition signed, we might even get it through within a day or two. I have such faith as that, in the success that would attend a vigorous effort. I offer the following resolution, and I wish to say a word with regard to it—that if the members present will endorse that, and place on it, as suggested, their residences, and we write to the members of Assembly, there is no reason why we should not have that bill before the Legislature disperses; and if we do not do it, and leave the matter without some expression from all over the State, we will not get the bill. If the bill hangs over another year, we would fail to get as earnest and as hearty an expression as we can to-day, or did a year ago at Syracuse.

Prof. BEDFORD here read the resolution :

*Resolved*, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, now in session in Buffalo, do respectfully submit, that they heartily indorse the Pharmacy Bill, as it passed the Senate, and was introduced in the Assembly, and would earnestly ask that it be adopted. They respectfully state, that the adoption of the amendments recently introduced in the Assembly, will seriously impair its usefulness, and nullify the object of the bill, and should not pass.

MR. TOZIER, of Brockport : It has been very truly said, that there are some members who oppose the Pharmacy Bill. I do not believe that the country druggists of this State demand it. I have made inquiry in the city of Rochester, of the druggists, and I am not aware of one who demands it, though they acquiesce in it. It seems to have been the project of a few, from the start; and perhaps many felt a hesitation to express objection to a thing that seems to be so proper, and so right; but it seems to me it would do injustice to the country druggists. The demands made upon the country druggists, are

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not equal to those in our large cities, and we are all of us well aware, those from the country villages know, that it is for our own financial prosperity, and our own advancement, that we are skillful, intelligent, progressive, growing men, and that we keep intelligent, courteous, and capable clerks. We have the matter in our own hands ; we ought to have the privilege, and the right, to settle that question, and not be measured by the standard that is used in New York, where prescriptions are brought in, written in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and French. We ought not to be measured according to that standard—not that there is a lower degree of capacity in the country ; not that we have not equal intellect with the city druggists, for I have no doubt we have, but the opportunities we have, and the demands made upon us, do not call for the culture which is demanded of the city druggist. If, however, it is thought best to pass such a law, I can see very well the propriety of an amendment attached to it, which shall limit its operation—at least, that it should not go into effect immediately ; that it should not go into effect in six months or a year. I, perhaps, last April, entered into a contract with two clerks ; engaged them for a year. I employed them in good faith. An *ex post facto* law, which is not *ex post facto* in its character, comes in here, and I am compelled to break my contract with my clerks in order to meet the requirements of this law, and hence I can see why these country legislators, looking on two sides of the question, believe in recognizing the right and honor of contracts, and consequently they introduce that amendment. I do not hardly believe it was for the purpose of destroying the bill. I am not up to all the tricks and artifices of the city of Albany, but I hardly believe that was the intention ; and, at any rate, I am, for one, opposed to the Pharmacy Bill, in its present condition. I do not believe it is demanded of the Pharmacy Brotherhood, that they should be equal to the Medical Profession. We are not limited in our growth, but we are not compelled to have such a knowledge of chemistry, botany, materia medica, ther-

apeutics, or whatever else is necessary in the Medical Profession, or in the Drug Profession; but by the pressure of outside public opinion we grow. If I keep in my drug store at home, incompetent men, my customers would leave me. I have my poison closet; I have a bell on it, and every time that door opens the bell signals that I am in a dangerous portion of my store; and every time I deal out a dose of quinine, I test it, because I know it is not incapability that is making mistakes in this country; it is carelessness; and I leave it to the intelligence of this intelligent assembly, if you know of one case, where an incapable and unqualified clerk has made a mistake; if it has not rather been the man who is so self-confident, and has become so satisfied with his own perfection of knowledge, that he made the mistake through absent-mindedness, and carelessness. I feel, perhaps, that I am utterly alone on this subject, unless there are some little ones here to stand with me in my opinion.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland: I am very grateful to my eloquent friend, for the compliments he has paid the country druggists. I am from the country—a small, insignificant town. I read the bill over this morning before breakfast, and I believe the bill applies to my little town excellently. I would very much like the pleasure of sitting down with Mr. Tozier, and reading over the bill, section by section, and trying to answer, in my feeble manner, all the objections that he raises to the bill. The instance that he cites, in which the clerk would have to be discharged, is an error, if I may be permitted to so state it. I do not think the law would require anything of the kind. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we should, if we do not thoroughly understand the bill, study it, and know for a certainty. I believe that all that has been said by Professor Bedford, and others here, in regard to prompt action, is right, and that we can have this bill; and that the bill, in the form as it has been read by Dr. Husted, is a bill for the rural districts. I hope the resolution will pass, and I hope that every member here, especially those from the rural

districts, will sign this petition, which we propose to send to the Legislature ; and I believe that Mr. Tozier will sign with the rest, if he understands the bill.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton : I would like to say, in behalf of our city, we certainly are not as large as Rochester. My friend who has spoken says, that he thinks the Druggists of Rochester do not demand this bill, but they have acquiesced in it. I can say, for one of the Druggists of Binghamton, which is a smaller city, that we demand the bill ; and I think that my friend, Mr. Inloes, who is here present, will agree with me. And not only the few Druggists that are members of this Association from Binghamton, would like to have this bill passed, but I think the people of the State of New York demand it. There are too many incompetent Druggists, who are trying to dispense medicines in this State. My friend here, at the left, says, he has yet to see a case where a person has made a mistake from incompetency, as I understood him. I know of at least two, in my own personal knowledge, where mistakes have occurred from incompetency alone ; and if there had been such a bill, as is now before the Legislature, in force, such mistakes would never have occurred ; and I sincerely hope we will get up a petition to-day, that can be forwarded to the Legislature, to have the bill passed as it is now before the Legislature, without amendment.

Dr. HUESTED, of Albany : I do not like to see any unfairness in this thing. If an expression of this Association is to be given, and sent to the Legislature at Albany, I should like, if there are parties here who are opposed to this bill, that their vote should be put in, and sent down, as well as the others ; and it seems to me that it would be well to express, in this petition, or the sense of this meeting, the towns that these parties are from, and, if necessary, give the population. It is the evidence from the smaller towns, and country places, that is going to effect this thing, more largely than the evidence from the cities. They know already that the cities desire the bill. If we can show evidence, from the smaller



places, that they desire the bill, it will have more effect than evidence from the city.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn : I would like to say, as the assertion has been made here that there are only a few here who do not want this bill, that I am not in favor of it as it has been read, and I am going to ask that it be polled.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : There is just one point that I wish to draw the attention of the Association to, that has been apparently overlooked, and that is, that the bill now pending before the Assembly is required for the interests of the public themselves, as Dr. White said in his address, and Mr. Tozier might just as well say that it is unnecessary to issue a diploma to a Physician, as to register an incompetent Pharmacist. The public are no more able to judge of the competency of the Pharmacist than of the Physician.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Fredonia : In the first place, as I understand it, we have a sort of Pharmacy Law in this State now. Wasn't such a law passed in 1866 ?

Prof. BEDFORD—Nothing applying to the State. There is a Poison Law, but nothing of a Pharmacy Law.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Fredonia : In regard to this law, there has been something said in regard to retarding it in the Committee of Public Health, of which Dr. Fenner, of our place, was chairman, and who wished me to state to the Convention that it was a mistake that the bill had been retarded through him ; that there was a vast amount of business before the committee, and, in looking over it, it was sometime before they came to this matter, and it was finally made the business of a special meeting. He has told me that he has talked to nearly every Druggist in the district, and, with one single exception, the Druggists in the district are opposed to this law, which is the reason of his taking the course which he has done. And I believe it is charged to him to have put this amendment, making it apply to cities of ten thousand inhabitants, or over.

Prof. BEDFORD, of New York: I would say, in regard to this Committee on Public Health, I believe, with the single exception of Dr. Fenner, there is scarcely another member on the committee that would vote as Dr. Fenner did. I think it would be hard to find three, that would vote against the bill with the exception of Dr. Fenner.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Fredonia: I had a long talk with Dr. Fenner Saturday night, and, among some Druggist Members of the Assembly, he found strong opposition to this bill. He said there were two Druggist Members; I don't know as they were there as Assemblymen.

Prof. BEDFORD, of New York: There may be two; but one of them is the strongest friend we have, sir. He will do any thing to carry this bill through; he only awaits our pleasure; and if we say the word, he will, at any rate, have that bill brought up out of its regular order, which, if I understand correctly, will leave the amendments behind, and press it to a vote. I may be wrong; Mr. Arnold will correct me if I am wrong. I think that if we act together in this thing, that there is no reason why we should not have a Pharmacy Law, and the more we drift off from this, the further we will be.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Hannibal: I represent one of the smallest, if not the smallest town represented in this Association, and I think I speak the wish of a large majority of the Druggists in the country villages, when I say that we earnestly desire the passage of this bill.

Mr. OATMAN, of Angola: Representing, as I do, a small village in the drug trade, I can say, that I believe that this bill is more for the interest of the country Druggist, than it is for those in the city. There is the same opportunity, or inducement, perhaps, for a man to go into the drug trade in the city, without the requisite knowledge, that there is in the country. In my own place, a few years ago, at a time when a temperance measure was strongly before the people, it was thought that a man who was engaged in the retail liquor and grocery

business, could not get a license, and long before election he put in a stock of drugs on one side of his store, and used that as a guise to get his license ; and the next year he made a mistake such as Mr. Tozier thought never happened. He carelessly sold some extract of belladonna for extract of dandelion, and the lady he sold it to is still alive, but she is a wreck. That was not carelessness, but it was from his utter unqualification to handle anything of the kind. He brought the jar that contained it to my store, and asked me if that was not extract of dandelion, and insisted that it was. I believe that this bill should pass, and I hope that every member of the Convention will vote for it.

Mr. RUNDELL, of Little Valley : I presume there is not a man in this room who comes from a smaller village than I do ; I am from Little Valley, Cattaraugus county. I am very strongly in favor of having this bill pass, without the amendments. My idea is, that it would affect the small villages, and I think the cities do not need such a bill as much as the country villages ; and if I am not qualified according to the conditions of that bill, and if there is anything in the bill which would prohibit me from selling drugs, or putting up prescriptions, it is time that I found out my disqualification.

The CHAIRMAN—The business recurs upon the resolution offered by Professor Bedford, which the Secretary will please read.

The SECRETARY read the resolution, as follows :

*Resolved*, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Buffalo, do respectfully submit, that they heartily indorse the Pharmacy Bill, as it passed the Senate, and was introduced in the Assembly, and would earnestly ask that it be adopted. They respectfully state, that the adoption of the amendments recently introduced in the Assembly will seriously impair its usefulness, and nullify the object of the bill, and should not pass. Seconded and carried by a rising vote.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn : If I might be allowed to explain, I would like to explain my vote. I have already, as the pre-

siding officer of a society, entered a protest against certain small amendments, and I do not feel like placing myself upon record as meaning two things.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo, read the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That in case of the passage of the Pharmacy Bill, now pending in the Assembly, in the form now before that body, it is the sense of the members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, resident in the northern district so created, that all Pharmacists, now eligible to the registration so provided, should be allowed a voice in the first nominations so provided, and that all Registered Pharmacists, and assistants, thereby licensed, should be allowed to participate in future nominations, whether members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association or not.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : I present this in a spirit of liberality. I think it is not intended that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, or any portion of that Society, should take out any patent on the regulation of Pharmacy in this State ; and I do not think it is right that a man should be compelled to be a member of this Association, whether he cares to or not, in order to exercise his full right as a Pharmacist ; and I also think, that perhaps, this new resolution, adopted and accepted here as the sense of this meeting, might have some weight with the Governor, when it comes to his signature, because it has been charged that this bill is somewhat arbitrary ; and that is one objection that would be raised to it when it was before the Senate, and I believe there are several of the legislators who feel so. Motion seconded.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I suggest that that would be contrary to the express letter of our bill.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : We can, of our own volition, offer to the Pharmacists of the State, if they wish to come in. They can have a voice in the nomination, providing they desire to exercise that right.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : If the bill passes in the form it now is, I would say to my friend, Mr. Smither, the Druggists

in the northern portion of the State of New York won't want to vote upon it, because it does not include any cities or towns less than ten thousand.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : I take issue, that the amendment has not yet been put upon ; that it is now before the Assembly, as read by Dr. Husted.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : If Mr. Smither will suggest some man, who is not a member of this Association, who cannot afford to pay two dollars a year, I should be very glad to do it for him.

Prof. BEDEORD, of New York : I think it is impossible to take in the scope of that resolution. The bill distinctly declares that they shall be elected by members of this Association, and unless he is a member he cannot vote. It makes no difference what he may say, and I do not think it wise to introduce, or act favorably upon, a resolution of that kind. If a man becomes a member of this Association, he has a right to vote ; if he does not become a member, he has a right to vote next year, if he chooses to become a member ; but no resolution of ours can go back of the bill.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : It does not prescribe how the members of the Northern District shall nominate.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown : I would state that the clause was inserted in the law at the request, I think, of Mr. Smither, and, as it seemed to be the wish of a portion of the country members that it should be inserted, it was inserted, notwithstanding it did not seem very clear how it should be applied. In other words, our Constitution, giving to every member of this Society the right to vote, and the law denying to certain members the right to vote, creates a discrepancy.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : I will withdraw the resolution that I have just put, because there seems to be a little difference as to its advisability ; but as to the words inserted, confining the nominations for the Northern District to the residents of the

Northern District, it was put in partly at the suggestion of Senator Williams, in conversation with myself and some of the members of the Pharmaceutical Association, who thought it was eminently proper, inasmuch as the Southern and Eastern Districts reserved to themselves for their particular districts, that the same rights should be extended to us. As well might we assume to nominate for the Eastern and Southern Districts by this Convention; as well might we assume to nominate for the whole three, as to nominate for any one of the three.

The CHAIRMAN—I understand Mr. Smither has withdrawn his resolution.

Prof. BEDFORD here read a very interesting paper on "The Benzoic Acid of Commerce," (which appears among the answers to queries) and started to read another paper, but owing to the lateness of the hour, and the few members present.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo, moved that some person be delegated to read it at a subsequent session. Seconded and carried.

Prof. BEDFORD—I have another paper on "Pharmaceutical Literature." I have, on a previous occasion, read a paper on a similar subject in the New Jersey Association, of which I have the honor of being an honorary member; and I have published something of the kind, but it was some years ago, and there is much that is new, and I thought it might interest our members, if we had a little schedule of some of the most interesting and valuable books that should be in the libraries of our Pharmacists. I cannot get it to you before you adjourn. If it is the wish of the Association to have it published in their proceedings, I will very cheerfully have it ready in time. I do not insist upon it; it is only whether you desire to have it or not.

It was moved that Prof. Bedford be requested to furnish the paper he speaks of, on the subject of Pharmaceutical Lit-

érature, and that it be included in the proceedings. Seconded and carried.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: In order to carry out the suggestion of Prof. Bedford, in relation to the signing of a petition to be sent to the Legislature to-night, I would like to offer a resolution, that the President and Vice-Presidents of this Association, be a committee to draw up a petition to the Legislature, which shall be placed in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements, and presented to every member of the Association at the reception this evening; and that, in addition, the Physicians, who will be there in large numbers, be also requested to sign that petition.

Prof. BEDFORD—I would suggest that the Chair appoint a committee of three, because I cannot be here to-night.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: I accept the amendment.

The motion was put, that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the petition to be prepared, and signed by the Association. Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee, Dr. Davidson, as chairman, George H. Arnold, and O. M. Lyman.

Prof. BEDFORD—Before the members leave the room, I would like to say a few personal words. As most of the members are aware, I have left New York at considerable personal sacrifice, in order to be here to-day to see you all. I also came because I was earnestly anxious that this matter of the Pharmacy Bill should come up, and be decided upon promptly. I am heartily glad that the Association has taken hold of it so splendidly. I wish to return my thanks to the members who have sustained this view, that our Association desires a bill, and is earnestly wishing to have it carried out now. I desire to thank the gentlemen for the support they have given me, and regret that I am not able to stay here, and be with you in your deliberations, and also in your pleasures.

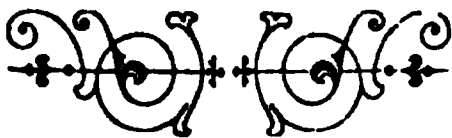
Dr. HUESTED, of Albany, moved that the morning session begin at nine o'clock. Seconded and carried.

The Chair introduced Dr. Trowbridge, who said: We are endeavoring to entertain you to-night, at eight o'clock, when there will be an entertainment at St. James Hall, and to-morrow afternoon, at about three o'clock, you must be at the Terrace Depot, for the Niagara Falls excursion. You will obtain your tickets of Mr. Hayes. You do not require any tickets for the ladies.

The SECRETARY read the names of nine candidates for membership.

The CHAIRMAN—These names will be voted upon to-morrow morning, shortly after the opening of the session.

Moved to adjourn until nine o'clock in the morning. Seconded and carried.





## THIRD SESSION.

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Thursday Morning, May 19.

The Association was called to order at nine o'clock, by Vice-President Dr. G. M. Baker.

The CHAIRMAN called for the reading of the minutes of the previous session.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : Before reading the minutes, I wish to offer a resolution, that we make the election of officers a special order of business, immediately following the reading of the minutes. I make this resolution, because we spent a good deal of time yesterday, and have got a good deal of work to do to-day. The hospitalities of our friends from Buffalo, will prevent an afternoon and evening session. In case we should not elect our officers in the morning, we would necessarily be detained here another day, which the rural members very much deplore, because it is a great expense of time and money, and I offer the resolution that we make the election of officers for the ensuing year immediately after the reading of the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion is out of order, unless the house gives unanimous consent.

Dr. EATON asked the unanimous consent of the house to make this a special order of business.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I will have to object, without an understanding to that effect. I think a large number had no idea that there would be such an election, or they would have been here. It was given out that this morning's session would be mostly consumed by the reading of papers, and I notice that some of our country members are absent on that account.

The CHAIRMAN—There are objections, consequently the motion will have to pass over. The minutes are in order.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous session.

It was moved that they be adopted as read. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN called for a continuation of the reports of committees, which were read by title yesterday.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, as follows :

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Trade Interests would respectfully report, that they find trade in many sections of the State in a most deplorable condition. An unfortunate and unfriendly competition has grown up, and goods are being sold so cheaply that customers, in many cases, are in doubt whether they are buying inferior goods, or whether they are badly cheated when they paid reasonable and regular prices, upon either horn of the dilemma. The character of the Druggists and Pharmacists of the State is being injured when a dealer is selling 25c. preparations for 15, 16, or 18 cents, and hair preparations, that cost 54c., for 56c., and \$1 articles for 65c, 70c, and three or four other prices, he is not likely to have much love for Pharmacy, or the Drug Trade in general. It does not end with patent medicines, but extends to official and regular preparations quite largely. Your committee are familiar with a section where a similar state of trade existed some years ago for some time, and, finally, a meeting was held, at which all the druggists of the county were in attendance. A regular list of prices for patent medicines was agreed upon, and the trade since has been a perfect success. It is generally known, that Physicians throughout this and other States, have a regular list of prices for certain services, and we believe that something, approximating this, can be done by the Druggists of the State. To this end, we would suggest that this Association appoint a committee to make a schedule of prices, not only on patent medicines, but also on regular and official preparations, as far as practicable, or pass resolutions recommending the formation of county organizations for that purpose; but we are inclined to the former course, as we believe action by the State Association would be more binding on its members, and, therefore, more effectual. Your committee would likewise call your attention to the fact that, in the eyes of the internal revenue law, the Druggists and Pharmacists of the State are looked upon as retail liquor dealers, and that the State law is, in

fact, but little more respectful toward us. This we indignantly resent, and would suggest, that this Association petition both State and National Legislature for relief from this odium. All of which we beg to submit.

GEORGE H. ARNOLD,  
JOHN W. HOWARTH, } Committee.  
HENRY A. BOURNE.

Dr. EATON moved that the report be accepted, placed on file, and printed in the proceedings.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: Inasmuch as the paper is to be printed in our proceedings, it occurs to me that, while the recommendation in regard to trade matters by the committee evidently evinces a motive with which we all sympathize, it does not appear to me that the remedy proposed is a practical one, or one which will give the relief sought. The fact that the United States Government, in its internal revenue department, regards us as liquor dealers, is almost a necessity, from the fact that we are obliged to have liquor in our stores, and to sell and have alcohol for manufacturing purposes. If the government were to relieve Druggists of that license tax, it would be obliged to rely upon the individual honesty of every man in the Drug Trade, to insure the honest carrying out of the exemption of alcohol for medicinal uses.

The CHAIRMAN—In speaking of the paper, I think it refers to the government of the State.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: I think the paper recognizes a petition to the National as well as the State Legislature, begging relief. I see no way in which the National Government could pass a law exempting Druggists, without rendering the effect of the license law of the internal revenue department entirely of no avail in other lines of trade. The American Pharmaceutical Association appointed a committee, several years ago, who were in conference with the committee in Congress, and gave us a very respectable hearing. The subject was fully debated and discussed, and the committee of the National Legislature told us if we could present a practical method, by which the Druggists could be exempted without

rendering void the effect of the law in other lines of trade, they would gladly act upon it. We made several efforts, but the committee invariably pointed out loop-holes, whereby dishonest people could avail themselves of that exemption, and evade the original intention of the law. Apropos of the other recommendation of the committee, as to trade matters, while it is desirable that we should get a living price for our medicines, and while it is evident that the community do not appreciate that we are professional men, as well as merchants, and are apt, in buying an article, to calculate the cost and the per cent. of profit, they ignore the fact that we spend at least four years in places where legitimate pharmacy is now practiced under protection of law, to educate ourselves for a profession. Our professional attainments seem, by the many, to receive no consideration. We are treated as merchants only, in the estimate of those in the community who are in the habit of jibing and jeering at the profits of the Drug business. Things have, however, gone so far, that to-day there is probably no line of retail trade where the profits are so small, or smaller, than they are in the drug business. This is largely due to the competition, which the committee allude to. The competition has reduced prices; but in this competition we are not in competition with members of this Association only. If the competition were only between members of organized bodies, the remedy would be easy. But it is larger. Those articles of perfumery and cosmetics, toilet articles, and patent medicines, which cannot be included in the restrictions of the Drug Law, can be sold by any merchant. It requires no skill to sell them, and their competition will always be open; and if the retail Druggist concludes to sell a hair preparation for a dollar, because the manufacturer stamps it with the retail price one dollar, and the dry goods store along side of him sells it for seventy-five cents, the man who declines to sell for anything but a dollar, is simply marring his own face. Those prices are difficult to regulate. When we have legitimate Pharmacy, under protection of law, it will be time to take steps to regulate prices, as the different county medical socie-

ties have done in the profession. But, gentlemen, strictly speaking, we cannot lay claim to legitimate Pharmacy, nor to restrictions on the practice of legitimate Pharmacy, when we speak of hair preparations, patent medicines, toilet articles, sick room commodities, and things of that sort, which any merchant may sell.

Mr. TOZIER, of Brockport : It would be very well if we could organize in our different localities, and agree upon schedule prices ; but, as I look over this Assembly, I do not see, for instance, any of my competitors here. I cannot organize myself, or I should have done so, long ago ; but, as it has been said, the Drug Trade has become very much demoralized, even among legitimate druggists ; and if there is any way in which these suggestions could be carried out, it would be very satisfactory to me. I do not know that this is a proper time to ask the question, but I wish to ask, whether there was a law passed last winter in the Legislature, regulating the sale of liquor by Druggists. I am in a town where local option has been settled very decidedly in favor of the temperance people ; we have no license ; the Druggists are respected in that town as temperance men, and they are temperance men ; but the Board of Excise do not give us a license ; we are not allowed to sell alcohol, in any form whatever, by the State law, and consequently, I do not take out a Government license. I would like to know, if anybody is able to tell me, if there is any law in the State, at the present time, relating to the sale of liquor for medicine.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : The idea of the committee in regard to the odium which is placed on the Druggists of the State of New York, in recommending that a petition be forwarded, is not that we should have an unrestricted privilege to sell liquors as we have a mind to ; but we should be put upon a different footing from the " bucket shops " and " holes " throughout the United States. If the gentleman who made the first remarks upon this question, had read all that has been said and done by the Pharmaceutical Associations

throughout the United States, upon this question, I think he would be, with the rest, in favor of the modification of license; not that we should throw down the bars entirely.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : The gentleman who has preceded me, seems to have misunderstood my remarks in relation to the United States license law. I am, and have been, in favor of removing the restrictions from Druggists, where it can be done practically. I, myself, do not sell liquor in my store. I do sell alcohol; but I do not think the profit on alcohol in my store, equals the amount that I have to pay the United States for license. The gentlemen of the committee, while they call attention to the hardship inflicted upon the Drug Trade, and ask for a modification, fail to point out any manner, or method, by which such a modification could be effected, without throwing the doors open to other parties, who would abuse such a modification. The only way that I can see that a modification could be effected, is to exempt Druggists from the license tax on distilled preparations used for medicinal purposes. But, shall the Government put an inspector into every drug store, to see that these distilled preparations are only used for medicinal purposes? Shall they swear the Druggist, that he has used none other? I remarked before, that I was on a committee, and, after deliberating, desiring a modification in behalf of the Drug Trade, we failed to present any feasible plan to that committee, and I would be glad to have *this* committee have a feasible plan, whereby the Drug Trade would be benefitted, without rendering of no avail the general law of the land.

Mr. TOZIER, of Brockport : We are placed upon the same ground as the dram shop; we are recognized as liquor sellers; we are allowed to sell as a beverage, but I think that every high-minded, honorable Druggist, would refuse to sell liquor as a beverage; I would, at any rate, as I have many times. I have suggested to our Board of Excise, that, in the present improper and unequal law, while they give us a dram shop li-

cense, they exact from us, as a local legislature, bonds; in those bonds we give our word, under certain penalties, that we will not sell, for any purpose whatsoever, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Those mechanical purposes shall not be for the purpose of raising a barn, but shall be in a legitimate direction. Under the present circumstances, this is the only way in which the question can be met. I realize, in my own experience, a very great inconvenience. I cannot do what I ought to do. I have had people stand over my counter, who absolutely needed it, and whose dying friends were demanding it, and I had to refuse it. I would be glad to see something done which would help me out of a dilemma of this kind.

Upon motion, the report under consideration was accepted.

The CHAIRMAN—It is accepted, but it is not adopted, so far as it affects the acts in the Convention. It is accepted to be printed.

The CHAIRMAN next called for the report of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

Mr. SMITHER stated that the committee were unfortunate enough not to have a quorum, but that he held in his hand a partial report, which he would read, with the consent of the Secretary.

Mr. SMITHER read the report referred to, which may be found at the close of the minutes.

It was moved that the report be received, with the thanks of the Association, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication. Seconded and carried.

Dr. DAVIDSON—Would a motion, foreign to the subject of the affairs of the committee, be out of order?

The CHAIRMAN—I was about to remark, that through an oversight, we have overlooked the election of new members, and as that is strictly in order, and due to the members presented, that they be elected, and allowed to take part in the

proceedings, I wish to apologize to them, and bring up the matter as the business of the meeting. I will hear you, Dr. Davidson.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I move that the election of officers be made a special order for this morning, at eleven o'clock, for the reason, that at that hour there will be the largest number present that we can obtain, in my opinion. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—There is, unfortunately, an obstacle in the by-laws, which provide that they are not changeable, except either by unanimous consent, or by motion made at one session, and acted upon at the next. We must secure unanimous consent, or take the other course.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : I fancy the ruling of the Chair, in that respect, is wrong. While the order of business is laid down under our by-laws, there is nothing following which says that the order of business shall not be changed without unanimous consent. If the Chair insists upon its ruling, I shall appeal to the house, as I am perfectly clear that the ruling is wrong, though I will say with great pleasure, that the ruling is evidently very conscientious.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : To avoid any such unpleasantness, I would ask Mr. ARNOLD to withdraw his motion, and I would personally ask the unanimous consent of the House, to an agreement to a change in the by-laws.

Mr. ARNOLD—I withdraw for that purpose, but if they do not consent, I shall renew.

The CHAIRMAN—The unanimous consent of the House can not be taken under the force of oppression in that way ; that is hardly a courtesy to the house ; and I would request, as a personal favor of Mr. ARNOLD, that he withdraw those remarks.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : With very much pleasure I withdraw the remarks.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : If it is not possible for us to finish



our entire business at this session, I would desire that the election should take place at the time when the by-laws require it, at the time set by special amendment made last year. If we can get through with all the business of this Convention to-day, I shall not object to making the election of officers a special order.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : There are a number of papers to be read, with discussions thereon, and I hope Mr. Nicot will withdraw his objection. In the election of officers we should have as many members present as possible. A great many are going away, after their trip to Niagara. I would appeal to my friend, Mr. NICOT, to withdraw his suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN—This discussion is out of order. As a matter of preference, and perhaps after thinking this matter over, it may have settled itself after we come to it. We will proceed now to the election of members, which is the next order of business.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Brooklyn : I rise to a point of order. The Doctor asked the politeness of this House for unanimous consent to a resolution that we proceed to the election of officers at eleven o'clock. The question has not been put, and we do not know whether there is any objection or not. I would like to get an expression from the house on that question.

The CHAIRMAN—If the house insist upon it, it is right to do so. What is the motion before the house ?

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I move that the election of officers be made a special order of business at eleven o'clock. Seconded and carried.

A Voice—I ask if any report has been rendered by the Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN—The report is on the desk.

A Voice—I want to inquire, with a view to ascertaining the probable amount, and also desire information as to what is to be done with the accumulation.

The CHAIRMAN—If the gentlemen will suspend these motions for a few moments, until we elect our new members, then we can take up the next order of business and proceed regularly. Will the Secretary read the names before the house?

The SECRETARY read the names, as follows :

Fred. H. Loomis, Woodhull.  
William P. Neele, Syracuse.  
Peter G. Seiner, Rochester.  
L. B. Curtis, Ithaca.  
William Y. Robinson, Nunda.  
Fred. S. Coburn, Syracuse.  
B. S. Brown, Oneida.  
Herbert W. Austin, Glenn's Falls.  
James V. D. Coon, Olean.

Upon motion of Dr. EATON, the Chairman was directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the candidates.

The Executive Committee presented four additional applications for membership.

Upon motion of Dr. EATON, an adjournment for one minute was taken.

The meeting was called to order, and, upon motion of Dr. EATON, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse, moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Convention for the election of the members proposed. Seconded and carried.

The SECRETARY read the names, as follows :

Henry S. Sloan, Binghamton.  
Charles Britcher, Syracuse.  
J. B. Sackett, Tarrytown.  
Frank W. Drake, Buffalo.

And proceeded to cast a ballot, as directed, whereupon the Chair declared them duly elected.

Dr. EATON moved that the President elect be appointed a delegate to the International Pharmaceutical Convention in August, with power of substitution. Seconded and carried.

Dr. EATON offered a resolution, that the Chair appoint three delegates to visit, and fraternize with, the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, at their annual meeting, to be held in Williamsport in the month of June.

The CHAIR next called for the report of the Treasurer, which was read by the Secretary :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a report of the state of our finances for the last year, and up to the present date:

*Receipts.*

Balance on hand May 19, 1880.....	\$ 416 99
Initiation fees, dues, and certificates for 1880.....	784 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,200 99

*Expenditures.*

Sundry printing bills.....	\$522 50
Stationery bills.....	26 60
Stenographer's bill.....	65 25
Miscellaneous bills.....	109 06
Engrossing.....	29 25
	<hr/>
	752 66

Balance on hand..... \$448 33

All debts of the Association are paid.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Treasurer.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn, moved that the report be received, and referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. EATON moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Blaikie, for the very acceptable manner in which he has performed his services.

Mr. SAYRE accepted the amendment. Motion seconded, and carried as amended.

The CHAIRMAN called for the report of the Secretary, which was read by the Secretary :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—Your Secretary would respectfully report as follows: There were elected at our last meeting one hundred and thirty-two new

members, making a total membership of three hundred and forty-nine. During the year three have died, leaving three hundred and forty-six at present on the roll. There were issued during the year, eighty-nine certificates of membership; nineteen to members elected in 1879, seventy to those elected at our last meeting.

Much delay was occasioned in issuing the certificates, owing to the routine necessary in order to secure signatures of the several officers. Much time and trouble, and some expense, would be saved, were the officers to sign as many as were needed before the Association adjourns. The proceedings of our last meeting were issued in good season, and mailed to the members and exchanges. The credit is due our worthy President, under whose supervision the work was done. I have on hand a number of the first and second years' proceedings, which await the pleasure of the Association. The Secretary does not feel at liberty to furnish back proceedings to new members, without instructions from the Association. I have received complimentary copies of the 1880 proceedings from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, and North Carolina State Associations.

I have, at the request of the Association, procured a ballot-box.

Feeling the absolute need of some proper receptacle in which to preserve the documents and records of the Association, and transport them to and from places of meeting, I consulted our President, and, with his advice and consent, procured a suitable box, which contains all the effects of the Association, except extra volumes of the transactions.

(Signed)

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18, 1881.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary's report be accepted.  
Carried.

The SECRETARY—I would beg to offer one change in the report of deaths. Four have died during the year.

The report of the Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association was called for. The Chairman submitted the following:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—As Chairman of the Delegation selected by this Association to attend the Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Saratoga last September, I would respectfully submit the following report:

Of the Delegates chosen, Messrs. Charles H. Gaus, A. J. Inloes, E. S.

Dawson, and myself, were present, as were also about forty other members of the New York State Association.

The Convention was one of the largest and most successful ever held, the attendance of members reaching nearly two hundred and fifty, very many of whom were accompanied by their wives.

Thirty-six Colleges and Societies were represented by Delegates, and an unusually large number of gentlemen, eminent in our profession, took part in the deliberations, contributing a large amount of valuable information, demonstrating new facts, advancing new theories, and eliciting fruitful discussion; all tending to sustain the well-earned reputation which this prosperous organization has already attained, that of being the foremost and most efficient in the encouragement and promotion of Pharmaceutical Science on this continent.

The papers read (some eighteen in number) were also of exceptional merit; the thoroughly scholarly one on "Pharmacopœial Nomenclature," by Oscar Oldberg, deserving special mention; and that of Charles F. Fish, on the "Mineral Springs of Saratoga," in which was given a summary of all the known facts as to their formation, constituents, medical uses, and history; and that of C. Lewis Diehl, on "Fluid Extracts," possessing valuable and interesting information.

The Association elected as its President, Mr. James T. Shinn, of Philadelphia, whose high standing in the profession, together with the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties as Chairman, fully demonstrated the wisdom of the Association's selection.

Although Washington was recommended by the committee as the place where the next meeting should be held, the report was disagreed with, and a resolution was adopted that the next Convention be held at Kansas City, Mo., on the fourth Tuesday of August, 1881. This will be regretted by many of our members, whose business will not allow them to make a trip involving so long an absence from home.

The Committee on "Centennial Fund," by a brilliant *coup de main*, brought its labors to a happy and successful termination. This committee, which for four years had striven to collect five hundred and twenty-five dollars by voluntary contributions, in order that the Association might acquire the aforesaid "fund" of a like amount, stated, through its chairman, that about one hundred and twenty-five dollars were still needed to complete the amount. He proposed that a collection be taken up at once. This proposition was acted upon, and in less than fifteen minutes the announcement was made that more than enough had been collected, and, as a result of the committee's work, over \$1,100 would be placed in the Association's treasury.

The exhibit of drugs, chemicals, etc., was a truly grand one; the

building in which it was held (formerly the skating rink) being admirably adapted to the purpose; the exhibits, which were all advantageously displayed, occupying the space of eleven thousand square feet. Nearly all the leading drug houses in the country sent specimens and exhibitors. It was undoubtedly the largest and most perfect exhibition of the kind ever made in this country, and will long be remembered with pleasure by those in attendance.

Too much cannot be said of the hospitable manner in which we were treated by the local committee. Numerous entertainments were provided, among which was a reception and ball, at Congress Hall; a drive to Woodlawn Park, and to the many celebrated mineral springs, and an excursion to Fort Kent, Au Sable Chasm, and Lake George.

An important feature of this meeting was the election of one hundred and sixty-four new members, which was largely due to the Herculean labors of a Special Committee on New Membership, appointed the year previous. I would urge the appointment of a similar committee by this Association; for, while we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the rapid growth of our organization, its mission in that direction will not be fulfilled until we embrace upon our roll the name of every reputable Pharmacist in the State; and, in my opinion, the appointment of such a committee would greatly accelerate the attainment of that end.

In the proceedings published annually by the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be found a complete record of all the reports and papers of the meeting, together with a very complete report on the Progress of Pharmacy for the year. Each member receives a neatly bound copy of this book, and it alone is worth more than the amount of annual dues. I would advise all who are not yet members to forward their propositions in time for the next annual meeting in August.

LOUIS E. NICOT, Chairman.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn, moved that a committee of three be appointed on the exhibits. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR appointed as Committee on Exhibits, Dr. H. J. Menninger, of Brooklyn; Mr. William H. Tibbs, of Buffalo, and Mr. William Coulson, of Buffalo.

Dr. MENNINGER begged to be excused from serving on the committee, whereupon Mr. Thurstone, of Buffalo, was substituted in his place.

The SECRETARY—I have in my hand a resolution, which was offered by one of our members, and I would state, before read-

ing it, that I know it to have been the sense of the last meeting of our Association that the same should be done. The resolution is as follows :

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to audit and pay the expenses of the Pharmacy Law Committee, incurred during the past year. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN called for the report of the Executive Committee, which was read.

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of our By-Laws, we would most respectfully submit the following:

A short time after our meeting at Syracuse, the Executive Committee published a very neat and complete pamphlet, containing a full report of all the proceedings of our last Convention.

There were printed in all one thousand five hundred (1,500) copies of the proceedings. A copy was mailed to each member of the Association; also to a large number that were not members. The cost of printing and mailing of this book was four hundred and one dollars and eighty cents.

Bills to the amount of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one cents (\$717.21) have been audited by your committee.

The present membership of the Association is three hundred and forty-five (345).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. BROWN,	} Executive Committee.
FRANK L. NORTON,	
CLARK Z. OTIS,	

Mr. SEABURY inquired how many copies of the proceedings had been sent out.

Mr. RAMSPERGER—I would state that the number is a little over two hundred; but I suppose it is an advantage to the Association to have more published than there are members, because I think it is advantageous to the Society to send the proceedings to some who are not members. Some might be induced to become members in that way.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: It strikes me we ought to have some rule to go by in publishing our proceedings. I do not

see the necessity of paying for a thousand books that we never use, which would be sold in a few years to some rag shop for old paper. I make a motion to this effect, that the number of copies of our proceedings shall be limited to five hundred. Motion seconded.

The SECRETARY—It would be well to consider the fact, that it is quite desirable to preserve a certain number of copies of each year's meeting for future use. Ten or twelve years from now they will be very desirable. At least two hundred copies, it seems to me, should be preserved for the next three or four years. Members of this year may desire the last year's copies, and if we print only five hundred copies this year, they will all be consumed in the regular delivery.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : I hope that neither the amendment nor the original motion will prevail. We have an Executive Committee, and we ought to have a little confidence in their judgment as to what we require. We are required to exchange a certain number of these proceedings with other Associations. It pays this Association to exchange with prominent Pharmaceutical Associations, and certainly our Executive Committee ought to have judgment enough to know what they are doing. I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn : I would like to say, in answer to Mr. Holmes, that he has just stated, in his report, that he was in doubt as to whether he should furnish back copies to new members coming in, and thus hand them, *ad libitum*, to this, that, and the other one. I think they should be entitled to them, if we are going to have any such number of copies.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I ask, through you of the Executive Committee, whether they exercised last year the judgment Dr. Menninger speaks of.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : What is the question before the house ?

The CHAIRMAN—On the report of the Executive Committee.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : It has been adopted, as I under-



stand it. I move, to take preference of these other motions, that we adopt the report of the Executive Committee. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—There is a motion before the house, and I would ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: I should be glad to withdraw it, but I think we might criticise that one point. With all due deference to Dr. Menninger, why should we print a thousand copies for the purpose of throwing five hundred away? I am willing to print seven hundred and fifty; but what is the use of paying for two hundred and fifty copies that will be wasted?

Dr. MENNINGER, of New York: I still insist, that if we have officers in this Association, we must have some confidence in them, and not overhaul every officer here.

The CHAIRMAN—The proper motion should have been, in the first place, to act on this report.

Dr. EATON—I make that motion. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—Dr. Eaton's motion is in order.

The Chairman put the question, that the report of the Executive Committee be accepted, which was carried, and the Chair declared that the report was accepted as a report.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown, moved that the amendment in Article IV. of the Constitution, to change the title of "Assistant Secretary" to "Local Secretary," be hereby adopted.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: I move that in Article V., section 2, we omit the words, "with the aid of the Assistant Secretary," and that to the same section we add, "the Local Secretary shall reside at, or near, the place where the next annual meeting of the Association shall be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any local committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting, and he shall have the custody of specimens, papers, and apparatus destined for use, or exhibition, at the meeting." Motion seconded.

Mr. DEFORST, of Brooklyn: I am in favor of the amendment, but I think the wording should be changed a little. It says here, that "he shall co-operate with any local committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting, and he shall have the custody of the specimens, papers, and apparatus." Would it not be better to say, that "he shall make arrangements for the custody of all papers that are to be read." According to this, they must be taken from the Executive Committee.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: It makes very little difference as to the wording of matters fully understood. If we change it, it lies over another year.

Mr. DEFORST, of Brooklyn: Not necessarily. I will amend by moving to strike out the word "papers." Motion seconded.

Mr. PACKARD—I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN put the question to adopt Article V. as a part of the Constitution, with the exception of the amendment just read, dropping out the word "papers."

The question was carried, and the CHAIR declared that the article was adopted, with the amendment referred to.

The CHAIRMAN—We now come to the amendment offered by R. W. Gardner.

Mr. DEFORST, of Brooklyn: I move that we take up the second amendment, in regard to June, first of all. The change of month would certainly be the thing we would wish to vote upon first, and afterwards we can change the days or weeks. Motion seconded.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: I would like to know the object of changing it, if Mr. Nicot will explain.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: There are various reasons which suggested the notification of this motion. Among them, I would state the fact, that there are several other Conventions which are held, in adjacent States, on the same day that we are now holding ours. Another reason is, that May seems to

be a bad month for a great many men, and also ladies, to get away from home. In the cities it is moving month, and, with a great many the house-renovating month. There are a number of other reasons that I might mention, but I will only take the time to speak of one other, that we have not entirely gotten over the winter in May, and June is a month when a great many more take the time for a little recreation; and, as we have seen in Buffalo, the greater portion of the time seems to be devoted to recreation. I endeavored to have Brooklyn's invitation to this Association presented before making the further statement, that if the New York State Pharmaceutical Association ever comes to Brooklyn, the main feature of attraction cannot be had in May. The sea-girt shore of Long Island is not in full blast until the first of June. I now move as an amendment, that the section be so altered as to read, "the third Wednesday and Thursday of June."

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: I would move to amend Mr. Nicot's amendment, so that it shall read, "third Tuesday and Wednesday in June," giving my reasons, that a great many of us make this a week of pleasure. The week is generally broken up. If we come here, and attend to our business Tuesday and Wednesday, it gives us the privilege of doing whatever else we desire to, before the end of the week.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: I accept the amendment.

The motion was put to the house, and the CHAIR declared himself in doubt as to the result, and called for a standing vote, after which, the motion was declared carried.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: I would like to ask, for information, whether the action of this Association, in regard to the Pharmacy Law, has been transmitted to the Assembly?

The SECRETARY stated that he had not received the report from the committee.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: It was not in the hands of the committee. The committee was simply to draw up the petition.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: I would like to introduce an amendment to the Constitution, which has got to go over until next year.

The CHAIRMAN—The time for the election of officers has already passed, and it should be attended to now.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: This matter is something in regard to the duty of the officers, and I would like to introduce it before they are elected. I move to amend Article V., section 2, by adding the following clause, in reference to the Secretary: "He shall receive and collect all moneys due the Association, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor." Also, amend Article V., section 3, by striking out the words, "Shall collect all moneys due the Association." I offer the amendment which I have read as an amendment to the Constitution. Amendment seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—The business in order now, is the election of officers.

Mr. GEORGE INNESS presented the name of Dr. A. B. Huested, of Albany, for President.

Mr. SMITHER moved that an informal ballot be taken, for the purpose of saving time.

Dr. MENNINGER presented the name of Julius Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo: I always consider it a piece of arrogance if a nomination takes place, and the nominee stands up, and begs to be excused, if he is the choice of that Association, or not. I do not wait until I am defeated by the house. I desire, and we Buffalonians all desire, to express our wish that Dr. Huested be our candidate for President.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo: Upon this subject, let me say, that this Society is a young Society, and we will be wise if we take counsel from the experience of an older one than ours. It is one of the unwritten rules of the American Medical Association, that a President shall never be elected from the town in which the Convention is held. It is a wise rule; and

for this reason, although Mr. Rieffenstahl is one of my best friends, I hope the Association will not introduce the practice of electing a President from the town in which the meeting is held.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : I presented his name because of his high personal standing, his ability, and the able manner in which he has added to our comfort, and our enjoyment, while we are the guests of this city.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : If there be no other names to be presented, and there be no objection by any member in the house, I move that the Secretary be authorized by this Association to cast one vote for A. B. Husted for President of this Association. Motion seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT appointed as tellers Mr. Smither, of Buffalo, and Mr. Nicot, of Brooklyn.

The unanimous ballot of the Convention was declared deposited for Dr. A. B. Husted, for President.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : I desire to offer the name of James H. Eaton for first Vice-President. In offering it, I desire to say, that Dr. Eaton has been pretty hard here on the country members, but he is a right good fellow, and he don't mean all he says. We had a little example of his ability to serve, in case he is needed, and I think he will make an excellent man for a reserve ; besides, he comes from this salt city down here, and he will evidently last well. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : In order to facilitate matters here, I would make a similar motion to one I made last year, that after all the nominations for Vice-President are made, a ballot be taken for three, and the one receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected first Vice-President ; the second highest, second Vice-President ; and the next, third Vice-President. Motion seconded.

Mr. SMITHER—There are some of our members who would prefer not to be first Vice-President, but would rather accept

the position of second Vice. I have heard that preference expressed, and I think it would not occupy much time to ballot for them in succession, and, perhaps, it would be more in accord with the general voice of the meeting.

Mr. INNESS, of New York: I agree with the gentleman from Buffalo. I think it would be preferable that a ballot be taken on each of the Vice-Presidents separately.

Mr. NICOT—I withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN declared that nominations for first Vice-President were in order.

Dr. TROWBRIDGE, of Buffalo: It affords me great pleasure, in behalf of the western part of the State of New York, and the gentlemen from Buffalo, to present to your consideration, for the office of first Vice-President, Mr. C. O. Rano, of Buffalo.

Mr. C. H. GAUS, of Albany: I would put in nomination Dr. Baker, of Brooklyn, who now holds the position.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: It is ungraceful to refuse before you are elected, as Mr. Rieffenstahl has said, but if you will permit me, I beg leave to withdraw my name, wishing that some other, and more efficient, person should be placed in nomination, although I am glad to serve the Convention in any capacity, wherein I can do justice to the position; still it is my real and sincere wish that my name should not come up as a candidate for one of the Vice-Presidents.

It was moved that the nominations for first Vice-President be concluded. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR declared J. H. Eaton and C. O. Rano to be the nominees before the Association.

Upon request, the CHAIR appointed two assistant tellers, Dr. Davidson, and Mr. Ramsperger.

The CHAIRMAN—While we are waiting for the tellers, I will announce as committee to the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, which meets on the second Tuesday and

Wednesday in June, Mr. D. C. Packard, Dr. A. R. Davidson, and Mr. G. H. Arnold.

The tellers announced that Dr. J. H. Eaton had received the highest number of votes cast, whereupon he was declared duly elected first Vice-President.

Mr. RAMSPERGER stated that he desired to place in nomination Mr. Julius Rieffenstahl, for the office of second Vice-President.

Upon request of Mr. REIFFENSTAHL, Mr. Ramsperger withdrew his name.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: I wish to nominate for the office of second Vice-President, Dr. Menninger, of Brooklyn. The only trouble we find with his name is, that he hails from an unfortunate town. In offering this nomination, perhaps it is not out of place to mention the fact, that a great many people here are under the impression that the Brooklyn people have a desire to run this organization.

The CHAIRMAN—That is out of order.

Mr. SEABURY—We are getting to be quite a young family here, and we want to hold together.

The CHAIRMAN—That is out of order.

Dr. TROWBRIDGE nominated Mr. C. O. Rano for second Vice-President.

Mr. PACKARD nominated John P. Diehl, of Buffalo, for second Vice-President.

Dr. MENNINGER—Permit me to withdraw my name. I thank the gentleman, but I must positively decline.

Mr. NICOT—I nominate Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, for second Vice-President.

The CHAIRMAN declared the nominations closed, Mr. Rano, Mr. Diehl, and Mr. Smither being the nominees.

The CHAIRMAN substituted Mr. Arnold, of Cortland, as teller, in the place of Mr. Smither.

The CHAIR stated that Mr. Arnold had requested to withdraw from the delegation to be sent to Williamsport, to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and the Chair substituted in his place, Mr. T. J. McMahan, of New York.

The CHAIRMAN inquired of the Executive Committee if they had received any invitations relative to the place of holding the next annual meeting, and if they had any report to make in that respect.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that they had received one invitation, which was a verbal one, from Brooklyn:

Mr. SAYRE, of Brooklyn: That comes from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, inviting this Association to meet in their city in 1882. I would further say, as the presiding officer of that Association, that we will only be too glad to welcome you in that year, and will try to do as well for you as we possibly can.

Mr. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn: Knowing something about the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, I will state that it was the unanimous desire of that Society, at quite a large meeting, that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association should hold its next meeting at that place, and, therefore, I second the invitation of our President, and the invitation of our Society, to come there.

Dr. HUESTED, of Albany: I handed one of the members of the Executive Committee, yesterday, an invitation to meet in Albany next year. This invitation was signed by over twenty of the Pharmacists of our city, and I would state, that we desire very much to have the Association come there next year. Albany is a central portion of the State, not so far as location is concerned, but in regard to accessability, it is very central, probably more so, than any other point in the State. We have no Niagara Falls there, neither have we the sea shore to go to, or anything of the kind; and the natural surroundings of Albany are not anything extraordinary, but still, I can



assure the Association of a hearty welcome, if they will decide to come to Albany next year, and I hope they will do so. I have a copy of the paper that was handed the Executive Committee.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that he had found the invitation referred to, which had been mislaid, and read it to the Association.

The tellers announced that there was no election of second Vice-President.

Mr. ARNOLD—If there be no objection, I move that the Secretary be requested to cast the affirmative ballot of the Association, for Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, for second Vice-President. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary deposited the ballot as requested, and Mr. Smither was declared elected.

Mr. INLOES, of Binghamton : With a great deal of pleasure, I present the name of George J. Seabury, of New York, for third Vice-President.

Mr. TOZIER, presented the name of Wm. H. DuBois.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton, presented the name of Mr. C. K. Brown, of Deposit.

Upon the request of Mr. SEABURY, his name was withdrawn, and the Chair declared the candidates before the house to be Mr. DuBois and Mr. Brown.

The tellers announced that there was no election.

Mr. TOZIER, of Brockport, moved that the meeting proceed to a new ballot. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : While we are waiting for the tellers, I would like to offer this Association the hospitalities of New York city. If you come there, we will try and amuse you, and I hope the Association will settle on New York city, as the next place to hold their meeting. This is an invitation from the druggists, the Apothecaries of New York city.

The tellers here announced that Mr. C. K. Brown had re-

ceived the largest number of votes cast, whereupon the Chair declared him duly elected third Vice-President.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown : I desire to place in nomination, as Secretary, for the coming year, the name of Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland : There being no other nominations, and there being no objection, from any member, I move that the President be authorized, by this Society, to cast one vote for Clay W. Holmes, as Secretary. Motion seconded and carried.

The Chairman stated, that as Dr. Davidson had found it impossible to meet with the Pennsylvania delegation, he had substituted the name of Frank F. Knapp, of New York.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton : I would like to make a motion, that we take an informal ballot, to get the sense of this Association as to our next place of meeting.

Mr. RAMSPERGER, of Brooklyn : I second Mr. Otis' motion, to take an informal ballot, by a rising vote.

Mr. GAUS, of Albany : I move that we take an informal ballot, and upon the ballot, each man name the place at which he wishes the meeting to be held next year. Carried.

The tellers stated that there had been eighty-five votes cast, of which forty-eight were in favor of Albany, twenty-eight for Brooklyn, and nine for New York city.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : I move that the informal ballot just taken, be made formal, and that we declare Albany as the place of meeting, for the next year. Seconded and carried.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn, nominated for Local Secretary, Mr. Chas. H. Gaus, of Albany. Seconded.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : I ask unanimous consent of the house, that the Chairman cast the ballot of the Association, for Mr. Gaus, as Local Secretary. Seconded and carried.

Mr. CHAS. H. BUTLER, of Oswego, was placed in nomination for Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown, Moved that the President be authorized to cast the vote of the Convention, for Chas. H. Butler, of Oswego, as Treasurer of this Association. Seconded and carried.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: Without consultation with, or reference to, any of the present members of the Executive Committee, I move that they be unanimously re-elected, by a vote of this house, for the ensuing year. Motion seconded.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: I ask unanimous consent of the house, for the Secretary to cast the ballot of the Convention.

The Secretary, according to request, cast the ballot of the Association, and the Executive Committee was declared re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—I wish to ask the members of the Association present, to throw aside their modesty, and any one who anticipates the possibility of going to Kansas, at the time of the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that he rise and indicate the same.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse, nominated as one of the delegates to the American Convention, Prof. P. W. Bedford, of New York.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo, nominated Mr. C. M. Lyman, of Buffalo.

Mr. —, nominated Mr. George J. Seabury, of New York.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton, presented the name of Mr. T. J. McMahan, of New York.

The name of Mr. Herman W. Atwood, was also presented.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn, moved that the President be instructed to cast one ballot for the five persons named, with the instruction, that those of the committee who are present, are to cause to be filled any vacancies that may occur, providing other members of this Association are present, from among

their number. My motion embodies power to fill vacancies, and also instruction to do so.

The CHAIRMAN put to the house the portion of Mr. Nicot's motion, which moves that the President be empowered to cast one ballot for the five nominees. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIR put the remainder of Mr. Nicot's motion, that the committee, as named, be empowered and instructed to fill vacancies, providing that there are members of the Association there present. Seconded and carried.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn, moved that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet at nine in the morning.

Motion amended by substituting ten o'clock, in place of nine. Motion as amended seconded and carried.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: I have to request that you call one of the officers to the chair for one moment.

Dr. Husted was called to the chair.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: Mr. Chairman, before the members from the rural districts go to dinner, and before we grow any thinner in numbers, I wish to offer a resolution, which is this: That the thanks of the Association be tendered to our first Vice-President, Dr. Baker, for the very kind, effective, and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations this day.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Cortland: I rise to second that motion, and in doing so, I desire to demand an explanation. The gentleman who makes this motion again alludes, as he has taken great delight in doing, to the rural members going early to their dinner. I say, sir, that we ought to have an explanation. We know, Mr. Chairman, that it is important that we should go to dinner before these city fellows, especially those from this salt city, if we are to get anything to eat at all. (Laughter.)

The motion of Dr. Eaton was put, and carried unanimously, amid great applause.

Moved that the meeting adjourn. Seconded and carried.

## FOURTH SESSION.

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**Friday Morning, May 20.**

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association was called to order at ten o'clock, Vice-President Baker in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous session.

Mr. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn: I would like to suggest, that in the printed proceedings, the number of votes cast for each gentleman ought not to be expressed, and I suggest this for the reason, that it is no consolation for a man to have in print the number of votes that he was defeated by. It would be well to have it read, that such and such a gentleman was placed in nomination, and upon ballot, such and such a gentleman was elected.

The SECRETARY—It must be by direction of the Association, if I do that. I propose to omit nothing from the minutes, unless so ordered.

Dr. EATON—I move that the Association direct the Secretary to make his minutes as they should be printed, and I thank Mr. DeForest for his suggestion, for it is eminently proper, that nothing should appear in the printed proceedings which might cause unpleasant feelings to any member of the Association. Seconded and carried.

The SECRETARY—I would like to incorporate in my list of names of applicants for election, Frank D. Otis, of New York, brother of one of the Executive Committee. I would like to enter the name on the minutes as having been presented. In order to elect at this session, it must have appeared upon the minutes of the last session.

The CHAIRMAN—Is unanimous consent given to present this name, as having been read at the last session.

Dr. EATON—I must urge an objection. Without taking time, you cannot record what did not happen. I move we adjourn for one minute.

The SECRETARY read the name of Frank D. Otis, of New York.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the business before the house is the adoption of the minutes.

Mr. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo, called for the adoption of the minutes. Seconded and carried.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: In connection with the adoption of the minutes, I would like to suggest, that I think it was incorporated in the minutes of a previous session that the number of members was three hundred and forty-five, and I notice it was stated in one of the morning papers, that the present membership is three hundred and forty-five, which is erroneous. I believe we have about five hundred.

The SECRETARY—That was taken from my report. At the beginning of this meeting, we had only three hundred and forty-five members.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: I will withdraw the motion that I made for the present. We shall have some other names, which will come up bye and bye.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business before the meeting is to conduct to their seats the newly elected officers. I request Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, and Mr. Ramsperger, of Brooklyn, to act as a committee to conduct the newly elected officers to the platform.

The committee escorted Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, to the platform.

The CHAIRMAN—I am happy to introduce to you, Dr. Husted, of Albany, a gentleman to whom you can confide with trust the gavel of this Association, and I think it is needless to say, to whom you will give your allegiance and obedience.

Dr. HUESTED, of Albany: Mr. President, and gentlemen of

this Association—It is unnecessary for me to say anything, by way of thanks, for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and it is also unnecessary for me to make any lengthy speech. If I should undertake it, in all probability I should fail. I return to you my hearty thanks for this acknowledgment of your appreciation, and can assure you, that in the discharge of my duty, as President, I shall try to discharge it in a faithful, honorable manner. Since the organization of this Association, I have taken a great interest in its success, and shall continue to do so ; and, with your aid, I have no doubt that I shall be successful in whatever I undertake of the business of this Association. I have not, probably, as much executive ability in this respect, as others who are here, but if I should fail in that, I know I have some one behind me who is capable of taking charge of the meeting, and would do it in a more acceptable manner than I could. (Applause.)

The committee next conducted to the platform, Dr. J. H. Eaton, of Syracuse.

The CHAIRMAN—I have the pleasure of introducing to you, gentlemen, Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse, your newly-elected first Vice-President.

Dr. EATON—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen : The office of first Vice-President is one of pleasure and profit. I hope to make it pleasant for myself, and profitable to you, in case any accident should prevent our respected chief from presiding. You will excuse me if I make just one remark. When a member of a County Medical Society, I remember very distinctly, the name of a lady physician was presented as an applicant for membership, and I wish that you could have seen the expression of holy horror that crept over the faces of those Solons. She was admitted, however. I am happy to say, that yesterday we heard the name of a lady Pharmacist, who was admitted *nem. con.* into this Association. I congratulate the Association on the fact, that we do believe in woman's rights. I thank you for the confidence which you have reposed in me,

and the way you have expressed it. I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

The committee next conducted to the platform, Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo.

The CHAIRMAN—I have the pleasure, gentlemen, of introducing to you your second Vice-President elect, Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo.

Mr. SMITHER—I thank you kindly for this preferment, and I thank you further for making the vote a complimentary one. I take the compliment, to be a compliment more to Buffalo, than to myself. I regard it, in a measure, perhaps, as a recompense for what may have been considered my duties in the line of Local Secretary, and to those I could not lay much claim, for I must say that the duties of the office of Local Secretary have been performed by the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. I have been but one of the members. The office of second Vice-President is, perhaps, one in which the requirements are more ornamental than useful, and in this particular, I have not very much claim. I can only say, that the best of my abilities and efforts will be directed to the performance of my duties. (Applause.)

The committee next escorted to the platform, Mr. C. K. Brown, of Deposit.

The CHAIRMAN—I have the pleasure of introducing to you, Mr. C. K. Brown, as your third Vice-President.

Mr. BROWN—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Association: I thank you for this honor conferred upon me, and through me to the members from the rural districts.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Mr. Clay W. Holmes to the Association, said: I have the pleasure of introducing to you, our tried and found worthy servant, our Recording Secretary, Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

Mr. HOLMES—Gentlemen, I thank you very kindly for the spirit in which you have re-elected me to an office which,



while not filled with the amount of satisfaction during the last year which it would have been my desire to fill it, owing to circumstances now past, I will say, that in my efforts for the year to come, I propose to do my duty, as I see it, and to come here next year ready for your condemnation, if so be, or otherwise, as may be found worthy, and whatever I do, will be done for the best interests of the Association, as far as I am able to see them, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Charles H. Butler, of Oswego, was next brought forward.

The CHAIRMAN—I have the pleasure of introducing to you, our newly-elected Treasurer, Mr. Charles H. Butler, of Oswego.

Mr. BUTLER—I thank you, gentlemen, heartily, for the election to this office, and appreciate most thoroughly the fact that the Society shows confidence in a man when they trust him with their money. I will take charge of it, and do my best to give you a fair balance sheet at the end of the year. (Applause.)

Mr. Gaus was next conducted to the platform.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you our newly-elected Local Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Gaus, of Albany.

Mr. GAUS—I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor, and I hope I will do as well as our friend, Mr. Smither. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you, heartily and sincerely, gentlemen, for the kindness and indulgence you have shown me, since it became my duty to preside as your executive officer. I gladly entrust the gavel, the token of authority, to a more able, and, perhaps, more worthy man, our friend, Dr. Huested, who is to act as our President for the coming year. (Applause.)

Dr. HUESTED took the chair, and said: The Association is now ready for business, and awaits your pleasure.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton : Mr. President, I would like to make a motion, that the President appoint a committee of three members of this Association, to draft suitable resolutions, thanking the Erie County Pharmaceutical Society, and the Pharmacists of Buffalo, for the royal manner in which we have been entertained during our stay in this city. Motion seconded.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : I offer an amendment, to strike out the word "royal," and make it "pleasant," or any other word you may desire, except "royal." We are too near the boundary of the effete despotism of Europe to use that word.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton : I accept the amendment.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I would move to amend, by adding, that the committee also be empowered to endorse and frame those resolutions, and present them to the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. Seconded.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton : I accept that amendment also. The question was put as amended, and carried unanimously.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I move that a committee on Pharmacy law, consisting of five members of this Association, of which the President shall be the chairman, be appointed. The title of the committee will show its duties. I hope their labor will be slight. If the Pharmacy law is passed as it is, of course it will end any trouble, but it may not pass, and I think we should be provided against emergencies.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : Was not the Committee on Pharmacy law really a standing committee ?

The PRESIDENT—As I understand it, it is not a standing committee. It was originally appointed two years ago, at Utica, and was re-appointed, nearly the same committee, at Syracuse. This committee has been discharged, and it seems to me, it is necessary that a resolution be adopted to the effect that a committee be appointed, in order to have such a committee.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse : Then I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT—I would like to say, before this motion is put, that the idea of this committee has occurred to me, and it has occurred to me in several ways, and upon consultation with several of the members, it seems to me the best way in which to appoint them, would be with the idea that they are to be appointed from what, in the present law before the Legislature, is designated as the northern district of this State ; and that it is to be supposed, that they are to do whatever work there is to do in relation to a law, in case this one fails, upon the basis of the present law before the Legislature without material change, and to work in connection with the committee from the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, and a committee from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association. That is my idea. I had some conversation with Dr. Baker, in regard to it, and he seconds that idea, and I believe it would be acceptable to all the Association. If there is any opposition I would be glad to hear it. If there is no opposition, then is the motion of Dr. Davidson to appoint a committee of five, with the President as the Chairman, inclusive of the five, or as ex-officio member of the committee ?

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : To consist of five, including the President.

The PRESIDENT—Would it not be better to have a committee of five besides the President ?

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : I have no objection.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : If that course is pursued, it would make it incumbent upon each of the other societies joining in the committee to pursue the same course, which perhaps, would not be advisable.

The PRESIDENT—To pursue the same course in regard to the number on the committee do you mean ?

Dr. BAKER—Yes sir. I should myself prefer that this society appoint a special committee, and that each of the other

societies should appoint a special committee for the purpose of an equal number.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I have this suggestion to make in regard to committees, of even numbers. There is often apt to be some hitch in their deliberation; they may be evenly divided.

The PRESIDENT—The original motion of Dr. Davidson is before the house, that a committee of five, with the President as Chairman, be appointed by the Chair. Seconded and carried.

Mr. OTIS, of Binghamton: I would like to make a motion, that Dr. Menninger be requested to read some of the papers which have been presented to the Association to be read, the authors of which are not present. Seconded and carried.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: It has been requested by some of the members of the Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association, an Association older in years than ours, but which, through lack of interest, and lack of numbers, has fallen back from a prominent standing, to give them a little additional help; they think the presence of some foreign delegates may aid them in their deliberations, and also in reviving the interest which they have had for the last fourteen years in their State. Certainly the influence which that Association has had upon our Association, is more than we have any idea of. People residing along the frontier of New York State, have attended their meetings more or less, and it has helped us in forming our Association, and in securing membership from that direction. I think their desire should be recognized.

It was moved that three delegates be appointed from this Association, to attend the Vermont State Association to be held this Fall. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT—I wish to state to the Association, that I hold in my hand three telegrams received in answer to dispatches sent to the Kentucky, New Jersey, and the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Associations.

The CHAIRMAN read the telegrams as follows :

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19th, 1881.

*President New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association in interesting session here. Return fraternal greetings and congratulations on your success.

M. H. WEBB, President.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19th, 1881.

*President New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.*

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in session on the battle field of Trenton, sends fraternal greetings to its younger, but larger sister.

CHARLES HOLSEHAUER, President.

" TOLEDO, O., May 19th, 1881.

*President New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.*

The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, now in session in Toledo, return fraternal greetings to our friends of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. We elected yesterday one hundred and thirty-nine members.

J. W. DIETRICH, President.

Mr. C. H. GAUS, of Albany, moved the acceptance of the communications, and congratulations just read, and that they be placed upon the minutes. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT—I would appoint, as Committee on Resolutions relative to our entertainment here, by our Buffalo friends, Mr. C. Z. Otis, of Binghamton ; Mr. L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn ; and Mr. A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton.

Mr. INLOES, requesting to be excused from the committee, on the ground that there was already one representative from Binghamton on the committee, the President substituted Mr. Eugene Barnes, of Tarrytown.

Mr. NORTON, of Delhi, read the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered, to Professor P. W. Bedford, for his untiring zeal, and intelligent efforts, to further the objects and best interests of the Association, in the preliminary work of organization, and the discharge of his duties as President. Seconded and carried.

Dr. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo : Among the suggestions contained in the address of the retiring President, was one which re-

ceived the endorsement of the committee upon that address, that the names should be selected, which, in case of the passage of the Pharmacy Law, should constitute a body from whom the gentlemen should be selected, who should constitute the Pharmacy Board; and then it was suggested, that in case such an action was not taken at this meeting, it would necessitate a special meeting of this Association, in case of the passage of the Pharmacy Law. I speak of this, so that it may not be forgotten.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: It occurs to me that any such action would not be legal, under the Pharmacy Law. In the Pharmacy Law, I think it states, that within a certain time, after the passage of such law, a special meeting shall be called for that purpose. Any selection of men before the law has passed, or received the signature of the Governor, would be eminently illegal.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown: As I understood the suggestion of the retiring President, we were not to nominate those men, but to select the members from the different parts of the State. A number of names to be recommended under the provisions of the law.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: Even in that event, it would not be a legal selection. We select now for the simple formal adoption by a subsequent meeting, and a subsequent meeting is not, in the words of the law, selecting the candidates.

The PRESIDENT—The law does not designate that a special meeting shall be called, but it designates, that within a certain specified time, a certain number of names shall be selected from this Association.

Mr. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn: If such a course can be pursued, it would be a good idea to do so; but if there is any loop-hole whatever, by which the lawyers could nullify the law, or any part of it, relating to the Board of Pharmacy, as being illegal, they will do so, and we do not wish to give them a chance. Supposing the Board of Pharmacy should com-

mence an action against any druggists, who refuse to comply with the law in its present state, they would claim, that they had no right to maintain that action, because it was not legally created, consequently the law would be set aside, for the time being, until a new law could be made.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : I misunderstood the law. I thought a special meeting was provided for in the law, and I learn from the President, and other gentlemen, that the Association simply selects, and is not required to call the special meeting. In that event, any officer of the Association might be deputized at this meeting to make this selection.

The PRESIDENT—Section 2 specifies, within sixty days after the passage of this act. Now, of course, the appointing or electing of these names, to be sent to the Governor, could not be done at this meeting, because the bill is not now a law; and I do not see any other way to get over it, in case this becomes a law, than by calling a special meeting. That could be very easily done. But, aside from all that, it does not seem to me to be improper at all to have an expression from this Association, as to who these men shall be, simply for the guidance of the special meeting, and not binding upon them at all.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : Could we not, at this meeting, authorize the President, or the officers of the Association, jointly, to represent this Association in that selection?

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I would like very much if it could be done, to accommodate the members of this Convention, so that they need not be put to the trouble of meeting again ; but in Brooklyn we have had some little experience in the execution of such a law, and we have found the lawyers ready to make the most, of the slightest plea of irregularity, and the judges ready to accept those pleas ; so that, if there is the slightest loop-hole, the law is certain not to be sustained. Now, the interest that I, as a Brooklyn man, take in the action of this Society is, that if this Society, or

this branch of the interest under the new Pharmacy Law, proceeds irregularly, it not only affects this district, but it affects the validity of the whole law, so that other districts would be affected by any irregularity that might take place here.

Mr. CORWIN, of Marathon: It strikes me, that we are wasting a good deal of valuable time, and trying to cook our hare before she is caught. We have sixty days after the passage of the act, if it passes, in which to call a meeting, and to make proper nominations for the offices, and I have no doubt of the ability of our President, nor of the willingness of the members, to call it.

The PRESIDENT—I was just going to state, that this is all out of order, unless Dr. Davidson's remarks were in the form of a resolution; but I thought it best to get an expression from the members in regard to the feeling upon that subject; and I would say, that in order to call a special meeting, it needs the request of twenty-five members, and fifteen members constitute a quorum. In the call, it is necessary that the object of the meeting should be stated, and that no other business should be transacted; and I do not see how we can get over it. We will have to, in case it is necessary to call a meeting, call a special meeting, for this purpose, and none other.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: As that is your decision, I hope this question is disposed of. We are neglecting the legitimate business of this Association. We have a number of papers to be read. I hope there will be no further delay, and that we may go on with the legitimate business.

Mr. C. H. GAUS, of Albany: I move that the matter be laid upon the table for the present.

The PRESIDENT—I do not think there is any motion necessary, because no motion has been made.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo: I wish to announce to the members here, that if the weather continues pleasant, we are con-



templating a trip to the Park this afternoon, leaving the corner of Main and Genesee streets, by street cars. It will give us an opportunity to see the city, which the members and the ladies have not yet had.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: Before any more members leave us, I wish to read the following resolution, for which I paved the way yesterday. It may not be pleasant for all of us, but I am pretty sure it is to a great majority.

*Resolved*, That hereafter, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, shall bear its own entertainment expenditures; such expense to embrace the entire programme arranged by the Entertainment Committee; to accomplish this purpose, all members present at such annual meetings, including one lady, shall be assessed the sum of three dollars. It is further

*Resolved*, That the Association, or President, shall appoint a General Committee of three, to co-operate with the local Entertainment Committee, whose duty it shall be to arrange and publish the programme for each annual meeting, which shall be sent with other notifications that announce the place and time of our next meeting.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: Suppose we go through the formality of adjourning for a minute, for the purpose of acting upon the names suggested for membership.

Upon motion of Dr. EATON, the Association adjourned for one minute.

At the adjourned time the Chair called the meeting to order, and upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Secretary read the names of those proposed for membership.

Frank D. Otis, New York.

A. R. Case, Brooklyn.

Neil McEachren, Buffalo.

John A. Stone, Oswego.

Chas. Cotton, Buffalo.

John L. Wilkinson, Buffalo.

It was moved that the applicants be received as members. Seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT—I will now announce the committees which I have appointed.

For the Committee on Trade Interests to be composed of three members—Oscar Oldberg, of New York ; F. K. Sweet, of Lockport ; and H. W. Atwood, of New York.

For the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries—W. L. DuBois, of Catskill ; W. J. Brewster, of Hannibal ; and J. A. Tozier, of Brockport.

For delegates to the Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association—D. C. Packard, of Watertown ; C. H. Fish, of Saratoga ; and W. H. Post, of Catskill.

For the Committee on Pharmacy Law, I have selected Julius Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo ; A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton ; G. H. Arnold, of Cortland ; and R. E. Phillips, of Fulton.

The Secretary read a communication dated Albany, May 9th, 1881, being the resignation of Henry C. Cushman, of Albany.

Mr. GAUS, of Albany : Moved that the communication be received, the resignation accepted, and that the Secretary notify Mr. Cushman. Seconded and carried.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn : I understood the President to say, the Committee on the President's address reported, that the acceptance of that paper did not carry with it the adoption of the recommendations as laws of this Association. One of the recommendations which was endorsed, was that the Secretary be remunerated for his services, and the Committee recommended that he be paid fifty dollars per annum. If possible, I should like that to go into effect immediately, before the Secretary is called upon to work another year without remuneration. And I would ask whether it is necessary to amend the By-Laws; if so, I suppose it can be done.

The PRESIDENT—I suppose that can be gotten over this

year. If it is necessary to amend the By-Laws, it would be impossible to do it at the present session. It could be gotten over this year, by resolution of the Association, to donate, or pay the Secretary fifty dollars.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I rise to make this motion. That this Association present to the Secretary, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his services, the sum of fifty dollars for the current year. Seconded and carried.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : I should like to press my resolution now.

Mr. SEABURY read the resolution referred to, which was seconded by Mr. Sayre.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : I rise to make an amendment to that motion to this effect, that the Association bear the expenses of procuring a hall for its own purposes, and for the exhibits which it admits. I make that as a substitute for the motion already read.

Dr. BAKER's motion was seconded.

Mr. PACKARD, of Watertown : May I ask if the substitute does away with the original motion.

The PRESIDENT—I suppose it does.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : Do I understand that Dr. Baker's motion kills this resolution ?

The PRESIDENT—So I understand.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York : It is a great mistake, my resolution was seconded.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Seabury's resolution includes a great deal, and we have not time to deliberate upon it at the present time.

Dr. BAKER's resolution was put to the house and carried.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Syracuse : I would like to make a motion, that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare proper memorials of our deceased members, of whom memorials

have not as yet, been prepared, and insert them in a proper place in the annual. Seconded and carried.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : It is suggested to me, that possibly my substitute was misunderstood. I supposed that the resolution applied to the future, and not to anything in the past, and certainly my substitute was intended to apply to the future.

Mr. SMITHER, of Buffalo : I want to go on record as saying, on behalf of the Buffalo Association, that they would not for a moment entertain anything as far as they are concerned, looking in that direction, in regard to the past.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : I hope that any motion of thanks, and small affairs of that sort will be left until the last. We have been in session for three days, and have been more like a debating society, on a picnic, than a Pharmaceutical Association.

Upon motion, Vice-President Eaton took the Chair, and Dr. Husted read a very interesting paper on Emulsions, which appears under the head of "Answers to Queries."

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : It occurs to me, in connection with emulsions, that for immediate use there is no objection to gum arabic. The objection is that in emulsions which are to be kept, the gum arabic will be preserved, and the oil will become rancid ; but where it is to be used immediately, of course there is no objection to the gum arabic. In connection with Irish Moss mucilage emulsions, I will state, that I have, for the last two years, prepared an emulsion of cod liver oil, somewhat similar to Dr. Husted's, also adding the glycerine. I have a specimen in my store, which has not always remained perfectly quiet, for it has been taken down, and shown to physicians. It is eighteen months old, and is still a very good emulsion. There is one thing in the process of the writer which strikes me as rather detrimental to the keeping properties of the emulsion, and that is, the addition of the citric acid. The less oxygen we bring in contact with

cod liver oil, the better will be its keeping properties. Cod liver oil, thoroughly excluded from air and oxygen, will keep much longer than with it. Of course, we have the oxygen present in the water in the mucilage, but you add more to it with the citric acid.

Dr. HUESTED, of Albany : That was only used with the castor oil, and then simply as an addition, to make it more palatable.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn : The peculiarity of cod liver oil, in respect to its becoming rancid, is something that probably many of us have noticed, without noticing particularly the manner in which a comparatively fresh article of cod liver oil is made rancid in a few days. I have found, on comparing notes with some other Pharmacists, that perfectly sweet and fresh cod liver oil, placed in a vessel with a sticky neck, where the rest of the bottle is clean, will very quickly become rancid.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn : There is another difficulty in the preparation of emulsions, that has not been touched upon, if I remember rightly, and that is, the correct proportion of water present in any emulsifying mass. It seems to be a necessity of the oil that there should be a definite and relative proportion of water present, in order that the emulsion should form. If the emulsifying mass, or preparation, is too thick, containing too little water, the globules of oil, instead of being finely divided, an emulsion, readily and easily made, of the very finest atoms of the oil, it is separated by the thick emulsion into such a proportion as will easily separate. The globules not having been sufficiently divided, are coated around with the thick emulsifying preparation, and are, consequently, in just the position to separate again ; consequently, one of the problems of producing a perfect emulsion is to ascertain the requisite quantity of water to the relative proportion of oil.

The CHAIRMAN—Are there any other gentlemen who wish to discuss the question ?

Mr. DEFOREST, I move that the paper be received, with the thanks of the Association, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication. Seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The writers of the other papers not being present, Dr. Menninger will please proceed with the reading of them.

Dr. MENNINGER read a paper by Prof. P. W. Bedford.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: I suppose this paper takes the same course as the other?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir.

Dr. MENNINGER next read a paper by E. J. Bissell.

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: I hope this paper will take the usual course with the committee.

The CHAIRMAN—A motion is not necessary.

Dr. MENNINGER next read a paper by Mr. Arnold.

Dr. MENNINGER—I would like to say a word, in connection with that paper. He says vaseline does not become rancid. While it does not easily become rancid, it certainly does become rancid, by exposure to air, by contact with hydrogen. Had I known this paper was coming up, I would have brought some specimens of rancid vaseline. I have exhibited them to the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association. It is fallacy to state that vaseline does not become rancid. It does, by exposure to oxygen, long exposure; not as easy as oily substances, but it certainly does become rancid. As to the adoption of vaseline for pharmacopœial purposes, there is this one objection: vaseline is a patented article, and our Committee on Pharmacopœia have not yet shown any readiness to adopt the patent medicines, or the proprietary articles, as official preparations; whereas, the process by which vaseline is made is perfectly known to us, and to chemists. Its character is thoroughly known, and understood; yet, by the peculiarities of the patent law, we cannot direct it to be made. I believe, in the revision of the Pharmacopœia, which is now going on,

vaseline is, however, adopted, without giving any process for its preparation ; but it is not so called. It is not called vaseline, nor cosmoline, nor petrolina, nor any other name.

Mr. SEABURY, of New York: If they have the exclusive use of the manufacture of vaseline, how is it that there are manufacturers of cosmoline, and petrolina, and similar articles? I do not think that so valuable an article as that ought to be thrown over simply because it is advertised by the Cheeseborough Company. I have no interest in it, but it strikes me it is common property, on account of the competition, and it may be a good thing to adopt.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: I join with Dr. Menninger, in thinking the subject of this paper has been very unfortunate. The original intention of the query, as I know by having suggested it, not the name particularly, but the subject, was the product of petrolina, and I consider it an unfortunate word, as indicating the subject, from the fact that it is hardly distinguishable from the position which any patent medicine holds. For the sake of the proprietors' own profit, to be sure they sell it quite freely, and make discriminations in large quantities; but their claim is, that they have a special right, and a special process, as I understand; and I wish, for myself, to object to the introduction of a sanction, by this Society, of anything of this special or proprietary character. It seems to me, that our position as a Pharmaceutical Society is simply to exhibit, and to approve of, if merits justify approval, such things as are thoroughly open to the whole profession of Pharmacy.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Syracuse: Although vaseline, in a great many respects, is a valuable article, it has attached to it a great many objections. In using it as a base, or using it in connection with other ointments, my experience has been: in using it in connection with glycerole starch, that it does not make a very good ointment; it becomes somewhat lumpy; not hard lumps, but yet it is not a smooth, nice ointment; and, as glycerole starch is used in connection with other

things, for eye ointments, it is not always advisable to use vaseline as a vehicle, with glycerole starch, to make the compound, or the ointment; and there are a great many other objections to using vaseline, which, in my experience, I have come in contact with in putting up prescriptions.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you any other papers, there, Dr. Menninger?

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: I believe not, unless the Secretary has them.

Dr. HUESTED here resumed the chair.

The PRESIDENT—This seems to comprise the papers presented here. Now, I wish to inquire if there is any further business, that ought to come up before we adjourn.

Dr. EATON, of Syracuse: I would inquire if the Committee on Exhibits have prepared their report?

Dr. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn: Before that report is presented, I want to offer a resolution in relation to it, that the Committee on Exhibits be instructed not to report to this Society upon the exhibition of any secret, or proprietary, remedy which may be found in the exhibition rooms. Without wishing to make any definite allusions to any particular house, there are in the exhibition rooms—and I do not mean by that now the legitimate articles of therapeutics, which are put up in peculiar shapes; I do not regard that as proprietary medicine; but there are remedies on exhibition in the other rooms, which are positively patent and secret remedies, nostrums, which are recommended for a variety of things, and which have no relation to one another. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the Committee on Exhibits be directed to prepare their report, and present it to the Executive Committee after the Association adjourns. Seconded and carried.



They reported as follows :

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Your Committee, appointed to report on the Exhibits, beg leave to submit the following:

The exhibition in connection with this, the third annual meeting, is large, and very complete, and shows great interest in our Association on the part of the exhibitors.

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, New York, have on exhibition a large assortment of their pharmaceutical and surgical plasters, antiseptic dressings, &c., &c. Those worthy of special mention are the Mead's Adhesive Plaster, Carbulated, Salicylated and Absorbent Cottons, Isinglass Plaster, &c. This firm are deserving of credit for the perfection and quality of their preparations.

Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, exhibit Sugar Coated Pills, as a leading specialty; also, Granular Effervescent Salts, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Medicated Lozenges, Cachous, &c. This display was very attractive, the goods being shown in W. R. Warner's patent shelf bottles.

Messrs. Tarrant & Co., New York city, make an interesting exhibit, embracing fine Essential Oils, selected Crude Drugs, Elixirs, Fluid and Solid Extracts; also, a full line of Sugar and Gelatine Coated Pills, manufactured by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for whom they are the Eastern and Southern agents.

Messrs. Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia, have on exhibition a large collection of fine and rare Chemicals, used in medicine and the arts. Among the most noticeable are the preparations of Opium and of Bark, large crystals of Nitrate of Silver, Bromide and Iodide Potassium, scale preparations of Iron, Chloride of Copper and Ammonia, and a full line of Salts of Strychnia. The entire display of this firm has been much admired for its completeness.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and New York city. This enterprising firm exhibit rare Crude Drugs, Pressed Herbs, Pharmaceutical products, and empty and soft filled capsules, the display comprising an instructive and scientific exhibition. We note particularly the soft filled Capsules, as a substitute for the nauseous doses of cod liver and castor oils, these oils being offered in soft Capsules, containing from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 grammes.

Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, exhibit unusually fine specimens of Sulphate and Bisulphate of Quinine, Sulphate of Cinchonidia, and a collection of the known Alkaloids and their Salts, contained in the Cinchona Barks; also, a line of their Gelatine Coated Pills and

Granules, Fluid and Solid Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Handkerchief Extracts, &c., &c.

Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, have on exhibition a handsome case of their Soluble Pills, nearly a hundred specimens of selected Crude Drugs, a large line of their Fluid Extracts and Elixirs, of Hypophosphites, Hydriodic Acid, &c.; also, France's Absorbent Cotton, Vapor Cresoline Evaporizers, and a number of albums, containing photographs of Medicinal Plants, cases of Physiological Chemicals, and rare Alkaloids—in all, a very large and interesting exhibit.

Messrs. Smyth & Cagger, New York city, exhibit a handsome line of Ornamental Show Jars, very attractive for Druggists' show windows.

The Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., exhibit heating apparatus, of special interest to Pharmacists and Chemists, prominent among which are the Fletcher Hot Air Bath, New Evaporating, Low Temperature, and Solid Flame Burners, and Instantaneous Water Heater.

Messrs. Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York, have on exhibition their new Phœnix Hypodermic Syringe, in metal case; also, Fever Thermometers, new Prescription Vials (Keystone Ovals), and a very complete line of Druggists' sundries.

Tucum Manufacturing Company, Boston, make a fine display of Tooth Brushes, of their own manufacture. These goods are handsome, and durable, and are offered on their merits.

A. H. Goetting, Perfumer, New York, exhibits a full line of Handkerchief Extracts, in 1 lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 4 oz., 2 oz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. glass stoppered bottles; also, Colognes, Cosmetiques, and Pomades. The entire line is very attractive.

Theodore Ricksecker, New York, has on exhibition his celebrated Perfection Tooth Brushes, and many other articles, alike of interest to the Retail Druggist, embracing Westhorp's Marine Lint, Skin Soap, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Powders, &c.

Jerome Kidder Manufacturing Company, New York city, exhibit their justly celebrated Electro-Medical Apparatus.

Cheeseborough Manufacturing Company, New York, have on exhibition Vaseline Preparations, showing Vaseline as a base for Ointments, by various samples having the test of age, comprising Ceratrum Simplex, Ung. Zinci Oxidi, Ung. Hydargyri, Ung. Hydr. Nit., Cer. Canthar., Ung. Belladonna, Ung. Hydr. Iodidi Rubri.; also, Vaseline Toilet Articles, all superior preparations.

Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia, exhibit Fluid Extracts, Fine Elixirs, and a line of valuable Compressed Hypodermic Tablets.

Mr. H. B. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., has on exhibition a Poison Cabinet, a valuable addition to the display counter.

The Waterbury Paper Box Company, Waterbury, Conn., make a very neat display of Paper Boxes for Druggists' use, which they furnish with handsome lithograph labels, or otherwise.

Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy, New York, a small exhibit of Homœopathic Simples, put up in a convenient and attractive form, for the Retail Drug trade.

Presley Blakiston, Publisher, Philadelphia, made an exhibit of new Medical and Pharmaceutical Works, among which we notice "Bentley & Trinner's Medicinal Plants," now complete, in forty two parts, containing 326 elegant colored plates, drawn from nature, with an account of their properties and uses, (especial attention being paid to those official in the United States and British Pharmacopœias,) "Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia," containing over 700 simple, practical and reliable formulæ for elixirs, syrups, and other "elegant preparations," in popular use, but not official in the United States Pharmacopœia; also, a comprehensive "Dose Table," in both Apothecaries' and Metric systems, and a collection of the very latest publications, at quite reasonable prices.

In presenting this report, your committee find it impossible to enumerate all articles of interest in the short time allotted them, and would suggest, that at future sessions, exhibitors be requested to prepare a list of their goods, and that the same be placed in the hands of the Local Secretary, or that the Committee on Exhibits be appointed at the first or opening session. By so doing, a more accurate and interesting report would be possible.

Your committee further recommend, that the thanks of this Association are due to the exhibitors, and their gentlemanly representatives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. THURSTONE, Chairman,  
WILLIAM COULSON,  
WILLIAM H. TIBBS.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: A Committee on Pharmacy Law has been appointed, with a view of co-operating with a similar committee from two other societies. I suggest, if it is in order, that some action should be taken in reference to communication with those Associations.

The PRESIDENT—It would seem to be eminently proper, that some communication should be directed to the other socie-

ties, the Kings County, and New York City Societies, that a Committee on Pharmacy Law has been appointed by this Association, to act in connection with the committees from their Associations, if necessary. Motion made, seconded, and carried.

Dr. MENNINGER—There is one paper I had neglected, by the Secretary, and which I will call upon him to read himself.

Secretary HOLMES—In presenting this paper, I do it with a good deal of hesitation, from this fact: It is a query of opinion, rather than of fact; and as my opinion is summed up in a few words, I give it simply as an opinion.

Mr. HOLMES read the paper, which appears in the "Answers to Queries."

The PRESIDENT—I find on the desk here, a set of resolutions, which I will read:

*Resolved, by the Representatives of the Exhibitors at the Third Annual Meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, That our hearty thanks are due to the Druggists of Buffalo, for their generous hospitality toward us during our visit to their city.*

OSCAR OLDBERG.

ALLEN H. STILL.

E. POST.

J. P. COOK.

J. F. BROOKFIELD.

A. C. NORTHROP.

D. PRINGLE, JR.

W. F. ROWE.

O. WILCOX.

L. D. COLLINS.

W. GORDON HILL.

GEORGE H. PAGE.

L. E. TREAT.

C. W. HUTCHINS.

GEORGE M. SMITH.

E. C. STANLEY.

J. P. ROUTH.

J. W. WATKINS.

JAMES J. EDMONDSON.

J. W. GEORGE.

Dr. MENNINGER—I am sure we ought to be thankful, and so express ourselves, to the commercial travellers who have been attending upon us. They have been attentive to us—in fact, they are a sort of an oasis to us. If they did not come around once in a while, life would be a monotonous affair.

The PRESIDENT—If there is no further business, I will ask

the Secretary if the minutes of the present session are ready to be read.

The SECRETARY—I would like to state, before reading the minutes, that the names only of such as appear on the roll, will be entered on the minutes as in attendance. If any have not signed, it would be desirable for them to do so. I would like to receive some instructions in regard to the Constitution and By-Laws, for the signature of members. I have not seen any copy, and I would like to know whether or not there is one in existence, and if so, where, and by whom signed.

The PRESIDENT—In the Constitution, or By-Laws, is a clause, which makes it obligatory upon the members to sign the Constitution and By-Laws within a year after their election, and, from that fact, it seems to me, this is important.

The SECRETARY—If there be no such book, would it not be well to instruct the proper officer to procure, during the year, a volume, in which shall be engrossed the Constitution and By-Laws, and bring it to the next meeting, for the signature of the members.

Mr. GAUS, of Albany: I move that the Secretary be empowered to get such a book, and have the proper Constitution and By-Laws engrossed therein, so that, at a future meeting, we may sign it. Seconded and carried.

Mr. NICOT, of Brooklyn: I would give notice, that at the next session, I shall move that the salary of the Secretary be made a part of the By-Laws; that is necessary, in order that we may act upon it next year.

The SECRETARY—I have in my possession a book, which was obtained for writing the minutes in, a book which would make a very nice book for the Constitution. The minutes of the first year have not been put in it, and, therefore, the minutes of the second year were omitted. Shall the Secretary write the minutes in the book of record, or will the printed proceedings pass for the same?

Mr. RAMSPERGER, of Brooklyn: I think it is proper that there should be a book where the minutes are kept, and nothing else.

The SECRETARY—If the minutes of the meeting are to be recorded in that book, it should be done by some one whose penmanship is good. The first and second year's proceedings might well be put in by an amanuensis.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: I think it is well understood, that in the minutes of the two preceding meetings, a great many discrepancies have crept in. With the exception of recognizing those discrepancies as facts, I see no objection to the suggestion of the Secretary, and with some note of that fact, I would be willing to put a motion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Oswego: I would ask, what is the habit of kindred bodies, whether it is not generally considered that the printed record of their proceedings is sufficient, and whether the engrossing in a book is not a simple formality, which is really not needed.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: I move that the Secretary be instructed to enter in his books such facts in reference to the two preceding meetings of the Association, as he knows of his own knowledge to be facts, and that such shall be the record of these meetings. Motion seconded.

Dr. DAVIDSON—It seems to me that the minutes of the meeting, which are approved by ourselves as a body, are the legal minutes, and that, therefore, you are taking a ground which you cannot do at all. The legal proceedings are those which appear in the Secretary's book, and which have been read to the Association, and passed upon.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: While that is a fact, as far as this meeting is concerned, it is not a fact, so far as it refers to the two preceding meetings, because the Secretary tells us that he has no notes of those.

The SECRETARY—We have the written records in this small book.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: I would accept that suggestion, but they are informal, and not authoritative, as near as we have it in our possession, and not to be referred to as authoritative expression of what is therein contained.

Dr. BAKER, of Brooklyn: I would state, that the intent of a motion that I made in regard to recompensing the Secretary was, that the Society now present him with fifty dollars, as a recognition of his services, to cover the time not included in the motion offered by Mr. Nicot. If that motion is carried, then we will commence the paid services.

The PRESIDENT called for the reading of the minutes of the present session.

The minutes were read by the Secretary, and upon motion of Dr. MENNINGER, were adopted as read.

Dr. MENNINGER moved that the Association adjourn to meet in Albany, at the designated time. Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—I want to say a word before the motion is put. It seems to me, that this meeting has been a success in many respects, and that we are under many obligations to our Buffalo friends, for the manner in which they have received us; that the Association seems to be growing in numbers. We now have fully, if not a little over, five hundred members, and as we are to meet in Albany next year, I hope to see fully as many present as have been at this meeting, and a larger number, if we have them, and I extend an invitation personally, and also from the rest of the druggists in the city of Albany, for you all to come there next year, and we will do our best to entertain you, and give you a good time.

The motion was carried, and the Association adjourned to meet in Albany, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1882.

CLAY W. HOLMES,  
Secretary.

On Wednesday evening, a reception was given to the Association, by their Buffalo friends, in St. James' Hall. The floral decorations were elegant, the refreshments tempting, and the music charming. The attendance was large, and the enjoyment of the occasion was depicted on every countenance. It was a decided success in every particular, and evinced the fact that the Buffalo Pharmacists are well up, in the matter of social entertainment. Not being content with affording the visiting members such a princely reception, the Association was tendered an excursion to Niagara Falls, on Thursday afternoon. The opportunity was improved by the greater portion of the members, who, with their ladies, spent a delightful afternoon and evening. Mirth was everywhere present. The Electric Light presented the Falls in a majestic light, never before witnessed by those present, and all left, with regret, a scene of such grandeur and so much enjoyment.

The Association will ever remember, with pleasure, their visit to Buffalo.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

—ON—

PHARMACY AND QUERIES,

—AND—

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.



# REPORT.

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Your Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, in presenting their imperfect report, trust that due allowance will be made for the fact, that, through the unavoidable absence of a majority of the committee, the work has devolved upon one who has been too much occupied with the onerous duties of Local Secretary, to do this important department justice. In endeavoring to conform, as nearly as possible, to the duties prescribed by the By-Laws, we respectfully submit a few topics, which we hope may be deemed worthy of consideration and discussion, supplemented by such an abbreviated *resume* of the progress made in Pharmacy, since our last meeting, as could be compiled from the limited resources at our command. It is scarcely necessary to say, that during the past year, the Empire State has kept pace with the times in Pharmaceutical advancement. The New York College of Pharmacy, ranking among the first in the land, has graduated a large class from their high standard of qualification. Of all the States in the Union, New York contributes by far the largest active membership to the American Pharmaceutical Association; while our own New York State Pharmaceutical Association, in its brief existence of two years, comes to the front with a membership nearly double that of any similar organization in the country. In addition to this, we have local Pharmaceutical Societies, in Saratoga, Kings, Monroe, and Erie counties, which are doing some excellent work in research, and original investigation; and the establishment of a College of Pharmacy for Western New York, in connection with the Buffalo University, and under the auspices of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, is now under contemplation.

The question of a general adoption of the *metric weights and measures* is one that has, of late, attracted much attention, and elicited considerable discussion in Pharmaceutical circles. In this State, from what your committee have been able to learn, but little progress has been made in that direction, in so far as it applies to the prescription department. The great difficulty appears to exist in the reluctance of physicians to change the method of writing their prescriptions, many of the older ones conservatively claiming that the old way is good enough, while some of

the more progressive hesitate to employ the "metric," because apprehensive that the recipe might fall into the hands of a dispenser unversed in the system, and result in serious error. More than a year ago, the Buffalo Medical Club, an intelligent and progressive society of practicing physicians, resolved to employ only the metric system in their prescriptions. At the present time, perhaps one-half of them continue to adhere to it, but it is generally evident, from the fact that their combining proportions are figured to correspond exactly with the divisions of the old apothecaries' table, that the mental inception and posology of the formula is still based on that system.

Your committee take the liberty of introducing, for your consideration, the subject of Pharmaceutical Education, and respectfully suggest, that it would be conducive to the elevation and advancement of our profession, that greater discrimination be exercised in the selection of youths taken into our Pharmacies. The rule is, that they find their way into the retail drug store, as errand boys, without any special reference to their adaptability to the profession, frequently without even the groundwork of a good English education (to say nothing of classics), and sometimes, without any particular desire to be instructed in the arts and mysteries, their prime object being to obtain the maximum pecuniary remuneration (which, it may be added, is not generally magnificent). The employer, having no assurance that he will reap the benefit, takes no interest in his advancement, beyond investing him with the responsibilities of the bottle-room, or instructing him in the scientific manipulation of the inevitable soda fountain, and the incipient Pharmacist is left to glean what he can, at best but an imperfect and superficial knowledge of the business. We would recommend, therefore, a more general adoption of the old-fashioned system of apprenticeship, as affording a combination of theoretical and practical instruction, invaluable to the many Pharmaceutical students who are unable to avail themselves of a collegiate course.

Your committee deplore the action of the Sixth Decennial Pharmacopœial Convention, in defeating the proposition to introduce into the Revised Pharmacopœia a table of

MAXIMUM DOSES,

and yielding to the influence of certain physicians on the committee, by excluding from the work all discussion of therapeutic doses and toxicology. That it is important for a dispensing Pharmacist to be versed in doses and toxicology, requires no argument to establish; it is probable that every member of considerable experience present, can recall instances in which his possession of just this knowledge has saved the life of his customer, and the reputation of the physician, from the results of

an erroneously written prescription. What, then, can be reasonable objection to publishing, in connection with our Pharmacopœia, a table of adult doses, compiled by competent authorities, as a practical safeguard to dispensers against over-doses, which could be accepted as standard, is always at hand, and is infinitely more reliable than the incomplete and conflicting statements of individual authors, upon which we should otherwise be obliged to depend. Should we be so fortunate as to secure the State Pharmacy Bill, for which many of us have so industriously labored, your committee suggests, that it would be practicable for the Boards of Pharmacy thereby constituted, to jointly prepare a list of maximum doses, which would be accepted as official throughout the State. A suitable number of these could be published in convenient pamphlet form, and at small expense, by our Association, and distributed freely amongst the members, who would then frequently go so far as to effect an understanding with their prescribers. That these doses will not generally be exceeded, without some assuring mark or special understanding. In connection with the revision of the Pharmacopœia for 1880, much discussion has arisen over the annoying lack of uniformity in the irregular, haphazard formulas of the old work. The percentage of active ingredients in the various officinal preparations have been tabulated, and we find, for example, in the tinctures, 2—Cantharides and Capsicum—have a 4 per cent. strength; 23 approximate 10 per cent.; 11 nearly 14 per cent.; 20 about 20 per cent.; while the Tincture of Aconite reaches 40 per cent.; and that of Veratrum Viride 50 per cent.—a nearer approach to the strength of a fluid extract than we are wont to expect in a tincture. In the 7 officinal liquid preparations of Opium, the opiate strength varies from less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. in the Camphorated Tincture, to 14 per cent. in the Vinegar; and thus, throughout the entire list of the preparations on the shelves of the Pharmacies of to-day, the same arbitrary and inexplicable disparity of strength exists, with the single exception of the more modern fluid extracts, a class of remedies which owe much of their popularity to the very fact of their uniform strength. Two different systems have been advocated to supersede this state of chaotic irregularity: First—That of an equalization of the posological strength, so that a given weight or measure of an entire class of Galenical preparations will contain, in each case, an average dose of the respective active constituent. Among the advantages claimed for this plan is, that of simplicity and convenience to the prescriber, in obviating the necessity of memorizing an enormous and constantly increasing list of incongruous doses, varying from a fraction of a grain, or minim, to several troy ounces, which, under the present arrangement, is so appalling to the young practitioner, and necessitates frequent reference, even with

the most experienced. That this would be an improvement on the no-system, admits of no doubt; but it is generally conceded, that making the dose the standard, invests the preparation with an individuality which should belong only to the drug itself. A more scientific and acceptable method is that of equalizing the strength by allotting to each of a class of preparations the same uniform fixed percentage of its active constituent.

The advantages of such a system are at once so apparent and indisputable, that we can only wonder that it has not been recognized from the start, and the most plausible excuse we can advance is, the rather humiliating admission, that a large number of the standard formulæ now found in our Pharmacopœia were originally borrowed from popular empirical and proprietary remedies, known as Friar's Balsam, Huxham's Tincture of Bark, Paregoric Elixir, Sydenham's Laudanum, Coxe's Hive Syrup, Dover's Powder, and the like. An International Pharmaceutical Congress is to be held in London, England, next August, and the equalization of the strength of officinal preparations containing potent drugs, is put down as the first important topic of discussion by the accredited representatives of the entire Pharmaceutical world; and if our hopes of the final establishing, in the not very distant future, of an International Pharmacopœia, are realized, this will probably constitute one of its brightest and most progressive features.

Your committee ask pardon for touching upon the threadbare subject of so-called elegant preparations. Dispensers frequently complain, that the introduction of these goods compels them to stock duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate lines of similar preparations, at a greater cost to the consumer than a like article of home make, while manufacturers claim, with some show of reason, that their wares fill a legitimate need, and largely augment the receipts of the retailer. The discussion of this question belongs to the Committee on Trade Interests, but your Committee on Pharmacy suggest, that when these articles are dispensed in good faith, they should be held to a strict accountability, that they be true to name, and in no wise misrepresented.

That a preparation should not be palmed off as a peculiar and desirable modification of Quinine, which, on analysis, proves to contain no Quinine at all, but is, instead, an imperfectly disguised form of Cinchona, Cinchonidia, or Chinoidine. That a combination of Citrate of Potassium, Gentian, and Tincture Chloride of Iron, ought not to be presented as "Elixir of Gentian and Tincture Chloride of Iron," when it is known that the Iron no longer exists in the form of Tincture Chloride; or in the case of the popular but costly Dialysed Iron, which, it is stated, is not commonly made by Dialysis, but by the less troublesome process

of digesting freshly precipitated washed Ferric Hydrate with a small proportion of Chlor-Hydric Acid. Granting that the chemical composition of this preparation is identical with that made by the process of endosmosis, the name Dialysed Iron is at least a misnomer, and should be substituted by one simply expressive of its chemistry. But as prescribers refuse to be governed entirely by the chemical composition of remedies, but very properly claim that widely dissimilar physiological effects are obtained from different remedies having the same elementary composition, we think it clearly our duty to dispense as Dialysed Iron only that made by Dialysis. We note a growing inclination, on the part of physicians, to discard the variable, and often unsatisfactory, Saccharated Pepsines in the market, and resort, as nearly as possible, to the more reliable, though expensive, Pure Pepsines; that in many cases the so-called Saccharated Pepsines are prescribed on a purely theoretical estimate of their value, is amply proved from results in testing their digestive strength; their potency, in some instances, having been found to be nearly on a par with the triturations of the "school of similars." Besides which, the indiscriminate manner in which we are called upon to dispense them, with alkalies and other incompatibles, clearly demonstrates, that they are often employed more from an idea of what they are *wanted* to effect, than from any practical results produced.

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## PHARMACY.

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*Ammonium Valerianate*.—Hager reports, that the commercial Ammonium Valerianate is always the *acid salt*, which consists usually of handsome crystals, having an acid taste and reaction, and readily decomposed, unless kept in tightly stoppered bottles. The decomposition is proved by its penetrating odor, and the strongly rotating motion of the crystals when thrown on cold water. This rotation is an excellent test for identifying the salt.

*Neutral Ammonium Valerianate* is obtained with the greatest difficulty in prismatic crystals, by the action of Anhydrous Ammonia on the Monohydrated Acid at a low temperature. The crystals of the neutral salt liquefy at a moderate temperature, without, however, absorbing moisture.

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*Asbestos as a Substitute for Sand Bath.*—It is stated that a layer of Asbestos Felt, of suitable thickness, will equalize the radiation of heat in the bath, better than by the use of sand.—*New Remedies.*

*Alcohol in Essential Oils* (A. Drechsler).—The author employs, as re-agent, a solution of 1 part Potassium Bichromate in 10 parts Nitric Acid of sp. gr. 1.30. Alcohol, if present, is at once betrayed by the pungent odor of Ethyl Nitrite.—*Zeitsch. f. Anal. Chem.*

*Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.*—Mr. Phil. Hoglan suggests the following formula, whereby a clear preparation is secured: Sulphuric Acid, 6 troy ounces; Powdered Ginger, 1 troy ounce; Oil Cinnamon, 8 minims; Alcohol, *q. s.* Dissolve the Oil of Cinnamon in 1 pint of Alcohol; percolate the Ginger with the mixture; obtain 1 pint of Tincture, which mix with a previously prepared mixture of the Sulphuric Acid with 1 pint of Alcohol.

*Acid Phosphates.*—Mr. James T. Shinn, of Philadelphia, contributes the following to the *Druggist's Circular*: The Bone Phosphate of Lime is not entirely soluble in Phosphoric Acid, and can readily be made from the Carbonate. In 156 parts are 72 parts of Phosphoric Acid, and 84 parts of Lime, which latter are equivalent to 150 parts of Carbonate of Calcium. The Phosphate of Magnesium consists of 72 parts of the Acid, and 60 parts of Magnesia in every 132 parts of the Phosphate. In 175.4 parts of Phosphate of Potassium are 72 parts of Acid, and 94.4 parts of Caustic Potash—equal to 138.4 of the Carbonate. The officinal Phosphate of Iron is freely soluble in diluted Phosphoric Acid, and may be added direct. From these proportions, the following formula for a pint of each solution is deduced:

*Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.*

Carbonate of Calcium.....	369 grains.
Magnesia (Calc.).....	116 “
Carbonate of Potassium.....	151 “
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid (60 per cent.)..	1,721 “
Water, sufficient to make.....	1 pint.



*Liquor Acidi Phosph. Comp.*

Carbonate of Calcium . . . . .	369 grains.
Magnesia (Calc.) . . . . .	29 “
Carbonate of Potassium . . . . .	25 “
Phosphate of Iron . . . . .	64 “
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid (60 per cent.) . .	1,705 “
Water, sufficient to make . . . . .	1 pint.

Mix the Acid with half pint of water (for the second formula add the Phosphate of Iron, and stir until dissolved), then add, gradually, the Carbonate of Calcium, stirring until effervescence ceases, and the freshly formed Phosphate is dissolved, and, finally, add the Magnesia and Carbonate of Potassium; stir until dissolved, and make up the measure to 1 pint, with water. On standing for several days, a slight precipitate occurs, which may be prevented by slightly increasing the amount of acid. The whole can be prepared in a half-hour, at a cost of 40 cents a pint. These two preparations, thus prepared, have a specific gravity of 1.170 and 1.121, respectively.

*Action of Light on Chemicals.*—W. Beam, in a communication to the *Druggist's Circular*, gives the result of some three years exposure to light, in perfectly stopped bottles of Chemicals (no direct sunlight was admitted). Among them, Sodium Hydrate, Potassium Hydrate, and Citrate of Iron and Quinia were *slightly* darkened; Sodium Iodide; Morphia Acetate, Valerianate, and Sulphate; Quinia Acetate, and Citrate; Quinidia and Cinchonidia Sulphate; Potassium Carbonate; Citrate of Iron and Quinia, Citrate of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia; Iron Bromide, Citrate, and Pyrophosphate; Mercuric Oxides (red and yellow,) and Mercurious Iodide, and Chloride, were *decidedly* darkened; Ammoniated Iron U. S. P. turned from dark red to light yellow; and Ammonio Ferric Alum was partly bleached.

*Benzine Deodorized.*—According to Mr. Fairthorne, Benzine may be freed from all offensive odor by shaking it well with Quick-Lime—about three ounces to the gallon.

*Baking Powder—Improved Composition.*—Mr. G. E. Davis used Acid Phosphate of Ammonium, Sodium, or Potassium, with an equivalent quantity of a Bicarbonate or Carbonate of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, or Magnesium, as may be most suitable or desirable in the bread. He prefers the use of the Acid Phosphate of Ammonium, as it is more powerful in its action than the Acid Phosphates of Potassium or Sodium. He regards the compounds produced under these conditions more wholesome than the Tartrate of Sodium formed by ordinary Baking Powder. The improvement is patented in England.—*New Remedies.*

N. B.—Pat. No. 235,615.—Filed at Washington by C. E. Avery, Boston, consists in using Lactic Acid and its Salts in preparation of Baking Powders, 40 parts of Acid Calcium Lactate, to 16 Bicarb. Soda, or 19 Bicarb. Pot., or 15 Bicarb. Ammonia.

*Benzoin Balsam* is recommended as a suitable, cheap substitute for Peru Balsam, which it greatly resembles. It is prepared according to the following formula: R. Benzoe.; Siam. Contusæ, 100.0; Picis Nigræ, 15.0; Acidi Salicylici, 10.0; Balsami Gurjunici, 40.0; Spiritus Vini Absoluti, 500.0. Mix and digest for a few hours, stirring from time to time; set aside to settle; decant the liquid; strain; remove a portion of the alcohol by distilling from a water bath, and dilute the remaining mass after cooling with sufficient absolute alcohol to give the mixture a thin, syrupy consistence.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Chloral Hydrate as an Antidote.*—Recent experiments on smaller animals have shown, that Chloral Hydrate will prevent death from five times a fatal dose of Strychnia, and almost twice a fatal dose of Codeia, but in Ammonium Salts, Santonine, Barium Chloride, and Carbolic Acid, it is worthless.

*Citric Acid, for Purifying Water.*—The experiments of Dr. Langfelt show that 1 part of Citric Acid in 2,000 parts of water, will destroy all animalculæ contained therein, causing

them almost immediately to settle to the bottom of the containing vessel.

*Carbolic Acid—Cause of Red Color.*—The red color appearing in previously entirely colorless pure Carbolic Acid is considered by Hager to be caused by the Ammonium Nitrite existing in the atmospheric air. Acid filled into bottles, while in a melted state, in an atmosphere free from Ammonia, and afterwards kept in air-tight bottles, will remain colorless.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Compound Solution of Carbolic Acid.*—Hager recommends the following: Take of Sumatra Benzoin (2d quality), 100; Aloes, 50; Crude Salicylic Acid, 25. Reduce to powder, and add: Oil of Spike, 50; Oil of Star Anise, 10; Alcohol, 1,000. Macerate for one day, shaking occasionally; then add Oleic Acid, 100, and a previously prepared solution of Crude Caustic Soda, 60; Borax, 25; Water, 500. Digest, shaking occasionally, for one day, and add to the warm mixture Crude Carbolic Acid (containing 90 to 95 per cent. Phenol.) 3,000. Shake for half an hour, then set aside in a cold place for a week, and decant the liquid.

The solution must be used cautiously, so as not to come into contact with the eyes, lips, and other tender portions of the body. For killing vermin on animals, it is applied with a brush, previously diluted with 100 or 120 parts of water, and with linen or cotton; also for disinfecting offensive sores. When used for protecting horses, etc., against flies, and other insects, very little of the composition is applied with a brush, once or twice a day.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Cacao Butter as a Coating for Pills.*—M. Ditten, apothecary at Christiana, Norway, recommends Cacao Butter as a coating for Pills, and proceeds as follows: A small quantity of Cacao Butter is melted into a very flat capsule, if possible one with entirely flat bottom; the pills are quickly rolled in it, then at once thrown into a sufficient quantity of powdered Starch, and allowed to cool. They will be found coated with

a completely isolating, air-tight layer, which protects the mass from all influences of air and moisture, and prevents evaporation of volatile ingredients. The coating keeps well, is almost tasteless, and possesses, to a certain degree, the agreeable aroma of Chocolate.—*New Remedies*.

*Carlsbad Salt*.—Genuine Carlsbad Salt contains, according to Ragsby, traces of Potassium Sulphate, 85 parts of Crystallized Sodium Sulphate, 15 parts of Crystallized Sodium Carbonate (probably Sesqui-Carbonate), and 0.4 parts of Sodium Chloride.

*Artificial Carlsbad Salt* is made by Schlickum, in close imitation to the above, by dissolving in 12 parts of lukewarm water, 1 part of Sodium Bicarbonate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts of Neutral Sodium Carbonate, and 6 parts of Crystallized Sodium Sulphate, decanting the clear liquid, setting aside at  $8^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$  C. for crystallization, and stirring several times while crystallizing; on decanting the first mother liquor, dissolving in it 3 parts of Glauber Salt, and again allowing to crystallize, a second yield is obtained.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Artificial Carlsbad Salt* is made by Dr. Brunnengraeber, by mixing 100 parts of Sodium Sulphate, 70 parts of Sodium Bicarbonate, 40 parts of Sodium Chloride, and 5 parts of Potassium Sulphate, all coarsely powdered. This mixture is dispensed in bottles having a hollow wooden stopper, which, holding just 6 grams (which is sufficient for making 1 liter of Carlsbad Water), serves as a handy measure for the consumer.—*Pharm. Centralb.*

*Coating for Pills*.—The following two methods have lately been described for Coating Pills:

1. Dissolve 1 drachm of Isinglass in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ozs. of Simple Syrup, pour a small quantity of the warm solution upon the Pills, which must be thoroughly dried and hard, and sprinkle powdered Talc over them under constant rotation, and under the application of a gentle heat. This is best done upon a shallow round tin-box, and the process succeeds even in the

hands of a novice, provided the powdered Talc is used in sufficient quantity, and the Pills are rolled until completely dry. This coating has a fine white appearance, is glossy, very smooth, and does not peel off.

2. Make a saturated solution of Balsam of Tolu in Ether, place the Pills in a jar, moisten them thoroughly with the solution, and then throw them in the coating tray, namely, the round tin box (lid of a tin box, etc.) above mentioned, which is nearly half filled with powdered Talc. They are rapidly rolled about in this for a short time and then allowed to dry. Afterwards they are coated once or twice more as follows: Drop upon them a solution of equal parts of fresh mucilage and water, 2 drops for every dozen Pills, again throw them in powdered Talc and dry again. Finally, polish them by rolling in the empty coating-tray until they acquire a gloss.—*Chem. and Drug.*

*Cause of Precipitate in Tinct. Rhei.*—This was the subject of query suggested to our Association last year, but which was not responded to.

W. P. Clarke, in a paper read before the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, states, that an analysis of the precipitate shows it is largely composed of Chrysophanic Acid, deposited, in his opinion, as the result of chemical changes, excited by the Starch and Pectic Acid extracted by the too Aqueous Menstruum of the officinal formula, and the remedy suggested, is to make a tincture with strong Alcohol (which will exclude the objectionable principles) and reduce to proper strength. He exhibited a Tincture, which had stood for 6 months under unfavorable exposure, without precipitate, prepared as follows: Percolate the requisite amount of Rhubarb and Cardamom for 2 pints of Tincture, with Alcohol of 92 per cent., until 1 pint of strong Tincture is obtained; add to this 1 pint of water, and after standing 24 hours, filter. The resinous matter filtered out is no loss to the preparation.

*Emetia.*—Podwissotzki obtained from Ipecacuanha  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 per cent. of pure Emetia, in fine tabular crystals, on the slow

evaporation of Ethereal or Alcoholic solution. Emetia is soluble in about 100 parts of water, more readily soluble in Ether, Chloroform and Fats : has a strong alkaline reaction ; forms salts with acids, which were not obtained in crystals ; melts at 62° to 65° C.; is precipitated from solutions of its salts by alkalies and alkaline carbonates in an amorphous state, and somewhat resembles Colchicia in its Therapeutical action.

*Emulsions—Quillaya as an Emulsifying Agent.*—Mr. Henry Collier has found a tincture of the bark of *Quillaya Saponaria* an excellent emulsifying agent for oils, resins, etc. The tincture is made by digesting 4 ounces of the bark in 1 pint of rectified spirit of formulas given : Ol. Ricini, ʒss.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ʒss.; Aq. ad ʒj.; M. Ext. Filicis Liquid., ʒj.; Tincture Quillayæ, ʒss.; Aq. Destil. ad ʒj.; M. Copaibæ, ʒss.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ʒss.; Aq. Destil. ad ʒj.; M. Ol. Terebinth., ℥xx.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ℥xx.; Aq. Destil. ad ʒj. The resinous tinctures require more than their bulk of Tinct. Quillaya to prevent any separation of resin, or for instance the following : Tinct. Tolutan., ℥xl.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ʒj.; Aq. Destil. ad ʒj. Resin. Guaiaci, gr. xij.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ʒj.; Aq. Destil. ad ʒj. Resinæ Copaibæ, gr. xv.; Tinct. Quillayæ, ʒj. Aq. Destil. ad Oj, etc. The emulsions in almost every case are perfect.—*Year-book of Phar.*

*Emulsions, with Tincture of Seneka as Emulsifying agent,* are prepared by the same author. A half ounce of oil will require 5 minims of the tincture ; 40 minims of tincture of Tolu will require 20 minims of tincture of Seneka in a one-ounce mixture with water. In either case a good Emulsion is obtained ; but it is an open question whether the latter quantity is not too large when used simply on account of its emulsifying power.—*Phar. Jour.*

*Emulsion of Chian Turpentine.*—

Chian Turpentine.....	2 Drachms.
Ether.....	4 “
Powdered Acacia.....	2 “
Water.....	to 6 ounces.

Dissolve the Turpentine in the Ether, and filter, washing the filter with a drachm of Ether, mix well with the gum and add one-half ounce of water, stirring till the Emulsion is perfect, lastly add the remaining water.—*A. W. Gerrard, in Chem. and Drug.*

*Fruit Acids—Their Action on Tin.*—Prof. Charles E. Munroe, of Annapolis, Md., states that the ordinary Fruit Acids, such as those contained in Apples, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Lemons, etc., all act upon Tin. Some cider which he examined, and which had been stored in a tin fountain, contained 117 Milligrams of Metallic Tin to the litre in solution. In one case persons eating fruit preserved in tin cans were made violently sick, and tin only was found in the fruit.

*Ferrous Sucro Carbonate.*—M. C. Sauret has recently presented to the French Pharmaceutical Society, an interesting specimen of a Crystallized Salt formed in a mass of the so-called Saccharated Carbonate of Iron, in which cane sugar had been substituted for grape. The crystals were brown and opaque, density 1.8500. Analysis proved that they consisted of three Molecules of Sucrose, in combination with two of Ferrous Carbonate.—*Drug. Circ.*

*Glycerin as a Solvent.*—Th. Farley has determined the solubility of a large number of substances in Glycerin, among which the following: 1 part of Sulphur in 2,000 parts of Glycerin; 1 of Iodine in 100; 1 of Mercuric Iodide in 340; 1 of Mercuric Chloride in 14; 1 of Sulph. of Quinia in 48; 1 of Tannin in 6; 1 of Atropia in 50; 1 of Veratria in 96; 1 of Mur. Morphia in 19; 1 of Tartar Emetic in 50; 1 of Iodide of Sulphur in 60; 1 of Iodide of Potassium in 3; 1 of Sulphide of Potassium in 10.

*Glycerin Cement.*—Glycerin Cement was first made by Hirzel, who recommended it as an excellent cement for vessels containing Benzole, Volatile Oils, etc. Professor Th. Morawski, who experimented with many different formulas, found that the best cement is obtained by adding 5 cc. of Glycerin to 50

grams of Litharge; if more Glycerin is used, the mass hardens more slowly, and does not become as firm. By mixing 5 volumes of Glycerin with 2 volumes of Water, and using 6 cc. of this mixture with 50 grains of Litharge, a Cement is obtained which becomes quite hard in ten minutes, and harder in two hours than Glycerine Cement made by any other formula; but it is not as durable and firm after standing two days as that made by the first formula.—*Pharm. Centralb.*, March 11th, 1880, p. 90, from *Dingl. Journ.*; in *Am. Jour. Phar.*, June, 1880, p. 318.

*Gelatin Bougies*.—According to F. Friedrichs, Gelatin Bougies may be prepared as follows: Melt together, on the water bath, 3 parts of White Gelatin, 6 parts of Glycerin, and 1 part of Water. If any remedial agent is ordered to be incorporated, this is, if possible, dissolved in a little water, and added, under constant stirring with a glass rod. A glass tube of proper diameter (about 3 to 5 mm.) is then selected, the interior of which is oiled, and immersed into the melted mass. By gentle suction, the tube is filled, immediately closed with the finger, and then allowed to cool, which takes but a short time. An oiled plug is then inserted into one end, and by means of a stout wire or rod, the Bougie pushed out at the other end. This is then cut into pieces of appropriate length.

*Iodoform Ointment*.—The editor of the *Louisville Medical News* says he has tried the following mixture, and finds that the objectionable odor of Iodoform is disguised thereby: Iodoform, 2.0; Vaseline, 30.0; Oil of Peppermint, 6 drops. Rub together to form an Ointment. Oil of Fennel, Balsam of Peru and Thymol are among the other additions recommended for disguising the penetrating odor of Iodoform, but the writer has met with indifferent success with them.

*Infusion of Digitalis—Cause of Decomposition*.—The decomposition of Digitalis Infusion is caused, in the opinion of C. Binz, by the formation of mould, the latter depending entirely



on external, favorable or unfavorable, conditions; thus the same leaves sometimes yield an infusion which keeps well, and at other times one which soon gelatinizes. The author believes that the decomposition is often due to the formation of Pectic Acid.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Insect Powder—Active Constituent.*—G. dal Sie has been studying the constituents of Pyrethrum (*Chrysanthemum Cinerariæfolium*) since 1873, and found it to contain a Volatile Acid, soluble in Ether, Alcohol, and Water, which seems to exist in a free state in the plant. Ether extracted a Crystallizable Acid, and also an Aromatic Acid, having an oily consistence at an ordinary temperature. Alcohol extracted a resinous substance, which was decomposed by Dilute Sulphuric Acid into sugar and another product. The author is still continuing his investigations, but feels convinced that the Volatile Acid is the active principle.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

• *Koosso—Keeping Qualities of the Powder.*—According to Arena, only freshly powdered Koosso is really active. Fresh Koosso yields a green, slightly bitter resin, soluble in Alcohol and Ether, which becomes yellow and inactive when it is exposed for some time to the air. In old and badly kept Koosso the resin has already undergone the change, and has lost all its bitterness. According to Arena, it is this resin, and not the proximate principle Koossin, which should be regarded as the active constituent. It has already been stated by others, that chemically pure Koossin does not kill the tapeworm.—*New Remedies.*

*Koosso—Method of Administration.*—Of all the remedies for tapeworm, none is more certain or efficient than Koosso, and many efforts have been made to bring it into such Pharmaceutical shape that, while its properties as a Tænicide remain unimpaired, it might be administered without repugnance. The following method has been successfully used in many cases: One-half ounce of fresh powdered Koosso is treated with one ounce of hot Castor Oil, and afterward with two

ounces of boiling Water by displacement; express, and, by means of the yolk of an egg, combine the two Percolates into an Emulsion, and add forty drops of Sulphuric Ether, flavoring with some Aromatic Oil. This is to be taken at one dose, early in the morning.

*Luting for Joints of Pharmaceutical Stills, etc.*—Mr. Thanisch recommends applying to the joints pieces of paper, about two fingers wide, covered with starch paste, to which one-eighth of its weight of Glycerin has been added. The latter causes the paste to adhere most firmly to the hot metal, while, without it, it would speedily dry up and separate. It is best to apply the strips after the apparatus has already become somewhat warm. When it is desired to remove the strips, they are cut in the direction of the joint, and soaked off by means of water.

*Liquor Sodæ Chlorinate.*—A red solution of Chlorinated Soda was obtained by L. Schilbach, by using English Sodium Bicarbonate in the place of Sodium Carbonate, in the preparation of the solution. The raspberry-red coloration appeared after standing for some time, and greatly resembled the color produced by the action of Chlorinated Lime on Aniline Solution.

*Narcotic Leaves—Collection.*—According to W. Brandes, apothecaries taking particular pride in the large size and elegant appearance of their Narcotic Leaves, pay a much higher price for them than for the unsightly small and frequently broken leaves, collected from plants growing wild and in bloom. In order to supply this demand, the wholesale druggists are compelled to substitute the nicer leaves of cultivated plants, which, as generally conceded, are far inferior in regard to medicinal virtues, but compare very favorably with the former in appearance. Thus efficacy is frequently sacrificed for the sake of elegance.

*Nasal Bougies.*—Under this name is described a kind of Bougies, used for introduction into the nose. They are from

eight to ten Centimetres long, Cylindrical, but somewhat cone shaped, having a diameter of about three to four Millimetres at the point, and increasing towards the base to six to eight Millimetres. The following is an example :

*Carbolized Nasal Bougies.*—

R. Gelatin Alb.....	gm. 55.
Glycerin.....	gm. 30.
Aq. Dest.....	gm. 20.

Reduce to a gelatinous mass by heating in a closed vessel, in a water bath, and add Acid Carbol. pur. gm. 0.2. Pour into moulds of glass or Parafined paper, so as to make fifteen Bougies.—*Drug. Circ.*

*Pyrogallic Acid as a Substitute for Chrysophanic Acid.*—Balmanno Squire, after an extended trial of Pyrogallic Acid as a substitute for Chrysophanic Acid, in the treatment of diseases of the skin, finds that it is not, as Dr. Jarisch, of Vienna, has suggested, equivalent in its effect. Since Chrysophanic Acid was introduced, it has become so much lower in price that there is now no necessity for resorting to Pyrogallic Acid as a substitute. We have already reported a case of poisoning following the epidermatic use of the Pyrogallic Acid—a matter for consideration when the merits of the two drugs are considered.

Dr. J. M. Finny confirms what Dr. Squire says respecting the superiority of Chrysophanic over Pyrogallic Acid, and says that he has tried both at the same time on opposite sides of the patient's body, and that in all such test-cases the parts treated with Chrysophanic Acid recovered soonest.—*New Rem.*

*Phosphoric Acid.*—In a new process for the manufacture of Phosphoric Acid, natural phosphates, unground, are dissolved in Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and when the Acid has ceased to act, the clear solution is decanted and mixed with enough Sulphuric Acid to saturate all the dissolved lime, leaving a mixture of Hydrochloric and Phosphoric Acids and Sulphate

of Lime. This mixture is filtered to separate the latter, and the acids are then concentrated and the Hydrochloric Acid condensed and collected for us by means of ordinary columns.—*Science*.

*Pepsin*.—M. Petit (*Journ. de Therap.*) has made a series of careful researches on Pepsin, which confirms what Prof. Liebreich, of Berlin, has said of the value of slightly Alcoholized Glyceroles of Pepsin—such as is known as Liebreich's Essence of Pepsin. The value of Pepsin depending on its power, not only to dissolve fibrin, but also of transforming it into Peptones, a slightly Alcoholized solution not only preserves its activity, but its efficacy is thereby in no way interfered with, providing its Alcoholic strength, when diluted in the stomach, does not exceed 5 per cent.—*New Rem.*

*Paraffin-Stopper for Bottles*.—Mr. R. Kirsten, of Hamburg, recommends to us Paraffin, in place of corks or other stoppers, for the hermetic sealing of bottles containing liquids which are prone to ferment or otherwise deteriorate by coming in contact with air. Syrups, or saccharine fruit juices, for instance, are filled, while hot, in perfectly dry bottles, nearly up to the lip. They are allowed to stand at rest until cold, during which time all air-bubbles will rise to the surface; then they are again filled up, and a small quantity of hot Paraffin is immediately poured on top. When cold, the Paraffin will form a firm, solid coat, about 2 to 3 mm. thick, adhering to the glass, and at the same time covering the liquid completely so that all air is excluded. When the contents are required for use, the Paraffin-stopper is removed without trouble, and transferred to a special vessel, the contents of which are, from time to time, remelted, so as to recover the Paraffin.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

*Phosphorus Pills—Preparation*.—Mr. Edmund F. Cherry objects to the Carbonic Disulphide recommended for the solution of Phosphorus on account of its odor, and because it is not so volatile as Chloroform. He recommends that, say, 3

grains of Phosphorus be dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of Chloroform, and the solution poured into a mortar containing 150 grains of Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ. By stirring continuously for a few minutes a dry powder, in which the Phosphorous is minutely divided, is obtained, which may be made into a good mass with a mixture of equal parts of Syrup and Mucilage of Acacia.—*Phar. Jour.*

*Pomegranate Bark—Alkaloids.*—In March, 1879, Mr. C. Tanret announced that, in pursuing his chemical investigations of Pomegranate Bark, he had established the fact that Pelletierina, the Alkaloid previously isolated by him is accompanied in the bark by three other Alkaloids.

*Isopelletierina.*—This is liquid, without action on Polarized light, of the same composition as Pelletierina, with which it also corresponds in density, solubility in water, and boiling-point.

*Pseudopelletierina.*—This is the Crystallizable Alkaloid. Its composition is represented by the formula  $C_{18}H_{30}N_2O_2$ .

*Methylpelletierina.*—This is liquid, has a composition corresponding to the formula  $C_{18}H_{34}N_2O_2$ , dissolves in twenty-five times its weight of water at  $12^{\circ}$  C., is very soluble in Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform, and boils at  $215^{\circ}$  C. Its salts are extremely Hygrometric.

*Tannate and Sulphate of Pelletierin—Tæniifuge Properties.*—Dr. Berenger Ferand reports his experience with the Tannate and the Sulphate of *Pelletierin* (the Alkaloid found by Tanret in Pomegranate Root bark) as a Tænicide.

The Tannate is best administered either in one dose of 0.40 gram (about 6 grains), or in two divided doses, first of 0.10 gram ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain), and afterwards of 0.40 gram (about 6 grains). These doses should not be much exceeded. The Tæniifuge is to be followed by a purgative, such as castor oil, or preferably tincture of Jalap (30 grams, or 1 fluid ounce). In at least 12 cases out of 14 the success was complete.

The Sulphate has not been found as successful.—*New Rem.*

*Podophyllotoxine*—a Poisonous Principle in *Podophyllum*.—Dr. Valerian Podevyssotzki, announces the discovery in the Rhizoma and Resin of *Podophyllum Peltatum* of a colorless, difficultly crystallizable, and very poisonous substance, of a bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in Alcohol (the Alcoholic solution having a slight acid reaction) which he calls “Podophyllotoxine.” He states  $\frac{1}{300}$  of a grain is sufficient to kill a cat.—*Drug. Circ.*

*Quebracho*—*Tinctures*.—Bruised Quebracho Bark 1 part, Alcohol 50 per cent. 5 parts; macerate 8 days, and filter.

*Compound Tincture*.—Bruised Quebracho Bark, 2 parts, Orange peel, 2 parts, Alcohol 56 per cent. 15 parts. As above, Wine of Quebracho—Bruised Quebracho Bark, 1 part, Alcohol 56 per cent. 2 parts, macerate 24 hours, add Sherry Wine 16 parts. Macerate 8 days and filter.

*Syrup of Quebracho*.—Boil 3 parts of Quebracho Bark, with 32 parts of water, filter, evaporate down to one-fourth, add 16 parts of sugar, and make syrup.

*Rhubarb Paper*.—Laceur prepares two kinds of Rhubarb Paper; the one for Acids, the other for Alkalies. A concentrated infusion of Rhubarb, prepared cold, is divided into two parts; the one is treated with a few drops of Ammonia, the other with a little Dilute Phosphoric Acid, and strips of filtering paper are saturated with these liquids in the usual manner. That prepared from the Alkaline Solution is purple red, and is turned yellow by acids; the paper prepared with the Acid Solution is yellow, and becomes purple red in contact with alkalies.—*Phar. Centralh.*

*Syrup of Chamomile*.—Flor. Chamomill., 10 parts; Spiritus, 5 parts; Aq., Destill., ad 40 parts; Sacch. Opt., 60 parts. Mix the flowers with the spirit, and afterwards add sufficient water to cover the flowers in a closed vessel. Set in a steam bath for 20 minutes. The liquid is not to be pressed. It must be made to 40 parts of Filtrate, to make with the Sugar 100 parts.

*Silverware—To Clean.*—Prof. B. F. Davenport, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, in a communication to *New Remedies*, recommends a solution of Hyposulphite of Sodium applied with a cloth or brush, as a safe, new, and effective method of cleaning silverware.

*Still for Alcoholic Liquids.*—W. Sennecke uses an ordinary still, supplied with a strong, vertical stirring apparatus. Alcoholic Liquids may thus be distilled in one-third the usual time, and at one-third the usual price.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Syrup of Licorice.*—Rad. Liquirit. Inund., 20 parts; Liq. Ammon. Caust., 10 parts; Spiritus, 20 parts; Aq. Destill. ad 50 parts; Sacch. Opt., 100 parts; Mel. Sepur., 100 parts. Make of Syrup 250 parts. Macerate the Licorice, Ammonia, and 200 parts of Water for one night in a covered vessel, then press and boil the liquid in a steam bath, until it is of the consistence of honey. When cold, add the spirit and as much water as will make the weight 50 parts. In this dissolve the sugar, and afterwards add the honey.

*Syrups—Cold Process.*—Mr. Fred. B. Kilmer has experimented with numerous Syrups, making them both by the officinal process, and by the cold process of Percolation. Operating with such Syrups as Simple, Squill, Compound Squill, Tolu, Orange Peel, Ipecac, Compound Sarsaparilla, and Iodide of Iron, he obtained results that speak in favor of the cold process. This process has the advantage, among others, that large or small quantities can be prepared with equal facility; that they insure a saving in time and labor, and that the process is cleanly. In their keeping qualities they are fully equal, and in some instances superior, to the Syrups made by the officinal process.—*Drug. Circ.*

*Solubility of Pilocarpine Salts.*—Dr. Theodore Schuchardt, the well-known manufacture of fine chemicals at Gorlitz, has sent us the following information: Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpine exhibits a remarkable congruence of solubility in hot and in cold water. 100 parts of boiling water dissolve 66

parts of the Salt, and water at 15° C. (59° F.) dissolves nearly the same amount. Of Alcohol of specific gravity 0.820, it requires 7 parts for solution at 15° C.; the same Alcohol, boiling, easily dissolves 2½ parts of the Salt. Nitrate of Pilocarpine is soluble at 15° C. in 8 parts of water; at 100° C. it has the same solubility as the preceding Salt. It requires 130 parts of Alcohol, specific gravity 0.820, at 15° C., and 40 parts of the same Alcohol, boiling.

*Tests for Poisons—Microscopic.*—Prof. Rossbach gives the following, as a more delicate test than can be obtained by any chemical process: A drop of water, containing Infusoria, is placed on a glass slide, and examined, uncovered. The Infusoria are examined carefully as to size, form, color, etc. Then a drop of the solution is placed just to the edge of the fluid containing Infusoria. If Organic Poisons be present, the Infusoria are instantaneously destroyed, becoming a formless sediment. He startles us with his figures. "If a drop of water, containing Infusoria, and weighing 0.001 grain, be used as a test, the quantity of Strychnine required to cause remarkable changes will be 0.00000006 of a grain. In this way, one fifteen-millionth of a grain of Atropine can be detected." Thus, he says, if the stomach of a person, poisoned by Strychnia, contains a *liter* of fluid, and only three-quarters of a grain of the alkaloid, a single drop of this fluid will contain forty times as much Strychnine as necessary for the test.

*Tragacanth Paste—Preservation.*—Mr. R. F. Fairthorne states that the addition of 25 drops of Oil of Sassafras to half a pint of Tragacanth Paste will preserve it from spoiling for three months, even in warm weather.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*, April, 1880, p. 191.

*Tincture of Chloride of Iron.*—Mr. G. H. Ch. Klie offers some practical suggestions on the preparation of Solution of Chloride of Iron, and gives the result of an examination of twenty-five samples of Tincture of Chloride of Iron purchased in the St. Louis market. Of these, only four, or 16 per cent.,



corresponded to the officinal strength; a like number were very nearly of the proper strength, one was too strong, and the balance, or 64 per cent., averaged from 4.8 to 25 grains of residue, when treated in the officinal quantities, and as officially directed, by which a residue of 28.25 grains should be obtained from 2 fluid drachms of Solution, or 1 fluid ounce of Tincture, of Chloride of Iron.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

*Tar Ointment.*—Mr. J. B. Moore recommends the following methods for making Tar Ointment, as calculated to avoid the trouble and “muss” incident to the process, while securing, at the same time, a desirable product. Three formulas are given by him, viz.: No. 1.—Lard, 3 parts; Yellow Wax, 1 part; and Tar, 4 parts. No. 2.—Vaseline, 3 parts; Yellow Wax, 1 part; and Tar, 4 parts. No. 3.—Cosmoline, 3 parts; Yellow Wax, 1 part; and Tar, 4 parts.

Melt the Wax, then add the Lard, Vaseline, or Cosmoline; and when liquefied, add the Tar, *remove* from the fire, and stir the mixture constantly while cooling.—*Drug. Circ.*

*Soulan's Process for Capping Bottles.*—

R.—Purified Resin.....	7 parts.
Ether.....	10 parts.
Collodion.....	15 parts.

Dissolve the Resin in the Ether, mix with the Collodion, and color to suit with Aniline Red. Dip the top of bottle in the mixture, turning it for an instant to allow the composition to dry. The result is a handsome semi-transparent varnish.

*Ung. Diachylon Hebræ.*—Prof. Hebra, of Vienna (since deceased), has, of late, been in the habit of combining Vaseline with Lead Plaster, instead of Linseed Oil.

R. K. SMITHER, Chairman.

**Emulsions of Mucilage of Irish Moss and Fixed Oils.**

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BY ALFRÉD B. HUESTED, M. D.

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QUERY No. 3.—Under what conditions, and in what proportions, does Mucilage of Irish Moss form stable Emulsion with Fixed Oils?

In this connection, it does not seem improper to consider the meaning of the term Emulsion. Webster defines it as “a soft, liquid remedy, of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture, prepared by uniting oil and water by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.” Another definition is, “a preparation of a milky-white, opaque appearance, which is composed of oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage.” Milk, then, seems to be taken as the standard of Emulsions, and the nearer any preparation of this kind approaches this standard, in all its sensible properties, the nearer does it approach perfection.

In answering this question, my experiments have been confined to Cod Liver, and Castor Oils, more especially the former, as these are the more important in relation to Medicine and Pharmacy.

The first thing is the preparation of the Mucilage; and in this no little difficulty was experienced in making a bright, clear preparation. The following process was finally accepted as the best: Take of dry Irish Moss the required amount, wash thoroughly in two or three portions of cold water, put into a suitable dish, and pour upon it double the quantity of water, to the Mucilage required. Apply heat, gradually increasing until the boiling point is reached; continue till the Moss is nearly all dissolved, and the whole amount reduced to nearly one-half. While still hot, pour upon a funnel-shaped

wet flannel filter, and allow the Mucilage to drain off, not using pressure, or stirring, as this will force through small particles of the Moss, and make it cloudy and dirty.

In this manner three Mucilages were prepared, representing 2 drachms of Moss, to 8, 12, and 16 fluid ounces of finished product, designated as 1, 2, and 3. Three ounces (fluid) of Glycerine was then mixed with 13 fluid ounces of each of the above, thus making six varying kinds of Mucilage. With each of these, Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil were made, containing 50, 66, and 75 per cent. of oil. All were manipulated and treated as nearly as possible in the same manner. When first completed, they appeared equally perfect as Emulsions, with no apparent difference in the size of the oil globules. Those containing 50 per cent. of oil were much whiter than the rest, the color of the others growing darker and yellowish as the proportion of oil increased. There was no difference in color between those containing Glycerine, and those that did not. The consistence varied with the Mucilage and proportion of Oil.

At this date, after remaining at rest and exposed to the light for three months, the following changes are apparent: The separation of a clear fluid at the bottom of the specimens, varying from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness, presents itself in all of the 50 per cent. preparations, while only two of the 66 and two of the 75 per cent. show it at all.

The surfaces of the 50 per cent. specimens show no change except the one prepared with the thinnest plain Mucilage; on this a few small oil globules are seen. The 66 per cent. Emulsions, from plain Mucilage, all show oil globules at the surface, and they appear in only one of those made with Glycerine Mucilage. All of the 75 per cent. Emulsions have oil globules on the surface, but much more marked in those made with plain than in those with Glycerine Mucilage.

All the 50 per cent. Emulsions mix with water in any proportion, forming a milky fluid, on which a cream arises after

a short time. Hypophosphite Salts may be combined with these in the required proportions, though sometimes, when used with those that contain no Glycerine, the Emulsion is destroyed, or changed to a soft, pulpy mass; this does not take place in those that contain Glycerine.

The method I have found best in making the Emulsion is, by agitation in a bottle holding about one-third or one-half more than the amount desired to be made. Introduce first the Mucilage, add the Oil in five or six portions, shaking thoroughly between each, and until it shows a white, creamy layer, with no streaks or granular appearance when thrown against the inside of the bottle, and allowed to run down. Trituration in a mortar has not been successful in my hands, nor has what may be called churning.

With Castor Oil, the experiments have not been so numerous, yet enough to show that a Mucilage mixed with Glycerine is much better than plain, and also that a heavier, or thicker, Mucilage is required than for Cod Liver Oil.

These preparations have all stood in bottles but two-thirds full, and as yet, none have shown any tendency to decay, or injurious change, except a slight mould on the surface of one. From these experiments, I conclude that a Mucilage made with 2 drachms of Irish Moss to 16 fluid ounces of finished product for Cod Liver Oil, and the same amount of Moss for about 12 ounces of finished Mucilage for Castor Oil, these mixed with Glycerine in the proportion previously stated, and with this make a 50 per cent. Emulsion of the Oils by agitation, are the best proportions and conditions by which to make Irish Moss Emulsions. The combination of the Glycerine with the Mucilage, makes the Emulsion more stable in regard to oil globules appearing at the surface; also, always admits the combining of Hypophosphite Salts, and I prefer the thinner Mucilages, for the reason that the Emulsions are so much more liquid, and readily poured.

The specimen here presented contains Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, 8 and 4 grains to the ounce; has been made

two months, and remained undisturbed, exposed to the light. The formula used is as follows :

Take of Mucilage, No. 3, with Glycerine . . . . .	f ʒ xxx.
Cod Liver Oil . . . . .	Oii.
Hypophosphite of Lime . . . . .	grs. 512.
“ Soda . . . . .	grs. 256.
Chloride Sodium . . . . .	i.
Oil of Bitter Almond . . . . .	gtt. xl.
“ Wintergreen . . . . .	“ xvi.
“ Cassia . . . . .	“ viii.
Water . . . . .	f ʒ ii.

Make the Emulsion in the manner previously stated, rub the Salts to a fine powder, add the Oils, then the water, mixing well together, and pour into the Emulsion, shaking thoroughly.

The specimen of Castor Oil Emulsion has been made two months, remained undisturbed and exposed to the light.

The formula, slightly differing from the foregoing is :

Mucilage, No. 3, with Glycerine . . . . .	f ʒ xviii.
Castor Oil . . . . .	f ʒ xxiv.
Citric Acid . . . . .	ʒ i.
Sugar, white . . . . .	ʒ xij.
Oil Bitter Almond . . . . .	gtt. xxx.
“ Wintergreen . . . . .	“ xii.
“ Cassia . . . . .	“ vi.

Make the Emulsion as before, rub the acid and sugar to a very fine powder, add, and mix the oils, then pour in the Emulsion and stir well together. This has not stood well ; recently the oil has begun to show at the surface, and near the top, in large globules. When No. 2 mucilage, with glycerine, is used, I do not think this separation will take place. The Citric Acid and Sugar, with essential oils, were added to cover the taste of the Castor Oil, and in the Cod Oil preparations the Chloride of Sodium is thought by many to cover the taste and assist in the digestion of the oil.

The objections to the use of Irish Moss for Emulsions are, the apparent inability to minutely divide the oil globules, and the labor attending its use, especially when an Emulsion is to

be made quickly. The first objection I have not succeeded in removing, and though a number of methods have been tried, I have not been able to show any better results than the specimens present. With Gum Arabic for the emulsifying agent, a much finer division of the oil can be very readily effected, even with no special effort.

The second objection may be much relieved, if not entirely removed, by preparing the mucilage, mixing with glycerine, and properly securing in bottles, for use when required.

Some time since I prepared a quantity of No. 3 mucilage with glycerine, and filled three bottles. These were heated in a water bath to the boiling point; a small quantity of Ether was poured on the surface of the liquid in one bottle, Olive Oil in a second, and to the third no addition was made. All were then corked and sealed. After three months the two, containing the Ether and Olive Oil, were opened, the mucilage found to be perfectly good, and Emulsions were made with them. That used with the Cod Liver Oil was just as it had been prepared, but for the Castor Oil the mucilage was evaporated to about the consistence of No. 2, then divided into two parts, and with one part was made a plain fifty per cent. Emulsion, while with the other a palatable Emulsion, by the process previously given. The remaining bottle has not been opened, but, to all appearance, is perfectly good.

This seems to demonstrate that the mucilage may be kept uninjured and good for use when required.

These experiments have all been made during the winter, in the ordinary temperature of the store, and no precautions taken to keep in a cool place. How the heat of the summer would affect them I am unable to state, but am inclined to believe that there would be no injurious results produced by it.

**Vaseline in the Preparation of Ointments.**

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BY GEORGE H. ARNOLD.

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QUERY No. 4.—Is it advisable to substitute Vaseline for Lard in the preparation of Ointments?

In reply to the Query—"Is it advisable to substitute Vaseline for Lard in the preparation of Ointments?" I answer emphatically, yes. By Vaseline, I mean that substance obtained from Petroleum, of a light yellow, jelly-like appearance, called Vaseline by one manufacturer, Cosmoline by another, and Petrolina by another.

I have submitted the three to the test for the last year, of standing uncovered on a window-sill, and find them absolutely unchanged. Have made ointments of all kinds, except Mercurial, using Vaseline for the base, and find it all that could be wished. Of its therapeutic properties it is not my province to speak.

It seems to more easily unite with any substance when making an ointment than does lard. It possesses the power of preserving the properties of the substance it is incorporated with, without modifying them in the least, even Nitrate of Silver; while lard, when used as a base, soon rancidifies, and when in the least rancid, not only destroys the substance united with it, but becomes in a high degree poisonous to the system. On this account, ointments to be good, or even to be safe, must be freshly prepared from fresh lard, while on the other hand, Vaseline used as a base will remain unchanged for any length of time. It is an open question whether the good results obtained from the use of ointments in the aggregate, compensate for the injury produced by the use of rancid, (and therefore poisonous) lard as a base.

In short, Vaseline, so far as I can learn, is all that can be desired; while lard has many and great objections.

Of course more might be said, but I am persuaded that the great advantage of Vaseline over lard has already passed into history, and every one at all familiar with the subject is acquainted with all the facts.

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**Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions.**

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BY E. G. BISSELL.

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QUERY No. 8.—Can Infusions and Decoctions be converted, without detriment to their ultimate Therapeutical effect, into concentrated forms of a stable character, so that these new forms may be employed for the rapid and extemporaneous preparation of the original Infusions and Decoctions?

The idea of making Infusions and Decoctions, then concentrating them and keeping for dilution when wanted, seems to the writer to be impracticable. First, because it would be necessary to expose the articles to quite a long continued heat to concentrate them, which is objectionable as tending to change the nature of the drug; hence the very general tendency among manipulators to more and more avoid the use of heat in Pharmaceutical operations, until now we have both the fluid extracts and syrups largely and successfully made without it. Secondly, if a watery solution is successfully concentrated, some preservative must be added to keep it, in which case the preparation certainly does not represent a simple watery solution of the drug. Thirdly, the time and labor necessarily employed in conducting an evaporation is considerable. For the above reasons the concentration of these preparations is regarded as conducive to inferior results, and as being more troublesome than to make the Infusions and Decoctions by the officinal methods.

Another method of obtaining concentrated Infusions and Decoctions suggests itself, which is to simply increase the quantity of the drug used, without increasing the amount of water. A good product of double or quadruple strength of the officinal can doubtless be obtained, in most cases, in this way; but the difficulty of preserving is not overcome, and Alcohol, or some other preservative, must be added in order to render the product at all stable.

The only ready method of preparing these forms of medicine from concentrated preparations of the drug which gives



fair promise of yielding unobjectionable results, at least in some cases, seems to the writer to be the use of the fluid extracts. Assuming that the query, although not so worded, is intended to embrace this question, the writer has made in this manner, and for the purpose of comparison, officinally also, all the Infusions and Decoctions of which corresponding fluid extracts are officinal. This includes fourteen of the twenty-nine Infusions, and seven of the eleven Decoctions of the Pharmacopœia. This is the same ground already pretty thoroughly explored by Mr. William Saunders in answer to query 15 of the 1879 proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and is undertaken to see if the results will correspond with his, the senses of taste, sight, and smell, being, as in his case, relied upon as furnishing the best tests of comparison.

*Infusum Buchu, U. S. P.*—This is yellowish brown in color, transparent, with the odor and taste of the leaves well developed. Made from the fluid extract, it is exceedingly milky; not improved by filtration; odor and taste a little stronger than the officinal. But the preparation is too unsightly to be recommended. The officinal article is preferred in this case.

*Infusum Calumbe, U. S. P.*—This is pale straw color, with a faint odor, but decided taste of the root. Made from the fluid extract: odor and color about the same, but the taste is decidedly stronger. In this case, the fluid extract yields a very unsatisfactory preparation, which is nearly transparent without filtration, and stronger than the officinal.

*Infusum Cinchonæ Flava, U. S. P.*—Pale straw color, transparent, quite bitter, possessing a decided flavor and odor of the bark. From the fluid extract: Made by mixing water with the requisite proportion of Aromatic Sulph. Acid, then adding the fluid extract, and filtering; a transparent article results, considerably deeper in color than the officinal; this has a rather stronger odor of the bark, but is not as bitter, and does not have the peculiar flavor of pale bark so well de-

veloped as the officinal. In this case, the officinal is the better article.

*Infusum Digitalis, U. S. P.*—Sherry wine color, nearly transparent; odor and taste of the ingredients well developed. From the fluid extract: It is lighter in color, quite milky, and but little improved by filtration; the odor of cinnamon more prominent than in the officinal; taste not so strong. The officinal preparation is decidedly the best.

*Infusum Krameriae, U. S. P.*—Light port wine color; a clear, handsome infusion, with the odor and taste of the drug well developed. From the fluid extract, an exceedingly muddy preparation results, which, however, filters clear, leaving an infusion lighter in color; odor not as prominent; taste less astringent, and not as bitter as the officinal. The officinal is the better preparation.

*Infusum Pareiræ, U. S. P.*—Straw color; difficult to filter through paper; not quite transparent after filtration; it has a faint odor; quite strong taste of the root. Made from the fluid extract, it is at first very turbid, but readily filters clear; light sherry wine color; slight odor, and a much stronger taste of the drug than the officinal. A better preparation than the officinal.

*Infusum Pruni Virginianæ, U. S. P.*—Sherry wine color, nearly transparent; taste and odor of the drug quite well developed. Made from the fluid extract, it is at first muddy; filters nearly transparent; neither the taste or odor of the bark as well developed as in the officinal. The officinal is much the better preparation.

*Infusum Rhei, U. S. P.*—Transparent, light port wine color, with taste and odor of rhubarb moderately well developed. Made from the fluid extract, it is very muddy, and difficult to filter; it may be obtained clear by returning the first portion which comes through the filter until it begins to drop clear. This produces an article lighter in color, with a little stronger odor and taste of the drug than the officinal. A satisfactory

article, but requiring more time to render clear than to make the officinal.

*Infusum Senae, U. S. P.*—Port wine color, with moderately strong odor, and stronger taste of the leaves. From the fluid extract; it contains no coriander; color much darker; taste and odor much stronger. A fluid extract, containing the proper amount of coriander, would doubtless yield a satisfactory infusion.

*Infusum Spigeliae, U. S. P.*—Dark greenish brown in color, with but slight odor, or taste of the root. Made from the fluid extract, it is much lighter in color, the taste and odor of the drug better developed. In this case the fluid extract yields a satisfactory article.

*Infusum Taraxaci, U. S. P.*—Straw color; transparent, with a rather faint odor, and taste of the root. Made from the fluid extract, it is much deeper in color, nearly transparent, considerably stronger in taste than the officinal. In this case, the fluid extract yields a very satisfactory article.

*Infusum Serpentariae, U. S. P.*—Straw color; taste and odor of the root quite strong. From the fluid extract, the result is a quite milky infusion, even after careful filtration; odor full as strong as the officinal, but the taste is not as strong. Objectionable on account of its unsightly appearance, and as not representing the drug as well as the officinal.

*Infusum Valerianae, U. S. P.*—Straw color, nearly transparent; odor and taste of the root moderately well developed. From the fluid extract, a very milky preparation results; the odor and taste, however, about the same as the officinal. Too unsightly to be recommended.

*Infusum Zingiberis, U. S. P.*—Pale straw color; opalescent, with moderately strong odor, and taste of ginger. From the fluid extract, it is a very milky article, but has a much stronger odor and taste of the root. The preparation is too unsightly to be recommended.

*Decoctum Chimaphilæ, U. S. P.*—Light sherry wine color, nearly transparent; faint odor; quite bitter, somewhat astringent taste. From the fluid extract, it is very turbid when mixed, but filters clear, a little deeper in color; no difference is noticeable in taste. The fluid extract may be satisfactorily used.

*Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ, U. S. P.*—Straw color, nearly transparent after filtering; has a rather faint odor and taste of the bark; becomes of a pinkish color, and rather turbid, on standing a day or two. From the fluid extract, it is a little deeper in color than the officinal when first made; stronger odor and taste of the bark. In this case, the fluid extract yields the better preparation.

*Decoctum Cornus Floridæ, U. S. P.*—Rather deep straw color, nearly transparent; slight odor; quite bitter, and somewhat astringent taste. From the fluid extract, it is at first turbid; filters clear; considerably darker in color than the officinal; not so bitter or astringent to the taste. In this case, the officinal is the better article.

*Decoctum Dulcamaræ, U. S. P.*—Pale straw color; not quite transparent, with faint odor, and rather slight taste of the drug. From the fluid extract, it is much darker in color, more nearly transparent, with considerably stronger odor and taste of the drug. The fluid extract yields a better preparation.

*Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, Comp. U. S. P.*—Reddish brown in color; muddy; difficult to filter through paper, and not clear after filtration; has a rather faint taste of liquoricé and saffras; not a very satisfactory preparation. From the fluid extract, it differs in containing no guaiacum wood; is much darker in color, clearer, and has a more decided taste of the ingredients. Is a better preparation than the officinal.

*Decoctum Senege, U. S. P.*—A light straw color; opalescent, with quite a strong odor, and taste of the root. From the fluid extract, it is a little deeper in color; transparent; taste

and odor of the drug rather stronger than the officinal. In this case, the fluid extract yields the better preparation.

*Decoctum Uva Ursi, U. S. P.*—Pale sherry wine color; moderately strong odor, and taste of the leaves. From the fluid extract, it is a little deeper in color, stronger in odor and taste than the officinal. In this case, the fluid extract yields the better preparation.

In summing up the results of the experiments, we find that five of the fourteen Infusions, and six of the seven Decoctions, may be satisfactorily prepared from the fluid extracts. This disagrees with Mr. Saunders' conclusions in the cases of Infusions Cinchonæ, Digitalis, and Krameria, and Decoction Cornus, the writer not being able to get satisfactory preparations from such fluid extracts of these articles as he has tried. In other essentials, his observations agree pretty well with Mr. Saunders.

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### The Therapeutic Value of Pills.

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BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

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QUERY No. 9.—Therapeutic value of Plain and Coated Pills, when new and old.

The treatment of a question involving opinion as well as fact, makes it extremely difficult for the writer, as he can only, justly, present such facts as have come under his own observation, and which go to make up his opinion. Then, again, the observation of a year is hardly sufficient to determine the relative Therapeutic value of a particular class of remedies which are presented to the public under so great a variety of forms. The writer feels additional delicacy in attempting to advance an opinion on this much-mooted question, lest his statements may savor of trumpet-blowing on behalf of some manufacturer of Pills.

I leave entirely out of the question the solubility of Pills, as examined by experimental tests in various solutions, simply stating that my experience has been at variance with that of most writers on the subject.

Physicians and Pharmacists, as a rule, yield the first place to "the Uncoated Pill of the shop." I propose to qualify this by adding, "when recently made, with suitable excipients." I have known of numerous instances in which Uncoated Pills, hardened by age, have passed through the intestinal canal, entire, acting only as mechanical irritants. Doubtless many of you have met a like experience with the old Proprietary Pills, which are still sold, to some extent, and stand as a monument to my assertion.

In the dispensary, when Pills are made from time to time, and properly preserved to prevent hardening, their effect is relatively as rapid as that of the drug in substance. In considering the merits of Coated Pills, two points have prominence: First—The *material* which composes the coating. Second—The *method* of preparation.

The sugar with which Pills are coated, is, or ought to be, of itself, freely soluble. The method of application implies that the Pill must first be hard. The baking process, which accomplishes the coating, does not tend to leave the Pill soft.

The balsamic coat, which is often applied to prevent staining the sugared coat, and the wax-like polish of the exterior to please the customer's eye, are additional hindrances to the ready assimilation of the Pill. The writer has known Sugar Coated Pills, of the best manufacturers, to be passed entire, and in numerous instances to fail in producing the slightest effect on the system.

I have never inclined toward Compressed Pills, since the pressure necessary to a perfect shape makes the Pill a small bullet, which requires considerable time, and all the energy of the disabled stomach to produce disintegration. The writer's largest personal experience has been with Gelatine

Coated Pills, made in his own laboratory, and coated with pure gelatine.

During a period of ten years, I have dispensed them, and, owing to the numerous controversies on the subject, have been interested to watch the effect produced. In the cases of Morphia, Quinia, and Compound Cathartic Pills (the three most important on the list), I have, in *no instance*, known the system to refuse to yield in as short a time as it would to the drug administered in any other form. The Pill, freshly made, is coated in an instant with a covering impervious to the atmosphere, and which will preserve the Pill in an unchanged state for years. No baking is required; no extreme pressure; no balsamic coat; no objectionable process of any kind. A Pill can be made, coated, and dispensed in an hour's time, if necessary, by any Pharmacist, without any outlay for expensive apparatus or appliances. Fifty cents, and a moderate amount of ingenuity, will afford apparatus sufficient to coat one hundred Pills at a time. The Pharmacist, *then*, is master of the situation, and can assure his patrons that he knows the contents and value of the Pill he dispenses. Pharmaceutical advancement demands a Pill which can be made by the dispenser, and kept unchanged for a period of time, and none is more easily made, or readily accessible, than the Gelatine Coated Pill.

The writer bespeaks the day when every Pharmacist will make, in his own laboratory, all the Pills required in his dispensing department, and believes that no Pill can be as easily made as the Gelatine Coated, and none can be more efficient in therapeutic effect. It should be borne in mind, that these remarks only apply to Pills covered with gelatine in its purest forms, without any foreign additions to produce increased hardness or polish. Such a Pill is not open to any of the objections urged against Plain and Sugar Coated Pills, the absence of which places them first on the list of Coated Pills, as regards therapeutic effect.

**Benzoic Acid of Commerce.**

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BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

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QUERY No. 13.—Benzoic Acid of Commerce is derived from several sources. Is that which is claimed to be made by sublimation from Benzoin, always derived from this source, or from the Synthetical Acids?

In reply to this query, it were best to allude to the several methods by which Benzoic Acid is obtained. Benzoic Acid from Benzoin, may be obtained either by sublimation direct from the finely bruised Benzoin, or by boiling the Benzoin with Calcium Hydrate, precipitating by Hydrochloric Acid, and then subliming, in order to obtain the usually recognized form of this acid. The first process yields the most fragrant acid; the second yields the largest result. Hippuric-Benzoic Acid has for its origin the urine of animals, in which Hippuric Acid exists naturally. By concentrating the urine, the addition of Hydrochloric Acid deposits Hippuric Acid in impure, dark crystalline form. The crystals are drained, dissolved by boiling water, treated with Chlorine to decolorize, after which it is again crystallized. It is then converted into a Sodium Salt, the solution decolorized with animal charcoal, precipitated again by acid, washed and dried, and by sublimation is converted into Benzoic Acid. This acid is not only devoid of the fragrance of Benzoin-Benzoic Acid, but has at times a fragrance that is peculiarly suggestive. This variety, in commerce, is usually termed "German Benzoic Acid."

The German Pharmacopœia does not recognize this variety, but its commercial origin has given it the commercial title by which it is bought and sold. The importation of this variety has been very large proportionately, and it may be safely said that more than two-thirds of all the Benzoic Acid used in this country is the Hippuric variety. Of this style of acid, there are two varieties known, and these are obtained from the fluid secretions of horses and cows.

A third source of Benzoic Acid is from Toluol. This ar-



ticle is analagous to Benzole. Toluol derives its name from the fact that it was first obtained from Balsam of Tolu. If Benzoic Acid, obtained from Benzoin, be heated with Hydrate of Lime, it is converted into Benzole. This identifies Benzoic Acid as belonging to the same general chemical group. If we now take Benzole, and work some of the processes of Organic Synthetic Chemistry, we may produce Benzoic Acid. Toluol, when boiled with Nitric Acid, or a solution of Chromic Acid, is converted into Benzoic Acid.

In the manufacture of the artificial Oil of Almonds (Nitro Benzole, or Oil of Myrbane), Toluol is a by-product, and is converted into Benzoic Acid readily and cheaply. This form of acid retains a peculiar odor of Nitro Benzole, which is more noticeable when the package containing it is first opened. This variety is known as Toluol-Benzoic Acid, is made largely in Germany, and during the past year several hundred pounds of it have been imported through the New York custom house. As neither the Hippuric or Toluol-Benzoic Acids have the peculiar odor of Benzoin-Benzoic Acid, it is claimed that, occasionally, the latter acid is added to the other varieties to give them a more "genuine" odor. This I am not able to substantiate, by any knowledge or experiments of my own. The query is, whether the acid which is claimed to be produced by Sublimation from Benzoin is really obtained from that source, or from the Synthetical Acids? To this, I would reply, that the importers or manufacturers' agents here always sell them under their true name, or origin; that when sold by most of the wholesale drug houses they are sold under their true name. It is doubtful, however, if the consumer cares much, in making up the preparations or articles into which Benzoic Acid enters as a constituent, whether he procures the true Benzoic Acid, which commercially is called English Benzoic Acid, or it is the Hippuric, or Toluol variety. The much lower cost of the last mentioned variety is a *strong* argument in its favor with too many, who should be above substitutions in Pharmaceutical preparations.

Chemistry has revealed many wonderful transformations, and unlocked the secrets of many changes in nature. The story that the Chemist had succeeded in making sugar from a shirt collar is true, but I think most of us would prefer ours from the cane. So the manufacture of Benzoic Acid from animal urine may be a very interesting chemical process, or its production from Toluol a cheaper method, but Pharmacists should remember that neither of these varieties are recognized by the Pharmacopœia, and are, therefore, not admissible as an ingredient in Paregoric, or in making the medicinal Benzoates.

Custom house statistics show, that during the past year nearly 8,500 pounds of Benzoic Acid was imported, and of this over 5,000 pounds was Urine-Benzoic Acid. So far as I am able to learn, the entire use of Benzoic Acid is as a Pharmaceutical product. It follows that the greater portion of this acid used in our medicinal preparations is not the true Sublimed Acid from Benzoin, but from the Synthetical Acids. And it may be added, that while the manufacturers and wholesale dealers always sell them under well-known and distinguishing titles, beyond that it is rarely ever sold under any name which identifies the source from which it is obtained.

A simple test, which readily distinguishes the Urine-Benzoic Acid, is the Permanganate of Potassium. If the acid be neutralized with Hydrate or Carbonate of Sodium, and a few drops of a weak solution of Permanganate be added, the color of the Permanganate is very rapidly discharged by the Urine-Benzoic Acid. While it is converted into a green color, it does not fade out for some minutes if it be the true Benzoin-Benzoic Acid.

If stronger solutions are used, with an excess of Caustic Potassa, and Permanganate of Potassa added to a deep violet color and heated, the color of the Benzoin-Benzoic variety is a green of decided hue, while the Hippuric-Benzoic variety grows pale, and fades out.

**Benzoate of Sodium.**

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BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

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QUERY No. 14.—Is the Benzoate of Sodium of Commerce prepared from the natural, or artificial acids?

This question is a sequence of the one just answered, and might almost have been made a part of it. The writer has examined samples of different manufacturers, and finds that in almost every case they are made from true Benzoin-Benzoic Acid. In only two instances was Hippuric-Benzoic Acid the kind employed, and in one of these he was so informed when it was obtained. It is asserted that a considerable quantity of Toluol-Benzoate of Sodium is manufactured, but if this be the case, I have failed to find any from any producer, either American or foreign. I have, however, prepared, and herewith present as specimens, Benzoate of Sodium from each of the sources named.

Benzoate of Sodium is a very soluble Salt, the true Benzoic-Benzoate requiring less than twice its weight of water to make a perfect solution. It cannot readily be obtained in a crystalline form. When allowed to evaporate spontaneously, in a shallow dish, it forms wart-like nodules and masses, with some portions less perfectly marked by any shape or form. If prepared by neutralizing the acid with Sodium Bicarbonate, and evaporated rapidly with constant stirring, it presents a sort of finely granular amorphous mass.

In general appearance, there is no difference perceptible to the eye in the Sodium Salts prepared from either of the three varieties of acid. There is a little difference in the odor when the bottles are freshly opened, but as the Hippuric-Benzoic Acid used was a carefully made acid, there is no manifest odor of its origin about it.

The Toluol-Benzoate shown has an odor of Nitro-Benzole, but it is not strongly characteristic in this respect. From the

fact that the Toluol-Benzoic Acid is prepared from a variety of processes, and that its origin is not uniform, its products must vary with the acid used.

The serious objection to the Toluol-Benzoic Acid is, that it carries into the Sodium Salt a contamination of chlorinated substitution products, the principal one being Chlorobenzoate of Sodium, of which as much as 15 per cent. has in some instances been detected.

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### Pharmaceutical Literature.

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BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

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One of the evils of our calling is, the aversion that many have to expend money on Pharmaceutical Literature. Many Druggists take perhaps a single trade paper, in order to keep themselves advised of the "market changes," or perhaps the Pharmaceutical journal is perused more industriously in the department of "market quotations" than in that which relates to Pharmaceutical development.

To the writer, this seems a great error; for in no business vocation is the variety of information called for in daily duties, more extensive or diversified. Proprietors are more frequently content to reply to their customer, that they are unable to give the desired information, than to seek to gratify their inquirer, and add to their own stock of knowledge. For the lack of suitable works of reference, both employer and clerk are *stunted* in their intellectual development, and are apt to become content to sell what they have with the least trouble, rather than to open their minds to attain that information which frequently adds valuable business, or aids themselves or their customers in some good purpose.

My observation in retail business, during a period of twenty years, leads me to know something of the endless variety of

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inquiries which the Pharmacist is expected to respond to, with some intelligence; and a later experience, of over ten years, in wholesale business, gives me some insight into those articles which out-of-town Druggists have to supply to their customers, and the *gratuitous* information they are desired to communicate.

To meet these varied demands (not only for the satisfaction of the customer, still more should it be the satisfaction of the Pharmacist to give an intelligent reply), he must derive it by information gained from those who, by their more thorough acquaintance with the articles in question, are qualified to impart knowledge, or from such publications as refer specially, more or less in detail, to the particular topic desired.

Colleges of Pharmacy give the young men the best kind of instruction, to which they can always continue to add the most desirable, or necessary information; and there is, as yet, no other form of education which can be as effectual in making good practical and useful Pharmacists. Our State Pharmaceutical Association, though not an educational institution, has done much to advance the better interests of our calling, and it has led both proprietors and clerks to a more lively appreciation of the literature which belongs to Pharmacy.

In the near future, we shall need to have a more thorough knowledge of the details of our daily duties, and this can be acquired in a good measure by the attention which one gives to "home study." For this purpose, as well as for daily reference, every Pharmaceutical establishment should have a fair Pharmaceutical library, and the better supplied this department is, the better prospects, and the better business reputation will that establishment enjoy.

The public will esteem a Pharmacist quite as much for the *quality* of the articles he sells, and the *intelligence* he possesses, as they will for the *quantity* of material a certain sum will procure.

Let me, therefore, urge my associates to look well to the

*intelligence* of their employees, and afford them all possible facility for increased knowledge of the articles they handle, and so obtain in return a more intelligent and satisfactory service from their employees. It is really a duty we owe to them, as well as ourselves, and can be secured at an inconsiderable expense, when compared to the mutual advantage which would result.

Having this object in view, let me call the attention of my associates to the following list of publications, which includes all the most desirable works in the several departments, which are more or less allied to Pharmacy directly, or grow out of the daily wants of our ever-widening business vocation.

Those marked \* are the most necessary and desirable books, and should be in every establishment. There are many other works on special subjects, such as Analysis of Urine, Dyeing, Perfumery, etc., but these are omitted from this list. Should any member desire further information as to books on special subjects, I will be glad to reply to any communication sent me by mail :

#### CHEMISTRY.

- \*Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
- \*Fowne's Chemistry.
- Muter's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
- \*Lloyd's Chemistry of Medicines.
- \*Greene's Medical Chemistry.
- \*Hoffman's Examination of Medicinal Chemicals.
- \*Fresenius' Chemical Analysis (Qualitative).
- Cairns' Quantitative Analysis.
- Sutton's Volumetric Analysis.
- Prescott's Proximate Organic Analysis.
- Rickett's Notes on Assaying (Metals).

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

- \*Pharmacographia, by Fluckiger and Hanbury.
- \*National Dispensatory.
- \*United States Dispensatory.
- Pareira's Materia Medica.
- Bentley & Redwood's Elements of Materia Medica.

**BOTANY.**

- \*Wood's Text Book of Botany.
- \*Gray's Lessons in Botany.
- \*Cooke's Manual of Structural Botany.

**PHARMACY.**

- \*Parrish's Practical Pharmacy.
- \*Proctor's (Barnard S.) Lectures on Pharmacy.

**PHARMACOPŒIAS.**

- \*United States Pharmacopœia.
- \*German Pharmacopœia (Lochman's Translation).
- \*Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia.
- \*Redwood's Supplement.
- Smith's Commentary on the British Pharmacopœia.

**FORMULA, ETC.**

- \*Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia.
- \*Griffith's Universal Formulary.
- \*Ellis' Medical Formulary.
- \*Nelson's Hand-Book of Formula.
- \*Dick's Encyclopedia of Practical Receipts.
- \*Pollock's Botanical Index.
- \*Hobb's Botanical Hand-Book.

**PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS (all monthly).**

- \*Druggists' Circular.
- \*New Remedies.
- American Journal of Pharmacy.
- Chemist and Druggist (London).
- Pharmaceutical Journal (London).
- \*Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association (annual).

**TRADE JOURNALS.**

- \*Oil and Drug News.
- \*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

**SPECIAL JOURNALS.**

- \*The Sanitary Engineer (semi-monthly).
- \*Scientific American (weekly).

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

At the Third Annual Meeting.

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Arnold, G. H.—*Cortland*.  
Atwood, Albert—*Hoosic Falls*.  
Atwood, H. W.—*New York*.  
Bachman, J. W.—*Hornellsville*.  
Baker, G. W.—*Brooklyn*.  
Baldwin, O. D.—*Fredonia*.  
Barnes, Eugene—*Tarrytown*.  
Bastian, G.—*Dansville*.  
Bedford, P. W.—*New York*.  
Belden, J. L.—*Geddes*.  
Biles, George—*Buffalo*.  
Bishop, A. B.—*Warsaw*.  
Bishop, F. M.—*Holley*.  
Brewster W. J.—*Hannibal*.  
Brown, C. K.—*Deposit*.  
Brown, W. L.—*Syracuse*.  
Butler, C. H.—*Oswego*.  
Campbell, F. E.—*Red Creek*.  
Chapman, J. C.—*Newburgh*.  
Coon, J. V. D.—*Olean*.  
Corwin, T. L.—*Marathon*.  
Coulson, William—*Buffalo*.  
Cowley, E. A.—*Rochester*.  
Darlington, J. A.—*Buffalo*.  
DeForest, W. P.—*Brooklyn*.  
Dick Dundas—*New York*.  
Diehl, J. P.—*Buffalo*.  
Diehl, J. W.—*Buffalo*.  
Drake, F. W.—*Buffalo*.



DuBois, W. L.—*Catskill*.  
 Dutton, G. R.—*Honeoye Falls*.  
 Eaton, H. E.—*Syracuse*.  
 Eaton, J. H.—*Syracuse*.  
 Ferguson, G. E.—*Albany*.  
 Fuller, G. H.—*Pulaski*.  
 Fuller, W. B.—*Lacona*.  
 Gaus, C. H.—*Albany*.  
 Hamilton, F.—*Syracuse*.  
 Hayes, H. P.—*Buffalo*.  
 Hazen, P. P.—*Cornwall*.  
 Hoff, R. H.—*Port Byron*.  
 Holmes, C. W.—*Elmira*.  
 Howarth, William, Jr.—*Utica*.  
 Husted, A. B.—*Albany*.  
 Hylan, W. H.—*Port Chester*.  
 Inloes, A. J.—*Binghamton*.  
 Innes, George—*New York*.  
 Jennings, E. F.—*Cortland*.  
 Knapp, F. F.—*New York*.  
 Lefler, C. C.—*Utica*.  
 Lyman, C. M.—*Buffalo*.  
 Macmahan, T. J.—*New York*.  
 Maybury, W. M.—*Cortland*.  
 McIntyre, A. D.—*Oswego*.  
 Menninger, H. J.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Meyer, L. H.—*So. Brooklyn*.  
 Morse, E. W.—*Oswego*.  
 Napier, H. B.—*Dryden*.  
 Nicot, L. E.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Norton, F. L.—*Delhi*.  
 Oatman, L. S.—*Angola*.  
 Oldberg, O.—*New York*.  
 Osann, B.—*New York*.  
 Otis, C. Z.—*Binghamton*.  
 Packard, D. C.—*Watertown*.

- Penfold, H. J.—*Angola*.  
Phillips, R. E.—*Fulton*.  
Philpot, E. E.—*Niagara Falls*.  
Post, Elisha—*Brooklyn*.  
Ramsperger, G.—*Brooklyn*.  
Rieffenstahl, J.—*Buffalo*.  
Robertson, E. D. L.—*Hornellsville*.  
Robinson, W. Y.—*Nunda*.  
Rogers, J. H.—*Oneida*.  
Rommel, E.—*Suspension Bridge*.  
Rundell, D. E.—*Little Valley*.  
Sackett, C. W.—*Addison*.  
Salmon T. H.—*Lansinburg*.  
Sayre, E. A.—*Brooklyn*.  
Scoville, C. H.—*Tonawanda*.  
Schrader, J. L.—*Wappinger's Falls*.  
Seabury, G. J.—*New York*.  
Shapaker, A. J.—*Buffalo*.  
Smith, E. E.—*Syracuse*.  
Smith, W. A.—*Richfield Springs*.  
Smith, W. N.—*Auburn*.  
Smither, R. K.—*Buffalo*.  
Still, A. H.—*New York*.  
Sweet, F. K.—*Lockport*.  
Terry, F. H.—*Clyde*.  
Thurstone, George I.—*Buffalo*.  
Tozier, J. A.—*Brockport*.  
Trowbridge, J. S.—*Buffalo*.  
Vail, J. A.—*Deposit*.  
Vaughn, R. B.—*Buffalo*.  
Zimmerman, G. E.—*Rochester*.

**IN MEMORIAM.**



## JOHN WILLIAM NEERGAARD

Was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 23d, 1810. In his early boyhood he developed a remarkable fondness for study and research, and, in 1824, he entered a drug store as an apprentice. He had preferred this to any other vocation, and during the earlier years of his apprenticeship made more than usual progress in acquiring the fundamental principles of Chemistry and Botany.

His home, during this period, was the little town of Bogueuse, near Copenhagen, and his employer, Mr. H. Hansen, always recalled him as one of the most intelligent and promising lads he ever employed. In 1828 he passed the examination for, and received the degree of, "Assistant," and three years later, at the final examination for the privilege of conducting business, with the title of Apothecary, he received the highest degree for proficiency, viz.: "Laudabilis."

In 1836 he opened a drug store in the same town, but having a desire to come to America, he sold out about four or five years later. He arrived in New York early in 1842, and very soon afterward entered the employ of Dr. L. Feutchwanger. Toward the close of the same year he opened a store on his own account, at No. 523 Pearl street, conducting the business with great success during the succeeding eight years.

He attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated with the title of M. D. in 1846. For a few years he relinquished the drug business, and practiced medicine, with great success; but his health failing, he relinquished it, and for a few years was quietly resting, and seeking restoration of body.

In 1852 he again entered the drug business, and, in partnership with Mr. John W. Shedden, was for a few years at the corner of Bowery and Fourth streets, and later at Broad-

way and Twenty-eighth street, which latter business he afterwards assumed in his own name, and continued until his decease, which occurred in May, 1880, after a tedious illness of many months.

He was a man of quiet habits, close attention to business, a great student, and little given to conversation, save with his more intimate friends. He was recognized as one of the foremost men in his profession in the city, and he well deserved the distinction. He contributed many articles of Pharmaceutical value, as also on other topics, but very seldom attached his name to them. He shrank from publicity, but never from faithful attendance on any duty that devolved upon him.

For many years he served as a Trustee and Vice-President in the College of Pharmacy, and his familiar face was always seen at the meetings of the Trustees of the New York Dispensary, when his health permitted. He was a member of several scientific bodies, and was always as ready to communicate information as he was to seek it.

He became associated with this Association as one of its founders, and took great interest in its organization, although his bodily health prevented his attendance at the meeting. Though his face was known to but few of our members, his good reputation was familiar to all that heard of him. Let his example of studious habits, integrity, and devotion to his profession be copied by us, and we shall each be more useful to those about us.



#### **THEOBOLD RICHARD FROHWEIN.**

The only son of Theobold Frohwein, was born in New York city, January 5, 1861. He spent the early days of his life in public and private schools. At the age of fourteen, he took a course of instruction in Packard's Business College. At fifteen, he entered his father's store as apprentice. He matriculated in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1877, and

graduated with honors in 1879. He was elected a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at its first meeting. Close application to business undermined his health, and he sought relief from his ailment, Consumption, in Florida, but to no avail. He died in Jacksonville, February 19th. Mr. Frohwein was a young man of great promise, and a Pharmacist of more than ordinary ability.

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#### **ELEAZER J. FARNHAM**

Was born in Owego, July 6, 1836. When he was ten years old, his father died, and he became the main stay of his widowed mother. He joined the Thirty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, Company I, at the opening of the war, but curvature of the spine unfitted him for service, and he was honorably discharged. He learned the drug business with Benjamin Halsey & Son, Ithaca. In 1865 he was employed by Kenyon, Potter & Co., of Syracuse, with whom he remained about six years. After leaving there, he had charge of a drug store in Cortland for one year, when he returned to Syracuse, and opened a drug store in the Fifth Ward. Here he did a very successful business up to the time of his death, April 1st, 1881. Mr. Farnham had many friends, who mourn his untimely death in the prime of life.

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#### **JOHN K. RYAN**

Died on the cars, near Kansas City, February 28th, 1881, on his return from Colorado, where he went for his health. He had been suffering from the inroads of consumption for two years, having been obliged to give up business. No facts in relation to his life are in possession of the Executive Committee, all inquiries thus far having failed to elicit any response.

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## ROLL OF MEMBERS--1881.

Adams, Henry Clay	Suspension Bridge	1879
Aiken, Frank P.	Greenbush	1879
Allen, Joseph Curtis	34 South Clinton St., Syracuse	1880
Allsop, Robert G.	119 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn	1879
Aman, Henry	139 E. Main St., Rochester	1880
Ambler, Starr Hoyt	36 Vesey Street, New York	1879
Anthony, Albert C.	384 Seneca St., Buffalo	1881
Armstrong, William Edward	28 Fulton St., New York	1879
Arnold, George H.	Cortland	1879
Aspinall, Walter Albert	1147 Fulton Street, Brooklyn	1879
Atwood, Albert J.	Hoosic Falls	1880
Atwood, Hermon W.	846 Broadway, New York	1881
Austen, William J.	Oswego	1879
Austin, Herbert W.	Glenns Falls	1881
Bachman, John W.	Hornellsville	1881
Baker, Greenville M., M. D.	487 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Baker, J. Quincy	Fayetteville	1880
Baldwin, Orville Delavan	Fredonia	1879
Ballard, George S.	198 Genesee Street, Utica	1879
Balser, Gustavus	137 Avenue B., New York	1879
Bandorf, Joseph M.	8 North Pearl Street, Albany	1879
Barbarrow, Samuel Merrigold	109 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Barnes, Eugene	Tarrytown	1880
Barrell, George W.	Albion	1881
Bartholomew, John	Elmira	1881
Bartlett, DeLancey	Fayetteville	1880
Bassett, Francis Morgan	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Bastian, Gottlob	Dansville	1879
Battelle, William Howard	Rochester	1879
Bayley, Daniel Y.	Chatham Village	1880
Baylis, Lewis F.	Jamaica, L. I.	1881
Becker, Charles Wallace	Amsterdam	1879
Bedford, Peter Wendover	10 Gold Street, New York	1879
Belden, James L.	Geddes	1880
Benedict, Moses Eben	Geneva	1881

Benjamin, Moses F . . . . .	Riverhead . . . . .	1879
Benjamin, James H. . . . .	493 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn . . . . .	1881
Biles, George . . . . .	1426 Main Street, Buffalo . . . . .	1881
Billings, Erastus Clinton . . . . .	Smyrna . . . . .	1879
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron . . . . .	Holley . . . . .	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert . . . . .	Waterville . . . . .	1879
Bissell, John Gordon . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	1879
Bissikummer, John W . . . . .	Utica . . . . .	1879
Blaikie, William . . . . .	202 Genesee Street, Utica . . . . .	1879
Boardman, Henry M. . . . .	689 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn . . . . .	1881
Bodden, Robert . . . . .	380 River Street, Troy . . . . .	1879
Bordwell, Ernest Richard . . . . .	Penn Yan . . . . .	1879
Bourne, Henry Austin . . . . .	297 Main Street, Poughkeepsie . . . . .	1879
Boyd, Charles . . . . .	Cold Spring . . . . .	1879
Boysen, Otto, M. D. . . . .	Buffalo . . . . .	1879
Bradford, Charles . . . . .	Cortland . . . . .	1880
Bradford, Gersham W . . . . .	Cortland . . . . .	1880
Branch, Washington Beebe . . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	1879
Brandt, D. Douglass . . . . .	Walton . . . . .	1881
Brewster, Wa'sworth J . . . . .	Hannibal . . . . .	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B . . . . .	Clifton Springs . . . . .	1880
Britcher, Chas . . . . .	138 S. West Street, Syracuse . . . . .	1881
Brooks, George Washington . . . . .	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn . . . . .	1879
Broughton, Albert James . . . . .	64 Dominick Street, Rome . . . . .	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry . . . . .	Whitehall . . . . .	1879
Brown, Brewster S . . . . .	Oneida . . . . .	1881
Brown, Charles F . . . . .	Cortland . . . . .	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball . . . . .	Deposit . . . . .	1879
Brown, George Richard . . . . .	Poughkeepsie . . . . .	1879
Brown, John E . . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	1881
Brown, Willet Lounsberry . . . . .	13 South Salina St., Syracuse . . . . .	1879
Bulymore, Thomas R . . . . .	Buffalo . . . . .	1881
Burns, Frank Walton . . . . .	155 E. Genesee Street, Utica . . . . .	1880
Burrill, Horace L . . . . .	Weedsport . . . . .	1880
Butler, Charles H . . . . .	176 West First Street, Oswego . . . . .	1879
Butler, George T . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	1880
Cameron, Donald Lochiel . . . . .	155 Grand Street, Brooklyn . . . . .	1879
Campbell, Frank E . . . . .	Red Creek . . . . .	1879
Campbell, Horace Wilson . . . . .	84 Front Street, New York . . . . .	1879
Campbell, Moses Usher . . . . .	Wolcott . . . . .	1879
Card, W. Eugene . . . . .	Morris . . . . .	1881

Case, Augustus R.	371 North Second St., Brooklyn	1881
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr	333 Sixth Ave, New York	1879
Castle, Frederick A., M. D.	102 E. 57th Street, New York	1879
Chapman, Isaac Close	111 Water Street, Newburgh	1879
Childs, John H	Clyde	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry	294 Court Street, Brooklyn	1879
Church, Henry Clarence	Cooperstown	1879
Clapper, Homer E.	Baldwinsville	1880
Clark, Charles V.	34 S. Clinton St., Syracuse	1880
Clark, William N.	170 William St., New York	1880
Clarke, Franklin	Albion	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua	Kingston	1879
Clausius, Max F	Buffalo	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt	684 Broadway, Albany	1879
Cleveland, A. P.	Oneida	1880
Cleveland, James B.	Oneonta	1880
Coburn, Fred S.	29 W. Fayette Street, Syracuse	1881
Colen, James Austin	328 Court Street, Brooklyn	1879
Collins, Louis D.	280 Greenwich St., New York	1881
Comstock, Miles Chester	Utica	1879
Condie, James	198 Ninth Ave., New York	1879
Conklin, Eldert	Newtown	1880
Cook, George E.	Port Jervis	1879
Cool, James Harris	Palmyra	1879
Coon, James V. D.	Olean	1881
Corner, Francis C	Poughkeepsie	1881
Cornwell, Edwin J.	Wolcott	1880
Corwin, F. L.	Marathon	1880
Cotton, Charles	285 Main Street, Buffalo	1881
Coulson, John	192 Exchange Street, Buffalo	1881
Coulson, William	Buffalo	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett	30 W. Fayette Street, Syracuse	1880
Cowley, Edward A.	Allen & Litchfield Sts., Rochester	1880
Cox, Robert Linton	Gouverneur	1879
Cross, Daniel Herbert	Niagara Falls	1879
Curran, Richard	94 West Main Street, Rochester	1879
Curtis, L. Beers	Ithaca	1881
Dalton, Thomas	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse	1879
Darlington, James A.	326 Clinton Street, Buffalo	1879
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.	5 Chippewa Street, Buffalo	1879
Davis, Edward Hatch, M. D.	81 State Street, Rochester	1879
Dawson, Edward Seymour, Jr.	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse	1880

DeForest, William P	5th Ave., cor Dean St., Brooklyn	1879
DeGraff, David	Nyack	1879
Dennin, Charles	383 Court Street, Buffalo	1879
DeLano, Will	Ithaca	1881
Dick, Dundas	35 Wooster St. New York	1879
Dickinson, Edward F.	Jamestown	1881
Diefendorf, Reuben A	Phoenix	1880
Diehl, Jacob William	552 Main Street, Buffalo	1879
Diehl, John Philip	552 Main Street, Buffalo	1879
Dillenback, Menzo Henry	Lyons	1879
Douglass, Henry Jr.	68 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Downs, Joseph V	Ilion	1879
Drake, Frank W	290 Seneca St., Buffalo	1881
Drake, William B.	294 Seneca St., Buffalo	1881
DuBois, William Larremore	Catskill	1879
Dunbar, Seth Matterson	Baldwinsville	1879
Dunning, Czar	158 Genesee St., Utica	1879
Duryce, George Elliott	Schenectady	1881
Dutton, George R	Honeoye Falls	1881
Dyer, Benjamin W	460 Fourth Ave., New York	1879
Dykeman, George A	Catskill	1881
Dykes, J. L	New Berlin	1879
Eaton, Frank Eugene	90 E. Genesee St., Syracuse	1880
Eaton, Hervey Edward	80 S. Salina St., Syracuse	1880
Eaton, James H., M. D	34 & 36 S. Clinton St., Syracuse	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry	82 Canal St., New York	1879
Ely, Alfred G	Owego	1881
Ely, Charles C	Owego	1881
Ely, Frederick	Owego	1881
England, Charles Septimus	13 Clark Place, Utica	1879
Estes, R. L	Fairport	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbitt	Turin	1879
Fancher, Alanson	Baldwinsville	1880
Ferguson, George Elliott	70 Madison Ave., Albany	1879
Finch, Charles Leek	294 Court St., Brooklyn	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin	Yonkers	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick	Saratoga Springs	1879
Fitch, William Emory	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse	1879
Ford, Newton Isaac	Oneonta	1879
Fox, Eli M. D	Mohawk	1879
France, Thomas J	614 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	1881
Franklin, Joseph C	Lansingburg	1881

Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	179 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1879
French, William B.....	70 State St., Albany.....	1880
Frohwein, Theobald.....	218 Stanton St., New York.....	1879
Fuller, George H.....	Pulaski.....	1881
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona.....	1879
Funnell, Henry Theophilus..	Huntington.....	1879
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington Ave., Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl St., Albany.....	1880
Gardner, Robert Winslow....	170 William St., New York.....	1879
Gardner, Wright.....	Palmyra.....	1881
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady.....	1879
Gellatly, William A.....	170 William St., New York.....	1880
Glatt, Theodore Martin. ....	32 Chatham St., Utica.....	1879
Godfrey, John M.....	Babylon.....	1880
Goler, George Washington....	94 W. Main St., Rochester.....	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha....	Jamaica.....	1879
Goodwin, William A.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr....	79 Water St., Newburgh.....	1879
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Haas, G. Herman.....	38 E. Main St., Rochester.....	1879
Hackett, W. R. B.....	Utica.....	1880
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome.....	1879
Hale, Clinton Paige.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville.....	1879
Hall, Fred. S.....	Elbridge.....	1880
Hamilton, Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse.....	1879
Hanna, A. Jr.....	Fulton.....	1879
Hare, William A.....	Georgetown.....	1880
Hart, E. M.....	Union Springs.....	1880
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second Ave., New York.....	1879
Hartman, Henry.....	170 William St., New York.....	1880
Hartz, Johann Daniel August.	College Point.....	1879
Harvey, Charles M.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main St., Rochester....	1879
Hayes, Horace P.....	312 Elk St., Buffalo.....	1881
Hays, David.....	207 Division St., New York.....	1879
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall.....	1879
Healy, George A.....	Williamstown.....	1880
Heidingsfelder, John C.....	U. S. S. Colorado, Brooklyn.....	1878
Heller, Jacob W.....	344 South Pearl St., Albany.....	1880
Heller, Theodore.....	U. S. N.—Ship Colorado.....	1879
Henderson, William Wallace.	Jamestown.....	1880

Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing.....	1880
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	Tuckahoe.....	1879
Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey St., New York.....	1879
Higgins, John.....	Waterford .....	1879
Hodges, George Chubbuck...	202 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Hodskin, Egbert L.....	Fairport .....	1881
Hoff, Richard Henry.....	Port Byron.. ..	1879
Hoff, William B.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Holbrook, M.....	Watertown .....	1880
Holloway, George W.....	137 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1881
Holmes, Clay W.....	319 E. Water St., Elmira.....	1879
Hopper, George S.....	Hume .....	1880
Hosford, William Clarence...	Cooperstown .....	1880
Howard, Leander E.....	Hancock.....	1881
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Howarth, William, Jr.....	Utica.. ..	1880
Howland, Clarence Hamilton.	5 Granger Block, Syracuse.....	1880
Hubachek, Joseph H.....	28 W. Main St., Rochester.....	1880
Hubbard, Charles.....	73 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D.	77 Eagle St., Albany .....	1879
Hunt, Lewis.....	Auburn.....	1880
Hunter, John Frederick.....	28 E. Genesee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Huntingdon, Henry N.....	Elmira.....	1881
Huntington, Eli Allen....	..cor. Warren & E. Wash. St., Syracuse	1880
Hyde, Millard F.....	466 Broadway, East Albany.....	1881
Hyer, William Henry.....	Portchester .....	1879
Inloes, Alfred James...	Binghamton .....	1879
Inness, George.....	47 University Place, New York....	1879
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina .....	1880
James, George W.....	Niagara Falls.....	1881
James, W. R.....	Medina.....	1881
Jeffrey, Jerome M.....	311 Main St., Buffalo.....	1881
Jennings, Emmet F .....	Cortland .....	1881
Johnson, Chester.....	Oswego....	1881
Johnson, Marian Eliza.....	Poughkeepsie .....	1881
Jones, Charles A.....	McGrawville .....	1881
Jones, Charles I. F.....	273 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1881
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Jungmann, Julius.....	1047 Third Ave., New York.....	1879
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand St., New York .....	1879
Kasson, Arthur L.....	Phoenix .....	1880

Keeney, Earle D.....	Arcade .....	1880
Keller, Stephen.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia St., Utica.....	1879
Kellogg, W. A.....	Homer .....	1881
Kemter, Theodore H.....	170 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Kenyon, Joel C....	Owego .....	1880
Kersting, R., (Life Member).	Yonkers .....	1879
Kirby, Eugene C.....	Penn Yan.....	1881
Klein, Charles W.....	386 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Knapp, Frank Fiero.....	362 Hudson St., New York.....	1879
Kneeland, Frank J .....	Adams .....	1880
Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty St., Bath.....	1879
Knowlson, John Bainton....	Arcade Building, Utica.....	1879
Kress, Oscar.....	Broadway cor. 52d St., New York ..	1879
Kuhles, Philip.....	279 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1881
Lamphear, Benjamin Orlando.	Jamaica, L. I.....	1881
Landsheft, John C.....	126 Chester St., Buffalo.....	1881
Lefler, Cornelius Covert....	44 Miller St., Utica.....	1879
Leys, Peter D.....	297 McDonough St., Brooklyn....	1881
Lincoln, Otis.....	Owego .....	1881
Livingston, Barent VanBuren.	229 Grand St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Livingston, Edgar C.....	Jamestown.....	1881
Lobstein, Jacob F. D.....	Sag Harbor .....	1881
Loomis, Charles F.....	Phoenix .....	1880
Loomis, Fred H.....	Woodhull .....	1881
Loomis, G. W.....	Homer. ....	1880
Lunn, Thomas.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer..	311 Main St., Buffalo.....	1879
McDonald, John.....	120 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1881
Mason, James J.....	Otsetic .....	1880
Maybury, Milford M.....	Cortland.....	1881
McClure, Archibald .....	Albany .....	1880
McClure, J. C.....	Coxsachie .....	1881
McClure, W. H.....	74 State St., Albany.....	1880
McDougall, James.....	Binghamton.....	1881
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond.	259 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.....	1879
McEachren, Neil.....	402 Michigan St., Buffalo.....	1881
McIntyre, A. D.....	Oswego.....	1881
McIntyre, Ewen.....	874 Broadway, New York.....	1879
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda.....	1879
McKane, B. Tracy.....	144 Spring St., New York.....	1879

McMonagle, DeWitt Clinton	Middletown	1879
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson	142 Sixth Ave., New York	1879
Menninger, Henry J., M. D.	97 Sands St., Brooklyn	1881
Metz, Hermann Hugo	297 E. Houston St., New York	1879
Metzger, John	College Point	1879
Meyer, Lewis H.	660 5th Ave., S. Brooklyn	1881
Michaelis, George	379 Broadway, Albany	1879
Michaelson, M. T.	109 5th Ave., Brooklyn	1881
Miller, A. R.	39 Wash. Ave., Albany	1881
Miller, George Yerrington	Luzerne	1879
Miller, James H.	Greenbush	1880
Miller, Jason Gilbert	Gloversville	1879
Miller, O. F.	Fair Haven	1881
Miller, Robert McCleerty	Malone	1879
Mitchell, John J.	Ithaca	1881
Monroe, H. P.	Dunkirk	1881
Morse, Edward W.	Oswego	1880
Mott, George F.	Catskill	1881
Muench, William	244 N. Salina St., Syracuse	1880
Munday, John	Albany	1881
Munday, William C.	Seneca Falls	1881
Munger, John F.	361 Broadway, East Albany	1880
Murray, Douglas	White Plains	1879
Myers, Louis J.	Oneida	1880
Napier, Henry Bruen	Dryden	1879
Nathan, Pinkus	840 Second Ave., New York	1879
Neele, William P.	80 W. Fayette St., Syracuse	1881
Neubauer, William G.	Long Island City	1879
Neuer, Jacob J.	Bloomington, Ill.	1879
Newby, George. M. D.	1706 Broadway, New York	1879
Newman, Algernon S.	Canandaigua	1880
Newman, Sidney A.	115 E. Main St., Rochester	1880
Nicot, Louis Emile	67 Union Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Norton, Frank Levi	Delhi	1879
O'Brien, William Smith	35 W. Eagle St., Buffalo	1879
Oatman, LeRoy S.	Angola	1879
Ogden, Joseph P.	Ilion	1880
Oldberg, Oscar	170 William St., New York	1881
Orcutt, James D.	Painted Post	1881
Osann, Bernhard	107 4th Ave., New York	1881
Osmun, Charles Alvin	13 7th Ave., New York	1879
Otis, Clark Zelotes	Binghamton	1879



Otis, Frank D.....	58 Barclay St., New York .....	1881
Outwater, Harry E.....	Newark Valley.....	1881
Packard, D. C.....	Watertown .....	1879
Paddock, J. R.....	Oswego.....	1880
Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren St., New York.....	1879
Pamperine, Adolf.....	Buffalo .....	1880
Parsons, Richard B.....	Gloversville.....	1880
Peacock, Chas. L.....	Fairport .....	1881
Peck, George L.....	Jamaica .....	1880
Peck, Reuben N.....	Glens Falls.....	1879
Penfold, Henry J.....	Angola .....	1879
Pennock, George O.....	Oneida Square, Utica.....	1879
Perkins, James L.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Perry, George Hughes.....	34 & 36 Clinton St., Syracuse.....	1880
Peters, Warren F.....	Hoosic Falls .....	1879
Petz, Lawrence J.....	181 Columbia St., Utica.....	1880
Phillips, H. B.....	Fulton.....	1881
Phillips, Robert E.....	Fulton.....	1880
Philpot, Edward E.....	Niagara Falls.....	1880
Plant, Charles H.....	14 E. Genesee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Post, Elisha.....	177 Park Place, Brooklyn.....	1881
Post, William H.....	Catskill.....	1880
Post, Will R.....	Catskill .....	1881
Powers, Charles Jason.....	1 Wieting block, Syracuse... ..	1880
Pratt, William R.....	Syracuse... ..	1880
Putnam, A.....	Cleveland.....	1880
Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown .....	1879
Quirk, Wm. M.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	793 Fulton St., Brooklyn .....	1879
Rano, Charles O.....	1575 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1880
Ray, Benjamin Franklin.....	Utica.....	1879
Reimann, George.....	405 E. Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1880
Rieffenstahl, Julius.....	534 Main St., Buffalo .....	1879
Rice, Charles.....	27 Great Jones St., New York.....	1879
Rice, Edward Thomas.....	Albany .....	1879
Robbins, Daniel C.....	91 Fulton St, New York.....	1880
Robinson, Frederick Charles.	Spencerport.....	1879
Robinson, Wm. Y.....	Nunda .....	1881
Robertson, Isaiah Blood.....	Amsterdam .....	1879
Robertson, Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville .....	1879
Rodanbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1879
Rogers, Arthur H.....	Geneseo .....	1880

Rogers, John Henry.....	Oneida .....	1880
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown.....	1879
Rommel, Emanuel.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Rose, Weller.....	Chenango Forks.....	1881
Ross, Eugene W.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Rouse, Morris D.....	251 Virginia St., Buffalo.....	1881
Roy, James Staunton.....	Wappinger's Falls .....	1880
Rozezlawski, Augustus J....	Brooklyn .....	1879
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evans' Mills.....	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford.....	Little Valley .....	1879
Ryan, Frank Gibbs.....	13 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Ryan, Peter Lawrence.....	138 S. West St., Syracuse .....	1880
Sackett, Charles W.....	Addison .....	1880
Sackett, J. B.....	Tarrytown .....	1881
Sager, Aaron.....	Cortland.....	1880
Sagar, Charles H.....	Auburn.....	1881
Salmon, Thomas H.....	Lansingburg .....	1880
Sautter, Louis.....	75 S. Pearl St., Albany.....	1879
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	72 S. Pearl St., Albany.....	1879
Sawens, Willis.....	138 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Sayre, Edward Augustus.....	461 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Schaefer, Charles H.....	202 Washington Ave., Albany.....	1880
Schell, George C.....	Geneva .....	1881
Schermerhorn, Winfield S....	Stillwater.....	1880
Schieffelin, William H. ....	170 William St., New York.....	1880
Schlehenried, Amand.....	318 Stanton St., New York.....	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.	33 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Schmitt, Joseph M.....	108 North Ave., Rochester.....	1880
Schnell, Joseph, Jr.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Scholz, Otto.....	320 S. Pearl St., Albany.....	1880
Scoville, Charles H.....	Tonawanda. ....	1881
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca .....	1879
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt St., New York.....	1879
Seabury, Robert J.....	21 Platt St., New York.....	1879
Shapaker, Andrew J.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Sharpe, Hooper C.....	Oswego .....	1881
Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Sheldon, Delos D.....	Lockport .....	1881
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls .....	1879
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown .....	1879
Siener, Peter G.....	Rochester.....	1881

Sloan, Henry S.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Smith, Erricson Eugene.....	29 W. Fayette St., Syracuse.....	1879
Smith, Frank J.....	Eagle St., cor E. Maiden Lane, Albany	1880
Smith, Frank S.....	New Brighton, L. I.....	1881
Smith, Henry A.....	Binghamton.....	1880
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville .....	1879
Smith, James E.....	Clyde .....	1880
Smith, J. Hungerford.....	Ausable Forks.....	1881
Smith, Rufus Eldred.....	72 S. West St., Syracuse.....	1880
Smith, Willard Alfred.....	Richfield Springs.....	1879
Smith, Willard N.....	Auburn.....	1880
Smith, William B. ....	Candor .....	1881
Smither, Charles ...	585 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1881
• Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1879
Snow, Charles Wesley.....	28 E. Genessee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Snow, Orrin J.....	28 E. Genessee St., Syracuse.....	1880
Snyder, Ambrose Chancellor.	209 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Springler, Charles W.....	Weedsport.....	1880
Stark, Aiken.....	Ontario Centre.....	1880
Stark, Arthur A.....	Conesus Center.....	1881
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica .....	1879
Still, Allen Henry.....	.60 Cedar St., New York.....	1879
Stoddard, Charles.....	84 E. Seneca St., Buffalo .....	1881
Stoddard, Thomas.....	849 Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1881
Storrs, Aaron P., Jr ..	Owego .....	1880
Stone, John A.....	Oswego.....	1881
Stow, Benjamin J. ....	213 Nassau St., Brooklyn.....	1881
Snydam, S. C.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Sweet, Fréd. K.....	Lockport.....	1879
Taber Fred. C.....	Addison .....	1881
Tallman, Warren D.....	72 S. West St., Syracuse.....	1880
Tapling, Geo. P.....	1726 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1881
Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport.....	1880
Taylor, William H.....	Syracuse.....	1881
Terry, Frederick H.....	Clyde.....	1880
Thurstone, George I.....	Buffalo.....	1880
Tibbs, Wm. H.....	235 Main St., Buffalo.....	1881
Todd, John B.....	Parish.....	1880
Todd, Judson B.....	Ithaca.....	1881
Tooker, William Wallace....	Sag Harbor.....	1879
Townsend, John DePeyster..	Eagle St. Albany.....	1879
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport .....	1879

Trowbridge, John S.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Tucker, William L.....	Syracuse.....	1891
Turner, George H.....	296 South Pearl St., Albany.....	1879
Tuttle, Thomas B.....	Leroy ... ..	1881
Underhill, Joseph Garnes....	397 Classon Ave., Brooklyn. ....	1879
Vail, James A.....	Deposit.....	1881
Vaughn, R. B.....	580 Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1881
Vinton, Charles E. M.....	Frankfort.....	1879
Wadhams, Samuel D .....	Elmira .....	1881
Wagner, William C.....	College Point.....	1880
Walker, William M.....	91 Fulton St., New York.....	1880
Warren, Charles B.....	McGrawville .....	1880
Wardwell, Charles H.....	Adams... ..	1881
Watson, James Tompkins....	Clinton.....	1879
Watson, William Jesse.....	Fulton.....	1879
Weaver, Geo. W.....	Lockport .....	1881
Webber, Ambrose L.....	Middleport.....	1881
Wendler, Robert.. ..	404 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Wernicke, Egon C. B.....	218 Stanton St., New York.....	1881
Whitehead, W. H.....	Herkimer .....	1879
Whitlock, George S.....	111 W. Third St., Elmira.....	1880
Wickes, Silas R .....	Trumansburg .....	1881
Wickham, William Hull....	91 Fulton St., New York.....	1880
Wilber, Chauncey Nathaniel..	Otto .....	1879
Wilkinson, John L.....	235 Main St., Buffalo.....	1881
Wood, John Henry.....	cor. West & Gifford Sts., Syracuse..	1880
Youmans, A. H.....	Whitneys Point.....	1881
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West Ave., Rochester.....	1880

## DECEASED.

	Elected.	Deceased.
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.....	1879	1880
Frohweim, Theobold R.....	1879	1880
Metz, Herman Hugo.....	1879	1880
Neergaard, William .....	1879	1880
Ryan, John K.....	1880	1881
Farnham, E. J.....	1880	1881

# CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

—OF THE—

## New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an Association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify:

I.—The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II.—The particular business and objects of said Association shall be, to hold meetings at such times and places, within said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of Pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among the Apothecaries and Druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally, may demand.

III.—The place of business, and principal office of said Association, shall be at Utica, in the State of New York.

IV.—The number of Trustees, Directors, or Managers, to manage said Association shall be twenty-one, namely: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers. The following are the names of said Trustees, Directors, or Managers, for the first year of its existence:

**PRESIDENT:**

Prof. P. W. Bedford, New York.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS:**

C. M. Lyman, Buffalo,

B. F. Ray, Utica,

A. J. Inloes, Binghamton.

**SECRETARY:**

Charles H. Gaus, Albany.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY:**

Clay W. Holmes, Elmira.

**TREASURER:**

William Blaikie, Utica.

**MANAGERS:**

Louis E. Nicot, Brooklyn,

A. B. Husted, M. D., Albany,

E. H. Davis, Rochester,

A. J. Inloes, Binghamton,

John P. Diehl, Buffalo,

John G. Bissell, Rome,

Louis Sautter, Albany,

W. P. DeForest, Brooklyn,

Frank Hamilton, Syracuse,

Julius Rieffenstahl, Buffalo,

B. F. Ray, Utica,

Henry B. Napier, Owego,

G. M. Baker, M. D., Brooklyn,

Willet L. Brown, Syracuse.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879:

PETER W. BEDFORD, [L. S.]

LOUIS E. NICOT, [L. S.]

GRANVILLE M. BAKER, [L. S.]

WILLIAM P. DEFOREST, [L. S.]

B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, [L. S.]

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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## PREAMBLE.

*Whereas*, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas, are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own, and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement, and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of active, life, and honorary members.

SEC. 2. Any adult person, of good moral and professional standing, residing, or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years, or more, in a wholesale or

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retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

SEC. 3. Pharmacutists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association; call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications; conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting; and he shall have the custody of specimens, and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting. (See proposed amendment, on page 6.)



SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June, at such place and hour as the Association shall previously select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting; and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

# BY-LAWS.

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## ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

## ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation, and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

## ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws, before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

## ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

## ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

## ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests; and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries, and investigations, during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

SEC. 4. Special Committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the

Executive Committee. previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent, and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed, except by a two thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defence.

ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting, Crude Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and Patented Medicines, all Medicinal Preparations, the complete working formula of which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names, will not be received.

ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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- II. Address of the President.
- III. Applications for Membership.
- IV. Election of Members.
- V. Reports of Officers and Committees.
- VI. Miscellaneous Business.
- VII. Reading of Communications.
- VIII. Election of Officers.

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ERRATA—Page 32 line 27, read Dr. Menninger, of Brooklyn, for Mr. Menninger of New York.

Page 106 line 25, read 1 oz. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Page 107 line 2, read dispensing for display.

Page 107 line 11, read Trimen's for Trinner's.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
NEW YORK STATE  
**Pharmaceutical Association,**  
HELD IN ALBANY,  
Wednesday and Thursday, June 20-21, 1882  
ALSO THE  
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

---

ELMIRA, N. Y.:  
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,  
1882.



# OFFICERS--1882-83.

## *President :*

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., - - - Albany.

## *Vice-Presidents :*

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, - - - Middletown.  
CLARK Z. OTIS, - - - Binghamton.  
T. J. MACMAHAN, - - - New York.

## *Secretary :*

CLAY W. HOLMES, - - - Elmira.

## *Treasurer :*

CHARLES H. BUTLER, - - - Oswego.

## *Local Secretary :*

JUDSON B. TODD, - - - Ithaca.

## *Executive Committee :*

F. L. NORTON, - - - Delhi.  
W. L. DuBOIS, - - - Catskill.  
W. P. DeFOREST, - - - Brooklyn.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### *Legislative Committee :*

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany. A. McCLURE, Albany.  
C. H. GAUS, Albany. J. RIEFFENSTAHL, Buffalo.  
F. K. SWEET, Lockport.

### *Committee on Trade Interests :*

AARON SAGER, Cortland. P. W. BEDFORD, New York.  
W. J. BREWSTER, Hannibal.

### *Committee on Pharmacy and Queries :*

R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo. A. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., Buffalo.  
F. E. HATCH, Jamestown.

### *Committee on Adulterations :*

CHARLES RICE, M. D., New York. H. B. PARSONS, New York.  
G. E. FERGUSON, Albany.

### *Committee of Arrangements :*

C. J. POWERS, Syracuse. J. H. EATON, M. D., Syracuse.  
GEORGE J. SEABURY, New York.

## DELEGATES.

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### *Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association :*

C. J. POWERS, Syracuse,	C. H. GAUS, Albany,
E. A. SAYRE, Brooklyn,	F. F. KNAPP, New York,
A. J. INLOES, Binghamton.	

### *Delegates to Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association :*

G. MICHAELIS, Albany,	C. H. BUTLER, Oswego.
-----------------------	-----------------------

### *Delegates to Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association :*

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,	G. MICHAELIS, Albany,
E. POST, Brooklyn.	

### *Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association :*

L. E. NICOT, Brooklyn,	W. P. DEFORREST, Brooklyn.
------------------------	----------------------------

### *Delegates to Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association :*

P. W. BEDFORD, New York,	CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.
--------------------------	-------------------------

# CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

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We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify:

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of pharmacy, and that of the people generally, may demand.

III. The place of business, and principal office of said Association, shall be at Utica, in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors or Managers, to manage said Association shall be twenty-one, namely: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879:

PETER W. BEDFORD,	[L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT,	[L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST,	[L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON,	[L. S.]

## LIST OF QUERIES.

*To be answered at the next Annual Meeting.*

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1. Boro-glycerite—what is its value as an anti-ferment and anti-putrid agent, for pharmaceutical and commercial use ?

2. Which is the best method for the manufacture of fluid extract and syrup of senega, to avoid gelatinization ?

3. An examination of sulphate of cinchonidia of the various makes, as to freedom from other salts.

4. A simple method is desired by which emulsions may be examined, for the amount of fixed oil they contain.

5. When pills are made of iron by hydrogen, with a vegetable extract, they almost always swell up and crack open. What is the cause of this, and how can it be prevented ?

6. Pulsatilla is being used to quite an extent by our physicians, they mostly prescribing the tincture. There is no officinal preparation. King's Dispensatory gives one, 8 ozs. of the herb to a pint, and other preparations, 4 ozs. to the pint. Pulsatilla, its description, properties and uses; give formulas for tinctures now in use, with suggestions for improvement.

7. Dialysis has as yet been limited in general pharmaceutical use to a single preparation of iron. To what other processes can it be adapted? The paper to narrate experiments and processes.

8. Various formulas have been given for the preparation of tincture of kino that will not gelatinize. It is desired that all such formulas be experimented with, and that the results of not less than eight months' experience with the finished sample be reported upon. Each specimen should have the usual exposure and handling, which might occur in business.

9. A report on the quality of insect powder as found in commerce.

## PREFATORY NOTE.

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The report of this meeting is not as full as usual. The stenographer who had been engaged to take the proceedings was unable to be present, and the first session passed without any record, except such as could be hastily noted down by the Secretary in the midst of other duties. The remainder of the meeting was reported, but not as fully as might have been desired. The date of issue has been considerably delayed by dilatory responses to queries for information, and extra labor incident upon the imperfect reports. The Executive Committee have decided to offer the Proceedings of previous years at about the cost of publication, to enable new members to complete their sets. They can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at the following rates, viz.:

Proceedings of 1879.....	0.25
Proceedings of 1880.....	0.25
Proceedings of 1881.....	0.40
Or the three volumes for.....	0.75

Which will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of the price. Members are urged to note the fact, that in order to keep a proper record of the affairs of the Association it is their duty to inform the Secretary at once of any errors in names, changes of residence, deaths, or matters of interest pertaining to the Association.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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Article VII., to substitute for the article as it now stands the following: "The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select."

Article VI., add: "They shall transact all routine business for the Association that may occur between the times of meeting; also all routine and general business, which is not of a scientific character or pertaining to trade interests, at the meetings, and shall report their acts to the Association, which shall have power to revise the acts of the Executive Committee."



**MINUTES**

**OF THE**

**FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.**

---

**FIRST SESSION.**

**Tuesday Morning, June 20th.**

The Association met in the State Agricultural Hall, at Albany, and was called to order at 10:45 by the President, Dr. A. B. Husted, with the following remarks :

**GENTLEMEN**—The hour has arrived at which it was announced that this meeting would be called to order. I can assure you that the pharmacists of Albany have done everything in their power to make this meeting one of profit and pleasure. I now take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, President of the Albany Medical College, also President of the Albany Medical Association, who will welcome you in behalf of these bodies, and the citizens of Albany, to our city.

**DR. MOSHER** came forward and delivered a short address, stating that he had rather give a word of welcome than proceed to deliver a studied address which might detract from other and more important work. After dwelling for a few moments on the advance of science during the past, alluding to the telegraph and the telephone, he spoke of the beneficial results which came about when the physician and pharmacist joined hands. He said: "In the relation

which my profession bears to yours, I greet you. I have lived to see Bromide of Potassium, Salicylic Acid and Carbolic Acid come into the profession, and mention these as instances of great value. The tendency of the remedies of the present day is in the direction of the causes we have discovered. We know that, in the past twenty years, progress has been made which will develop the cause of diseases. A large number of diseases are known to result from causes that can be cured. The important discovery, in the past few months, in the cause of consumption, which annually carries off one-fifth of our population, goes to prove this. The profession thank you for the numbers of remedies you furnish, which are strictly applicable to disease."

He then referred to the theory of ferments as being largely the cause of disease, and anti-ferments as the cure. He spoke of the large numbers who were addicted to the use of stimulants, tonics, etc. After some very interesting statistical remarks he closed by saying: "We are glad to see you meet in the room where the Medical Society of the State of New York meets; the room where the American Code was abolished and the New York Code established. When I look upon the room and the faces assembled I believe you will meet in harmony. Beside my welcome in behalf of our profession, I welcome you in behalf of the citizens of Albany to the city of old buildings; to the city of steepest hills—on top of the highest hill stands the capitol, perfectly safe. In behalf of the city I welcome you."

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Dr. H. J. Menninger, of Brooklyn, to respond to the words of welcome from Professor Mosher.

DR. MENNINGER spoke as follows:

At a moment's notice I arise to accept the invitation and hospitalities which are offered through Professor Mosher in behalf of the city of Albany. I am glad to accept them; to be here, and I know my brethren

of the Association are, because it is the Capital of the State, but still more because here we meet professional brethren who have evinced great interest in pharmaceutical science. As an officer of an older college I welcome your college to our school of teaching colleges as a sister institution. To you who are not professional I can only say a few words. Looking through your streets we see enterprise and activity everywhere. Again, Mr. President, in behalf of the State Association we accept the hospitalities of your city with hearty thanks.

THE PRESIDENT—As this concludes the regular welcoming, we will now proceed to business, and call for the reading of the minutes.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—As we have the printed minutes before us, carefully edited by the Secretary and published after examination and approval of the Executive Committee, I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.  
Carried.

Vice-President DR. J. H. EATON, of Syracuse, then took the chair, and announced that the President's address was next in order, when the President came forward and read his annual address.

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the usual custom, and as one of the duties of the office of President, I ask your attention and forbearance in the presentation of some thoughts and observations.

We have entered upon our fourth year as an organization. We have declared the object of association to be union for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; development of pharmaceutical research; elevation of professional standard, and ultimately restriction of the practice of pharmacy to those properly qualified.

We have obtained very gratifying results during three years in our efforts to unite the pharmacists of this State. Our membership is now 500, with prospects of a still better showing. A large membership, however, is of little importance if nothing further is accomplished or sought for; labor by each and every one for the general good is much more to be desired. The benefits from educational and business views are not easily arrived at, and yet I doubt not all will agree with me in the assertion, that something has been done in these things. The pub-

lished reports of our proceedings for three years are before you, and though they may not show new discoveries or facts of great value, they do bear evidence of some labor in that direction. It is as a general educator and stimulus to proper exertion, as making us better acquainted with the facts and processes in connection with our science that are already known, thereby the better enabling us to pursue its calling, that I regard our union. Old facts—new to many, often to all—are here brought up and discussed; occasionally new ones are brought forth; all tend to increase the common stock of knowledge and add to our common welfare. As the years go by those who take active part in our proceedings will receive most benefit, and in future be prepared to demonstrate new facts that shall be of use to all. Pharmacy, as far as it is a science, is progressive. He who practices it finds that he has something more to do than buy and sell drugs and chemicals, if he would keep up with the advanced thought of his period. The young man who starts in life as a pharmacist after some years of studious apprenticeship, even closing that by a course in a college of pharmacy, finds, if honest to himself and his profession, that there is still work and study to do, and the sometime-lagging energy is by means of these associations quickened, awakened to new life, new ideas, and new efforts. Something of this I trust and feel has been accomplished by our organization.

Our ultimate object has not been gained as yet; perhaps it is not time. It may be we shall live for years before it is; there is a hope we shall not die when it is. The report of the Pharmacy Law Committee may enlighten us on this point.

Social enjoyments and pleasures are not mentioned in the objects of the union; these are a sort of by-product, too valuable to be thrown away, and yet not of so much worth as to be allowed to accumulate in undue proportion. When properly mingled with the duties and work of our annual gatherings, they give a zest and enjoyment to the occasion that would otherwise be wanting.

The future of our union will be just what we make it. If every one contributes something of thought and labor, year by year, the future will take care of itself. Few of our number, perhaps, are able to enter into strictly scientific work, but ordinary daily work brings to all questions of sufficient importance to work out and present here for information and discussion. The preparation of monographs on medicinal agents, new or old, is a field of labor that will bear much working, bring forth good and abundant fruit, and one that I feel important to urge upon your consideration.

The duty of each and every one contributing something to the general fund of information that goes to make our meetings of service and value, cannot be overestimated.

Regarding the management or conduct of the Association I have but little to offer. The different officers will report to you regarding their departments, and with these reports I have every reason to believe you will be fully satisfied. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, making it the duty of the Secretary to receive all moneys due the Association, does not seem to me to be wise. The Secretary has now sufficient to fully occupy his time; this change only increases those duties and relieves the Treasurer from work that he has ample time to attend to. A Secretary who attends faithfully and promptly to all the duties of his office, as I believe ours has, is entitled to better compensation than the sum proposed. Should our finances permit, I recommend to your consideration an increase of this amount to one hundred dollars at least. I would suggest also a change in the by-laws, providing for a permanent Committee on Legislation, whose duty shall be to take charge of legislation desired by the Association, also to report all existing laws in the State bearing upon our business, and from year to year those that may be passed or proposed that would affect our interests.

Although ours is a calling devoted almost wholly to providing for the relief of the sick, the care and manufacture of agents to fight the grim destroyer, Death, we are every year reminded that a common end awaits us all. During the past year we have lost by death two members: William C. Mundy, of Seneca Falls, was drowned July 30th, 1881; William Edward Armstrong, of New York, died December 19th, 1881.

The history of every nation, government, science, art, manufacture or trade is not without its pleasures and profit to those who follow after. Pleasure is derived by a perusal of the past, not only because it shows us how much more advanced and favored we are by comparison, but the knowledge itself is a living spring of pleasure constantly abiding within us, and thereby increasing the enjoyment of our surroundings. It becomes a profit in serving to guide us in correct habits, customs, pursuits, and modes of life; a check when, through ignorance or desire, we are liable to deviate from a right and proper course. It also serves to curb our vanity and flattery of ourselves when we discover that we have accomplished only what those who have lived before us knew. By a knowledge of what has been done we are urged to still further research and accomplishment, knowing full well that all has not been discovered, and that the future yet withholds from us secrets which may be revealed if we only labor and search diligently for them.

By reason of these things I have thought that a glance at the past history of pharmacy, and its advance from an art to a science, might not be without some pleasure to us, and perhaps benefit.

Its early history is very meager and obscure. We know that many substances were undoubtedly used for the cure of disease, yet the undeveloped state of education at that time prevents us from recognizing very many of the medicinal agents. The most of these substances were probably used in their crude state, or as prepared by ordinary processes for other purposes. The vegetable kingdom furnished the large majority of these materials; next were animal products, while a few only of articles from the earth, chemical compounds or elements, comprised the *materia medica* of the ancients.

The great superstition of the ancients shut out advance in pharmacy. Diseases were mainly believed and sought to be cured by the interposition of the gods; by sacrifices, ceremonies and incantations. The priests or religious teachers among the older nations attended to the sick, prepared and furnished the medicines, besides attending to their religious duties.

It is supposed that the ancient Egyptians were more wise than others, and somewhat learned in pharmacy and chemistry, but the records are so few and uncertain that but little is positively known as to their attainments.

It is among the ancient Greeks we have to look for the first actual records of medicine and pharmacy. Esculapius, who is supposed to have lived about fifty years before the siege of Troy, is the first prominently mentioned person who employed medicines for the cure of disease and wounds. Of him and the means he used to effect cures but little is definitely known. Several different fabulous accounts of his birth and life are given; also some of the methods by which he cured disease. These consisted principally in ceremonies, sacrifices, ordeals and hygienic regulations, together with the use of a few simple vegetable and animal substances. We can not now but think that the hygienic regulations prescribed by him had more to do with the cure of disease than the remedies used. We know that he had recourse to gentle purgatives and emetics; also to some powerful remedies, as hemlock and washes, baths and restrictions in diet. Temples were erected and devoted to the cure of disease, presided over by the priests and descendants of Esculapius, who all seemed to follow in his profession. To these temples the sick were taken for cure. Records of wonderful cures were written on tablets and hung about the walls; also new medicines and modes of preparation set forth. On one of these tablets a blind man is

said to have recovered his sight by means of certain ceremonies; another was made to see by applying to the eyelids for three days an ointment made with the blood of a white cock and honey.

During the time of Hippocrates and Galen we have more positive and perhaps the first definite records of medicine and pharmacy. The former is supposed to have lived about 450 B. C., and the latter about A. D. 150. Hippocrates, who claims to have descended from Esculapius, was without doubt a man of education, refinement and skill. Modern writers differ greatly in their estimate of him, yet the testimony in his favor seems far the greater, and it is certain that many of the works written by him could be profitably read at this date, and, if followed, the advice and precepts certainly productive of good.

By his works we learn that his medicines or prescriptions were simply the materials mainly derived from the vegetable kingdom, used in the shape of powders, pills, expressed juices, decoctions, infusions, electuaries, ointments, plasters, poultices, liniments and suppositories. Among our medicines then in use may be mentioned hemlock or conium, veratrum album, eleterium, juice of euphorbium, squills, anise, onions, leeks, mustard, figs, expressed oils, honey, wine, vinegar, salt, alum and some preparations of copper, lead and silver. Eleterium was made by much the same process as is now employed. Alcohol, sugar and essential oils do not seem to have been known at this time. After the conquests of Alexander the Great, between 300 and 400 B. C., commerce was opened between Greece and the conquered nations. Many new and important medicines were introduced. Sugar, brought from Arabia or India, is first mentioned, also aloes, opium and cantharides. From the time of Hippocrates to the Christian era medicine made great progress in some respects. Its practice became much more universal and diversified, perhaps. A long list of names and theories have come down to us from among those who practiced and recorded the art.

About 332 B. C., the city of Alexandria was built, and soon became one of the great cities of the world. Not only was it the center of commerce, but a library, museum and college for teaching philosophy, literature and science, was established. Medicine was here taught, and the fame this branch of learning gained brought students from all parts of the world. It is said that here the science was first divided into surgery, dietetics and rhizotomy or pharmacy. Most of the noted physicians of that time and up to the sixth century of the Christian era were educated at this school.

One result of the many theories and schools of medicine was the introduction of compound medicines, theriacas or confections as antidotes

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against disease and poisons. These contained many ingredients, apparently combined without regard to the nature or properties of the articles, but rather a chance selection. Theriaca mithradatus had fifty-three articles, made up as an electuary with wine and honey. Theriaca andromachus, retaining a place in the English Dispensatory by J. Quincy, M. D., 1726, also in the London College Dispensatory, 1746, has sixty-six ingredients. Theriaca damocratus had forty-five articles, and now, after lying buried over a hundred years, is resurrected and said to be used in the preparation of Warburg's tincture.

Pharmacy could not have been much of a science, but rather limited to the collection and purchase of the numerous drugs, their keeping and sale, and the preparation of these compounds, they being similar to the patent medicines of the present day. There were several classes of dealers like our apothecaries and druggists, called pigmentarii, seplasiarii, pharmacopolæ, medicamentarii, and perhaps others, all dealers in herbs and drugs, who were perhaps thus distinguished by separate names on account of some trifling circumstances in which they differed, or by dealing in one particular article more than another. That all dealt in medicines is certain, because of a law establishing punishment for such as sold poisons by mistake, also by the reproofs of Pliny against the physicians of his time because they bought their medicines from these dealers ready prepared, instead of mixing them personally, as was formerly done.

The many systems or sects in medicine, as the empirical, dogmatic, methodic and others, may have been the cause of the various names given to dealers in drugs. The contentions and strife between these sects, and neglect of the teachings of Hippocrates, no doubt checked advance in medicine and pharmacy.

Claudius Galenus, who was born A. D. 132, received the best medical education the world could at that time afford, not only at the different seats of learning in Greece and Rome, but by travels in foreign lands and several years study at Alexandria, returning at the age of twenty-eight to Pergamus, his native place. He is supposed to have lived to the age of seventy, principally in Rome, though he spent much time in travel. His writings are numerous and include many works on materia medica and pharmacy. The materia medica is composed principally of articles from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Natural mineral waters, as saline and sulphurous, are mentioned; also artificial mineral waters are spoken of. The medicinal agents taken from the animal kingdom are very numerous, and include excrements from man and animals, as well as the substance of animals. The viper, fox, hyena, wea-



sel, frog, grasshopper, earthworm, bugs, cantharides, and many others were used in medicine. Fat, lard, marrow, bones, liver, nails and skin of animals are treated of; also oysters, eggs, snails, crabs, and other substances, several hundred in number.

The compound medicines, as theriacas, or antidotes against disease and poisons, are fully discussed. The theriaca of mithridatus, andromachus and damocatus are fully explained, with mode of preparation. Many antidotes against the bite of a mad dog are mentioned. Many popular notions of such remedies in our day can be traced to this time. Hair restoratives and colorings, cosmetics, pomades and dentifrices, with directions for care, preservation and removal of teeth, are commented on. He mentions Crito, who published four books on these toilet preparations, and that these works were in general use among the female sex in Rome and Greece. Recipes for plasters, liniments and external applications are numerous. The weights and measures in use at that time are also given.

From the numerous writings of Hippocrates and Galen we can not but admit that medicine and pharmacy had obtained a considerable degree of advancement, and were their works translated into our tongue so as to be more generally accessible, we, no doubt, would find many things were known and used that are now credited to a much later period. Little or nothing of chemistry appears; even distillation was not known, though Pliny describes a process that may be considered such in its infancy. This consisted in obtaining oil from pitch by spreading fleeces of wool over it while boiling and expressing the condensed vapor. Any thing like a chemical science is entirely absent in the records. Glass was manufactured in Egypt; some few of the metals worked and used, coloring and dyeing practiced, and porcelain manufactured, yet these were independent of each other and with no knowledge of the chemical change that took place.

After the time of Galen little or no progress was made for a long time. The introduction of Christianity tended in a measure to hinder science for a time. The idea that Christ had endowed his followers with the power of curing disease, this power being transmitted from one to another, led to the neglect of medicine as a study, and when Christianity became the religion of the Romans the benefits that had been bestowed by the government upon schools of learning were taken away. The subversion and destruction of the Roman Empire by the barbarians of the North, in the fifth century, almost completely annihilated the schools of learning. Many wise men fled to Persia, and at Edessa schools of medicine were established that gained celebrity. From these

schools and their branches it is supposed the Arabians received their first instructions in the sciences. Medicine and pharmacy received no small share of attention, and from some accounts it appears probable that places similar to hospitals were opened, not only for the care of the sick, but as a means of affording clinical instruction to students. Superstition seemed to be mixed with learning. Actius, a noted physician of these Persian schools, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, had great faith in ointments and external applications, and gave directions for preparing numbers of these. During the compounding of one it was necessary, by his directions, to repeat in a loud voice, "May the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob deign to accord virtues to this medicine."

In the sixth century Alexandria was taken by the Mohammedans and the large library at that place destroyed by Caliph Omar, a cotemporary and companion of Mohammed. During the seventh and eighth centuries schools of learning were founded at Bagdad. Here pharmacy was first taught as one of the branches of medicine. Geber, an Arabian of the seventh century, seems to have been the first writer on chemistry. His labors were directed to the preparation of medicines. Rhazes, Avicenna and Avenzoar follow Geber as the learned workers and writers of the Arabians in chemistry and pharmacy. Avicenna gives directions for conducting distillation and sublimation; mentions the mineral acids and vegetable and mineral alkalis. The seven metals of the ancients were separated or purified. To them is also due the origin of alchemy and the idea of an elixir vitæ. About the tenth century Spain became noted as the seat of education, the schools at Cordova obtaining much renown in medicine. Salerno, in Italy, at this time was also celebrated for its schools of medicine. The publication of the first Pharmacopia, or Dispensatory, is said, by some, to be due to the Arabians in the latter part of the ninth century; others assert that the first collection of recipes was by Valerius Cordus, at Nuremberg, in 1542, under sanction of the senate. This man was a young student visiting at Nuremberg, and accidentally produced a collection of recipes which he had selected from esteemed writers, and which the physicians of the place were so well pleased with that they induced him to publish them for the benefit of the apothecaries.

In the thirteenth century France, England and Germany began to attract notice for attention to learning. Roger Bacon, though not a chemist, pointed out the delusions of alchemy, and directed many important objects of chemical inquiry. Arnald, of Villa Nova, a French or Spanish chemist, who died in 1250, first recommended distilled spirit

of wine, impregnated with herbs, for medicinal use. This seems to be the origin of tinctures. Arnald, and Raymond Lully, of Majorica, his student, state that fermentation and distillation of intoxicating liquors originated among the barbarians of the north. At the end of the fourteenth century Bisil Valentine, a German, added to the materia medica preparations of antimony, discovered ammonia and its preparation from sal ammoniac; also noticed the production of ether from alcohol. At Zurich, Switzerland, in 1498, Paracelsus was born. He became an admirer of Valentine, was a noted advocate of chemical medicine, is supposed to have first used preparations of mercury internally, and was made Professor of Chemistry in the University at Basil in 1527, being the first lecturer on this science in Europe. He was a boisterous and passionate man. His habits and conceits soon deprived him of his professorship, made him obnoxious to his contemporaries, and brought his remarkable life to a close at the age of forty eight.

Alchemy, from its origin in Arabia to the sixteenth century, had many honest and dishonest advocates. During the latter time the falseness and utter impossibility of its objects, and the impostures of its advocates, became so well recognized that Pope John XXII., about 1325, openly condemned it, and in 1403 an act of Parliament was passed prohibiting attempts at transmutations, and making them felonious. Lord Bacon describes the labors of the alchemists as similar to husbandmen searching for hidden treasure in their land, who, by turning up and pulverizing the soil, render it fertile; so they, in seeking for impossibilities, sometimes discover useful realities. Apothecary stores or pharmacies are thought to have first existed in Italy, probably at Salerno, in the eleventh century, and that the custom was introduced by the Arabian physicians. The first legal status given to them seems to be the medicine edict of the Emperor Frederic II., issued for the kingdom of Naples. They were called *confectionarii*, and their shops *stationes*. They were established by law, subject to inspection by the physicians, and prepared medicines under their directions, all compound medicines having to be accompanied with a certificate that they were properly made. The word *apotheca* signified simply warehouse, or storehouse. As medicine advanced, pharmacies became more necessary. Distillation, sublimation and other chemical processes were introduced, foreign drugs secured, indigenous plants collected during certain phases of the planetary system, and the physicians could not spare time for these things.

The first legal sanction to apothecaries in Germany seems to have been given by the Count of Wurtemberg, to one Glatz, at Stuttgart, in the

year 1458. In the patent it is stated that his ancestors had for many years previous been in the same business. During this and the following centuries are found records of laws establishing apothecary shops in many of the more important German towns, as Augsburg, Hamburg, Frankfort, Basle, Berlin, Leipsic, Oldenburg and Hanover. These apothecaries were given the exclusive rights in this business, sometimes even allowed a pension from the government, often a remuneration from the town, such as hereditary possession of lands, exemption from taxation and public duties, and sometimes salaries were paid by the city. They were allowed also to deal in sweetmeats, great delicacies in those days, and at some places were obliged, on certain festivals, to furnish, gratis, these things to the magistrates. In some cities gardens were attached to the stores, in which to raise the necessary plants. These were called the apothecaries' gardens. This name still clung to these places in some portions of Germany at the beginning of this century, though they were then used for other purposes. The apothecary on his part agreed, or was sworn, to abide by certain regulations; the shops were from time to time inspected; a price was fixed by which he should sell his goods. In some towns public officers were to be furnished medicine gratis; in others the poor—expensive medicines only being paid for. About the same time apothecary shops were established by law in Sweden, Denmark and Russia. The first record of English apothecaries is in the time of Edward III., in 1345, who gave Cavurses de Gangeland, of London, a pension of sixpence a day for attending him while sick in Scotland. In France apothecaries are mentioned first by statutes in 1484, during the time of Charles VIII.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries learning in all its branches made rapid progress. The delusions of alchemy had been thoroughly exposed, and the attention of inquiring minds directed in more promising channels. Chemistry had its earnest searchers after knowledge as well as other sciences. The Academy del Cimento was established in Italy in 1651, the Royal Society of London in 1660, and the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1666. These associations drew together the most learned and earnest workers, developed and disseminated facts already discovered, and operated as a stimulus to further research. Among the noted names in chemistry, in Germany, during these two centuries, are Bohn, Hoffman, Bucher, Stahl and Gue-ricke; in England, Boyle, Hooke, Dare, Mayow, Hales, Black, Caven-dish and Priestley; in France, Homberg, Geoffroy, the two Lémerys, Lavoisier, DeMorveau, Berthollet and DeFourcroy. In the latter part of the eighteenth century chemistry had made such advance, elements and

combinations become so well recognized and numerous, the want of a better and more perfect nomenclature was felt to be a necessity. In 1787 Lavoisier, Morveau, Berthollet and Fourcroy presented to the world the plan of calling elements by a name characteristic of their most striking quality, and compound bodies from the elements which composed them. The want of such a nomenclature has given us such names as Glauber salts for sulphate of soda, made known by Glauber at Amsterdam, about 1640, also Seignette salt, sal Polychrest, sal Rupellensis and sal Rochelle for tartrate of soda and potassa. This was discovered by a French apothecary, Peter Seignette, at Rochelle, about 1672. He kept the composition of it secret, made and sold enough to acquire a fortune, and after his death it continued to be sold by his son, to great advantage, for a long time. Oil of vitriol, aquæ fortis, white vitriol, and others are similar examples.

Pharmacy in the seventeenth century was much more complex than at any previous time. To the simple and compound medicines of Galen had been added tinctures, distilled waters, oil, spirit, phlegm and salt of vegetables and animals, together with quite a number of chemical remedies. In the *Pharmacopœia Augustana*, by Joannis Zwelfer, published at Gouda in 1653, we find the remedies divided into the ordinary simples, the five emollient herbs, the four greater and lesser hot and cold seeds; the five greater and lesser aperient roots, head herbs, pleuritic waters, stomachic oils, hot and cold ointments, etc.

The preparations are: Class first—alterative syrups, honeys, and juleps, of which there are 125, some simple, others very complex, being made up of over fifty ingredients. Class second—purgative syrups, of which there are only twenty-one, all very complex. Class third—lenitives. Class fourth—electuaries. Class fifth—confections in solid form. Class sixth—pills; and so on through decoctions, infusions, opiates, aromatic confections, troches, wines, vinegars, extracts, ointments and plasters. The materia medica comprises chemical, vegetable and animal substances; among the latter are burnt hair, earth-worms, liver, lungs and intestines of the wolf, burnt swallow, human brain, gizzard of the cock, burnt scorpion and sponge, vipers and many other like substances.

The *Pharmacopœia* of Bauderon, by G. Sauvageon and the college of medicine of Lyons, published at Lyons in 1681, says, on its title page, that it contains all the necessary compounds, with directions for preparation, together with a treatise of the more useful and celebrated chemical medicines. This is divided into two books; the first treats of internal medicines, the second of external; these are then classed under heads similar to the *Pharmacopœia Augustana*. Then follows a long arti-

cle on distilled waters of every conceivable sort, and the book ends with a chemical treatise of the different medicines. In an English translation of Nicholas Lémery's *Course on Chemistry*, published in London in 1698, is given the chemical and pharmaceutical processes in use at that time for the preparation of medicines. Distillation, sublimation, evaporation and precipitation are quite thoroughly explained, with description of furnaces, retorts, water and vapor baths. The first part of the work is devoted entirely to chemistry; part second treats of vegetable, and part third of animal substances. All vegetables were supposed to consist of five elements or principles, water or phlegm, spirit, oil, salt and earth. These were extracted or separated by destructive distillation. Every vegetable was supposed to contain a salt peculiar to itself, therefore, we hear of salt of wormwood, mugwort, chicory, guaiac, walnut, etc. Solid extracts were made by digestion and maceration of the substance in water or spirit of wine, or both, the liquid filtered and evaporated to the proper consistence; few, however, were used. An extract of opium was made in this way that Lémery says was called laudanum. Zwelfer mentions laudanum as an extract, but this contains other articles besides opium. Tinctures were made by maceration, digestion and filtration; sometimes by distillation. Heat was estimated by the amount of fire and designated as—first degree, a few coals; second, enough to make the mixture boil; third, to make the bottom of vessel red hot, and fourth, to make the whole vessel red hot. Characters were sometimes used to designate substances and operations; these were dots, straight and curved lines combined in various shapes, and a few letters. Tinctures, though proposed in the thirteenth century, were not much used in the seventeenth. The *Pharmacopœia Augustana* mentions only five; the *Pharmacopœia de Bauderon* has none, and Lémery's chemistry gives directions for seventeen, but says that tinctures of any of the odoriferous plants may be made in the same manner as tincture of cinnamon, which is as follows: "Take of bruised cinnamon any quantity you please, put in a matrass, pour upon it spirit of wine one finger above it, set it in digestion in horse dung four or five days, pour off the liquor and filter." A tincture of Peruvian bark is directed in the same manner.

During the first half of the eighteenth century pharmacy remained in much the same state as it had been in the seventeenth. The *Pharmacopœia Bateanæ*, by William Salmon, M. D., 1720, translated from the last edition of the Latin copy by James Shipton, and The *Pharmacopœia Officinalis and Extemporanæ*, by John Quincy, M. D., 1726, show but little if any improvement over previous ones. The classification of med-

icines remains much the same; no advance is shown regarding the properties of simple remedies, and hardly any approach to the general system or plan of our pharmacopias or dispensatories. Doubts are freely expressed regarding the virtues of many of the nauseous and repulsive medicines and practices of past ages, and though these works are but little more than collections of recipes, an improvement is apparent by their simplification and a weeding out of many of the articles that were formerly used. The popular liver and stomach pads of the present seem to have been in use then. In Quincy's work we find *saceulus lateralis* composed of "bay berries, cummin seed, fœnugreek and chamomile flowers, āā M i, Bran. salt āā, M ii, mix and put into two bags." These are directed to be applied hot alternately, "for the cure of stitches and pains, or where there is apprehension of obstruction from viscid blood." There are also stomach and anodyne bags. .

In the latter part of the eighteenth century appeared the New Dispensatory, by Dr. Lewis, which was very superior to every work of a similar nature. It was divided into four parts: First—Pharmaceutical chemistry, giving concise views of the general properties and relations of medicinal substances, the means by which the native principles might be extracted without injury or alteration, and a practical account of the instruments and operations of the art of pharmacy. Part two contained the *materia medicæ* or medicinal simples, sometimes a short description of articles, with marks of goodness and genuineness, some description of properties, also active principles and best methods of exhibition. Parts three and four contained the preparations of the London and Edinburgh pharmacopias, together with some of the older ones that were still used.

The New Edinburgh Dispensatory, sixth edition, published in 1801, is arranged on the same general plan as Dr. Lewis's, and contains additions made necessary by late discoveries in chemistry and medicine, with an exposition of the new chemical doctrine of Lavoisier. Here we see that pharmacy has begun to assume the position of a science. The chemical changes in the processes for the preparation of the vegetable, mineral and animal medicines are fully and intelligently explained. There is a great change in the names of articles, founded upon a more correct and distinct understanding of their composition. Advance in chemistry and medicine has excluded a large number of inert, injurious and repulsive articles from the *materia medica*; the manipulations are much simplified; mystery and conjurations are no longer considered necessary in the processes of pharmacy; distillation of tinctures belongs to the past; digestion at a boiling temperature for three months contin-



uously, or six months during the day time only, is thought to be useless; the active agents or principles in vegetables are being discovered and made use of; the value of alcohol, pure water and sugar as agents in the preparation of medicines understood; everything, in fact, points to the latter half of the eighteenth century as the time when pharmacy began to be established upon a sure and scientific basis. A change is also noted in the size of the pharmacopias or dispensatories. Those of the seventeenth century contain 1,000 to 1,200 pages of closely printed matter, while in the latter part of the eighteenth century 600 pages contain all that was then considered necessary. Since that time the size of the volume has again enlarged; but the material differs markedly from what it once was. The great advance in chemistry during this century has made possible a corresponding advance in pharmacy. The actual analysis of organic and inorganic substances has led to the discovery and production of many new and valuable remedies. Quinine was first discovered by B. A. Gomes, of Lisbon, in 1810; more thoroughly examined at a later date by Pelletier and Caventou. Morphine and the existence of organic alkalies in the vegetable kingdom was first made known by Sirburner about 1816, also by Seguin about the same time. Percolation was first brought into notice by the Messrs. Boullay, of Paris, in 1838. Fluid extracts were prepared and brought into notice by Professor Proctor, William Hodgson, Charles and E. T. Ellis, of Philadelphia, about 1845. They were introduced in the United States Pharmacopia in 1850, and now form a very important class of remedies. Dialysis was fully explained by Graham, of London, in 1861, and though not yet recognized as of much value in pharmacy, there seems to be some promise of a future use in the preparation of tinctures.

From this necessarily hasty glance at the history of pharmacy we see that its growth has been very slow, in fact until chemistry became a fixed science no solid foundation could be laid on which to build. Medicines were prepared empirically or at random, or used in the crude state. The virtues and properties of articles were made known only by trial; new agents could not be produced, nor old ones recognized if not presented in their accustomed form. During the past century great change has been wrought. The valuable medicinal agents of the ancients are fully recognized and separated from the inert and useless; crude materials refined and rendered more servicable; pharmaceutical manipulations simple and exact, and many new and active remedies made known. Analysis has revealed the composition of bodies; synthesis produces them again. Within the last fifteen years chemical nomenclature, by reason of the advances in chemistry, has been made more definite, comprehensive and simple.



No one can say that chemistry or pharmacy are complete. The knowledge of the present enables us to foresee much that is yet to be made known. With the record of past achievements before us, with the possibilities of the future in view, with a realizing sense of the imperfections yet existing in our science, shall we sit idly down content to enjoy present attainments, or shall we labor earnestly in our chosen field and thereby insure further progress.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I move that the thanks of the Association be tendered to our President for his able and instructive address, and that the recommendations therein contained be submitted to a committee of three for consideration and report.

Carried.

THE CHAIR appointed as such committee W. H. Rogers, of Middletown; E. A. Sayre, of Brooklyn; J. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo.

THE SECRETARY read the names of 105 applicants for membership, which were referred to the Executive Committee:

MR. C. J. POWERS, of Syracuse—In order to keep the legislative order of business intact, and to prevent the actual business of the Association from being interfered with, I would move that sections 8 and 5 in article XVI. of our By-Laws, entitled "Order of Business," be transposed.

Seconded and laid over under the rule.

THE SECRETARY then read his annual report, as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—The third annual meeting, held at Buffalo, May 18th, 1881, opened with a membership of three hundred and forty-six (346). During its sessions one hundred and thirty-eight (138) new members were added, one (1) resigned, leaving a total membership at its close of four hundred and eighty-three (483). Notices of election were promptly mailed to each of the newly-elected members. During the year we have been called upon to record the death of two (2) members, which

leaves a total of four hundred and eighty-one (481) names on the roll at the present time.

As soon as possible after the close of the meeting the stenographer's notes and miscellaneous papers were arranged for publication. The copy was placed in the printer's hands, July 10th. One thousand (1000) copies were printed, one of which was mailed to each member on the 10th of August. Complimentary copies were sent to the secretaries of all sister associations, the Colleges of pharmacy, the pharmaceutical journals in this country and England, and to the librarian of the Surgeon-General's office, war department, U. S. A., by his request. We have still on hand about four hundred (400) copies, subject to the disposal of the Association. The Secretary hereby acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of 1881 and '82, from the following State Associations, viz.: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin; also a complimentary copy of Vol. I of the *American Pharmacist*.

There have been issued, during the year, one-hundred and thirty-six (136) certificates of membership, as follows: Seven (7) to members elected in 1879, eighteen (18) to members elected in 1880, and one hundred and eleven (111) to those elected at our last meeting.

Acting under instructions given at the last meeting, your Secretary has had the minutes of the successive meetings written up in the regular minute-book, and also procured a roll-book, and had the Constitution and By-Laws engrossed therein. This book is now before you for inspection, and awaits the signatures of the members.

Official notice of the present meeting was forwarded to each member of the Association on the 15th of May, 1882.

Your secretary has endeavored to give prompt attention to all correspondence, and the minor details pertaining to the office, and closes the labors of the year to the entire satisfaction, he trusts, of every member of the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

CLAY W. HOLMES,

June 20th, 1882.

Secretary.

It was moved that the report be received and placed on the minutes.

Carried.

MR. C. H. GAUS, of Albany, President of the Albany County Pharmaceutical Association, was here introduced,

and made a few remarks in regard to the arrangements for the entertainment of the members and their ladies during the meeting.

The President made a few remarks concerning the history of the hall in which the meeting was being held, after which the Treasurer read his annual report as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully report the following:

#### RECEIPTS.

1881.		
May 20.	Balance from William Blaikie.....	\$ 448 38
	Dues, etc., during the year.....	1,306 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,754 38

#### EXPENDITURES.

1881.		
May 19.	Secretary's bill of postage and sundries for past year.	\$ 41 94
19.	Expenses of Association at Buffalo.....	117 74
19.	Telegrams.....	1 75
19.	Treasurer's blank receipts.....	4 00
25.	Stenographer's bill.....	50 00
25.	Printing—account last year.....	11 00
July 5.	Expenses of Executive Committee, special meeting..	28 25
18.	Secretary's services, last year.....	50 00
18.	Secretary's bill, postage and sundries.....	43 50
Aug. 9.	Telegrams.....	2 30
9.	Engrossing certificates.....	36 82
19.	Printing proceedings, etc.....	229 26
19.	Postage on proceedings, certificates, etc.....	52 87
Oct. 31.	Engrossing certificates.....	3 00
31.	Executive Committee, postage.....	4 00
31.	Engrossing resolutions.....	23 95
1882.		
Feb. 15.	Lithographing certificates.....	40 00
Mar. 20.	Constitution and Roll Book.....	4 25
June 2.	Printing blank applications and notices.....	13 50
12.	Expenses Pharmacy Law Committee.....	119 33
12.	Postage.....	7 57
14.	Treasurer's expenses for postage, etc.....	39 43
	Cash on hand to balance.....	816 14

Respectfully submitted, \$1,754 38

C. H. BUTLER, Treasurer.

Oswego, June 20, 1882.

It was moved that the report be received and placed on the minutes.

Carried.

MR. INLOES, of Binghamton, moved that a committee of three be appointed on exhibits. The Chair appointed A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton; Aaron Sager, of Cortland; C. J. Powers, of Syracuse.

MR. F. L. NORTON, of Delhi, of the Executive Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—We respectfully submit the following report in obedience to the provisions of our By-Laws :

The Executive Committee met at Binghamton, with the Secretary, on June 23d, 1881, and conjointly revised and prepared the minutes and proceedings for publication. In their labors they were assisted materially by our Vice-President, Dr. James H. Eaton, who happened to be present. The committee and Secretary caused to be printed 1000 copies of the proceedings at a cost of \$223.76. The cost of mailing to members and to a number of druggists who had not joined the Association, was \$25 making a total cost of \$248.76.

Your Executive Committee have audited bills to the amount of \$711.68.

The present membership of the Association is 481.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLET L. BROWN,  
FRANK L. NORTON,  
CLARK Z. OTIS,  
Executive Committee.

It was moved that we now adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock  
P. M.

Carried.

## SECOND SESSION.

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**Tuesday Afternoon, June 20th.**

The meeting was called to order shortly after four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, by the President, who said: "It is now past the time that we adjourned to, and the gentlemen will please come to order. The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes of this morning's session. The Secretary will please read the same.

THE SECRETARY read the minutes of the morning session.

THE PRESIDENT—Is Mr. Powers, of Syracuse, in the room? I would like to ask in reference to that motion (read in minutes), was it correctly stated; that is, to transpose sections 8 and 5, so that 8 will be where 5 now is, and 5 where 8 is?

MR. POWERS, of Syracuse—Yes, sir, that is the change sought.

THE PRESIDENT—The first order of business will be the adoption of the minutes of this morning's session, as read by Secretary Holmes.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I move they be adopted as read.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Now we are ready for any business that may properly come before the house. The first order of

business will be the election of members. Are the Executive Committee ready to report on the names that have been presented?

CLARK Z. OTIS—They have been reported favorably, and the Secretary has the list.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't suppose it is necessary to read over that list of names again; there are 105 names that were proposed for membership to this Association; their application has been referred to the Executive Committee, who have reported favorably upon them. It is now in order that we take a vote upon their admission into this Association.

DR. J. H. EATON, of Syracuse—I ask unanimous consent to have the Secretary cast an affirmative ballot for the 105 names reported, that they be admitted into this Association.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I would object to the consideration of one of the names, and ask to have it laid over to a future meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—That name could be withdrawn for the present, and it is so understood that the name will be withdrawn. We will be obliged to act upon the 104 names that are left.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I ask unanimous consent to have the Secretary cast one affirmative ballot for the whole of those 104 names.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections, the Secretary will please to do so.

THE SECRETARY—It is done as ordered.

**THE PRESIDENT**—There having been an affirmative ballot cast by the Secretary, as requested, for those 104 names, which were offered for membership this morning, they are elected members of this Association, and are now entitled to all the privileges of membership. Their names are as follows :

R. J. Wait, Greenwich,	B. T. Standish, Lockport,
John W. Richtmeyer, Cooperstown,	W. D. Balliett, Lockport,
Louis B. Fortner, Ithaca,	Frank L. Bates, Albion,
Frederick T. Beach, Sing Sing,	Nelson B. Wheeler, Auburn,
W. E. VanBuskirk, Saugerties,	Henry D. Barto, Auburn,
John S. Phillips, Gloversville,	John M. Eagan, Syracuse,
George H. Cole, Waterford,	John R. Earl, Jr., Palmyra,
William H. Leonard, Tarrytown,	C. E. Langdon, Rochester,
Jerrie A. Van Auken, Gloversville,	Andrew Baltes, Oswego,
C. H. Willard, Elmira,	C. A. Snedaker, Lyons,
James A. Barkhuff, Amsterdam,	S. T. Kingston, Oswego,
F. W. Hutchinson, Elmira,	W. H. Bisdee, Waterloo,
J. F. Van Nort, Jr., Elmira,	C. C. Johnson, Syracuse,
Andrew M. W. Moffitt, Troy,	Jos. H. Paulus, Albany,
William B. Smith, Troy,	Herman Alsberg, Albany,
H. S. Dickson, Lansingburgh,	Chas. E. Lloyd, Albany,
Wm. M. Archibald, Hoosick Falls,	M. W. Macomber, Albany,
John H. Barr, Newburgh,	Wm. T. Stafford, Albany,
Charles H. Bosworth, Troy,	J. J. Mattemore, Albany,
Silas W. Tobey, Jr., Hudson,	L. H. Wheeler, Albany,
John B. Spotten, Lansingburgh,	F. W. Alexander, Rochester,
James H. Adams, Lansingburgh,	Wm. J. Walker, Albany,
John T. Ryan, Salem,	W. A. A. Sloat, Newburgh,
E. Sandford Gregory, Fort Plain,	Samuel J. Bendiner, New York,
Archie Cullen, West Troy,	S. A. Brown, New York,
James H. Pettit, Fort Plain,	James Taylor, New York,
Harry A. Phillips, Gloversville,	Alexis Crane, Jamestown,
W. Eugene Wayne, Clyde,	Fred E. Hatch, Jamestown,
William A. Stacey, Addison,	J. C. Bowe, Syracuse,
William Winter, Delhi,	S. S. Sparks, Binghamton,
J. Calhoun, M. D., Delhi,	Geo. E. Flood, M. D., Geneva,
Amos L. Sweet, M. D., Geneva,	H. B. Parsons, New York,
Edgar S. Tupper, Binghamton,	John Zimmerman, Albany,
O. E. Anderson, Lockport,	C. L. Cotton, Earlville,
Charles H. Sherwood, Syracuse,	S. C. Hodgkins, Albany,

Cyrus A. Watson, Homer,  
 W. D. Snedaker, Syracuse,  
 D. M. Mead, Oswego,  
 Joseph N. Hunt, Auburn,  
 M. M. Kenyon, Newark,  
 J. A. Harrison, Greene,  
 Ezra L. Ostrom, Binghamton,  
 G. E. Tappenden, Ithaca,  
 G. O. Whitcomb, Gilbertsville,  
 C. C. Garrett, Ithaca,  
 J. E. Batsford, Waterloo,  
 J. W. Rushmore, Palmyra,  
 Chas. F. Wright, New Berlin,  
 Thos. D. Hughes, Flatbush, L. I.,  
 Thos. Jay Lewi, Albany,  
 E. M. Norton, Andes,  
 H. L. Collins, Norwood,

J. E. Moore, Albany,  
 L. P. Nathenson, New York,  
 S. A. D. Willever, New York,  
 C. L. Williston, New York,  
 B. F. Greene, Mattewan,  
 Wm. S. Ross, Madaline,  
 H. B. Bevier, Mattewan,  
 Wm. Palmatier, Albany,  
 W. A. Washburn, Madaline,  
 Darius Smith, Syracuse,  
 W. J. Stevens, Syracuse,  
 L. A. Baker, Schuylerville,  
 B. E. Osborne, M. D., Auburn,  
 F. G. Corbin, Binghamton,  
 L. J. Linsenbarth, Hoosick Falls,  
 John E. Wesley, Lyons,  
 Geo. W. Ryan, Binghamton.

THE PRESIDENT—I would like to call the attention of members to the register at the entrance to the hall, and state that it is necessary, in order to have a full record of proceedings and members present, that it should be signed, and I hope sincerely that each person present at the meeting, no matter whether he stays throughout the whole meeting or not, will register his name in that book. Reports of officers and committees are still in order. There are some reports from committees, and the first committee is to be the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries. Is any one here representing that committee, and if so, is he ready to report? No one responding, the President continued: I would call for the report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I understand we have the credentials of delegates from the State Pharmaceutical Association of Massachusetts.

THE SECRETARY read the credentials of the following delegates: F. T. Whiting, Great Barrington; C. E. Ball, Holyoke; E. Hamblin, North Adams.



On account of absences, the name of F. E. Pease was substituted, and PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, of New York, said: I move you, sir, that the credentials be received, and that the courtesies of this Association be extended to Mr. F. T. Whiting and Mr. F. E. Pease, the delegates present, and that they be tendered the privileges of the floor.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT—They will in all probability be in at some future time, and the privileges granted will be extended. I would state that, since a year ago, the chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests has removed from the State of New York to Missouri, but a report has been prepared and sent here, and with your permission it will be read; but at present there does not seem to be any one here representing that committee.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. Sweet had prepared a report and was intending to be here to-day, but as yet we have not had the pleasure of hearing it. I would suggest, however, that the matter be laid over for the present.

THE PRESIDENT—Are the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries ready to report now? There being no response, the President continued: The only other committee that was appointed last year was the Committee on Pharmacy Law, and that committee, being ready to report, will do so now.

First Vice-President James H. Eaton, of Syracuse, was called to the chair, and President Husted read the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law, as follows:

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Pharmacy Law respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

Two meetings of the committee, conjointly with like committees from the New York College of Pharmacy, and the Kings County Pharma-

ceutical Association, have been held. At the first, December 27th, 1881, the pharmacy bill before the Legislature of last year was taken up and discussed, section by section. Several changes were made, none, however, of a vital character. After approval by the joint committee it was resolved to put it in the hands of a sub-committee of three, one from each organization, with instructions to introduce it in the Legislature and use every effort to secure its passage.

The bill was introduced in the Assembly, February 17th, and referred to the Committee on Public Health. For some reason, mainly we believe because of opposition to the measure, it was not reported from this committee for nearly two months, and when reported was amended to apply only to places of 20,000 inhabitants and over. The joint committee at a second meeting, April 21st, agreed to accept the amendment, provided nothing better could be obtained. Upon being reported back to the House the bill was placed in general orders, and because of active opposition to the measure, in any shape, it could not be advanced out of a regular course, and therefore failed to come up for general action. The only point we have to congratulate ourselves upon, is the fact that it had a quiet and peaceful end.

When hope of progressing the Assembly bill was ended, an effort to work through the Senate was made, but owing to the near close of the session nothing could be done. Your committee further beg leave to state that the opposition was from the same source as last year, and more active. Some excuse might be made for the failure in our efforts, but it is not deemed advisable to offer it here. We have labored to the best of our ability and have failed, yet this failure carries no verdict as to the right or wrong, justice or injustice, of the measure. We fully believe in the principle sought to be secured, that competent persons only should have the care, handling and sale of all articles designed for use as medicines. While all agree to this, a few believe the natural laws of trade secure this result, a larger number do not. This is readily shown by inquiry on the subject, also by the laws at present on the statute books, which, by the way, are almost entirely dead letters, and many unknown.

One trouble in securing a pharmacy law is the fact that there is great diversity of opinion among ourselves regarding its form, and the means by which the general object is sought to be attained.

This leads to a consideration of some points in the present bill, also to objections that have been brought against it. The present bill proposes to divide the State into three districts, and create a board of five for each district. We are aware of opposition to any change in this pro-

vision, and yet desire to state that we believe one board for the whole State to be the best plan. One board of five competent pharmacists, who could and would interest themselves in the faithful execution of a law, can be more easily secured than three boards of fifteen; one board might, with reasonable certainty, expect to receive the compensation allowed by the bill; there is good reason to believe that three boards, of fifteen members, would get nothing; one board simplifies the whole machinery, would raise less objection politically, and be looked upon with more favor by all honest and earnest legislators

Although desirable that the law should apply to the whole State, past experience seems to demonstrate that some population limit will have to be conceded; we therefore recommend the insertion in future bills of a population limit of one, two or three thousand.

One objection made to the present bill, and used with effect, was, that financial injury could, under its provisions, be done the estate of a deceased pharmacist, from the fact that the business must be sold to a competent pharmacist or discontinued, and because of this necessarily forced sale, injury and loss be done the estate. Your committee are not knowing to any facts establishing an injury done by this provision, but have reason to believe that such injury has been imminent, if not actually accomplished.

This objection is based upon the wording of section one, article one, of the proposed bill: "From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to open, or carry on within this State, any pharmacy or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, or to practice pharmacy, either as principal or agent, unless such person shall have obtained a license as a pharmacist, as hereinafter provided."

The draft of pharmacy law proposed by the A. P. A., in 1869, made provision for these cases in one of its clauses.

Of pharmacy laws now in force, the Kentucky, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Iowa, West Virginia, Illinois, Connecticut and Missouri State laws, can be construed as allowing stores to be owned by persons not pharmacists, if conducted by a competent pharmacist. The Baltimore pharmacy act was amended in 1876, to allow a deceased pharmacist's store to be continued by the executors, provided a competent pharmacist is in charge.

The Kentucky law, originally passed in 1874, applying only to cities and towns of 5 000 inhabitants and over, and with provisions similar to our proposed law, was amended in 1876, allowing any person to own a store, provided it is conducted by a competent pharmacist.

The Rhode Island, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Maine and North Carolina State laws; the New York City, Kings County, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Cincinnati city laws, prohibit any one from engaging in the business in any way, unless by law they are competent; neither do they make any provision for the continuance of a deceased pharmacist's business.

Upon introducing our bill in the Senate this year, we felt forced to submit to the insertion of a clause allowing the sale of a deceased pharmacist's business to any person, provided the actual work in the future conduct of the store was done by a competent pharmacist. Your committee feel that this point should be brought before the Association, and an opinion had regarding it.

We further respectfully urge the continuance of effort in this matter, believing that success will ultimately crown our efforts. In one instance ten years was spent before the desired object was attained. It is to be hoped that such will not be our experience, and yet if delays make more perfect our draft we can be well content to submit. Your committee feel that a law giving protection to those who deserve it, doing injustice to none, and yet be of ready and capable execution, is what is desired by all. To obtain this, concession of personal ideas may have to be made, fairness and honesty for all maintained, and persistent effort by all begun and persevered in.

A. B. HUESTED,  
Chairman Pharm. Law Com.  
J. RIEFFENSTAHL, JR.,  
R. E. PHILLIPS,  
A. J. INLOES.

CHAIRMAN EATON—Gentlemen, what is your pleasure in reference to the report?

DR. SALMON, of Lansingburg—I would move, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the committee be accepted, and that they receive the thanks of this society.

Seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN EATON—I think there was a committee appointed this morning, to which was referred the suggestions and recommendations contained in the President's annual address. The committee reported as follows:

*To the Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to take into consideration the suggestions contained in the President's address, would most respectfully report as follows:

That we agree with the President in favor of having the moneys of the society collected by the Treasurer, as at present, and in deeming it inexpedient to indorse the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making it "the duty of the Secretary to collect all moneys due the Association." We do this the more readily from believing that the proper performance of the duties of the Auditing or Executive Committee, viz.: "The auditing of all bills before payment," makes a change unwise at the present time.

The suggestion that the Secretary receive a salary of one hundred dollars meets with our hearty approval, and we would recommend the substitution of that sum for that of fifty dollars, occurring in the proposed amendment, to be acted upon at this meeting.

The suggestion for a standing committee on legislation also meets with our approval, with the further suggestion that it be appointed annually by incoming presidents.

All of which is submitted for your consideration.

WM. H. ROGERS,  
J. RIEFFENSTAHL,  
EDWARD A. SAYRE  
Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there are no objections it will follow the usual course.

CHAIRMAN EATON—Are the Committee on Exhibits ready?

A. J. INLOES, of Binghamton—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Exhibits will report to-morrow.

A VOICE—There was a resolution offered this morning to amend the By-Laws; I would desire that the Secretary be requested to read the same, that all members may understand it.

THE CHAIRMAN—The resolution, as offered this morning, by Mr. C. H. Powers, will be read by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY read the resolution :

Resolved, That Sections 8 and 5 in Article XVI, entitled "Order of Business," be transposed.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I would suggest an amendment to that, that is, to have the election of officers the sixth order of business, so that the reports of officers and committees can come in before the election of officers.

MR. POWERS—I accept the amendment.

A VOICE—I ask for the reading of the Order of Business.

The order was read as requested.

Mr. Powers' resolution changing the By-Laws, as amended by Mr. DeForest, was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—It seems, as to this change, there are no negative votes.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to make a motion to change the By-Laws so that we can meet the first of June, or the latter part of May.

THE CHAIRMAN—If the resolution is put in writing it can be acted upon at the next meeting, as it is an amendment to the Constitution, and necessarily must lie over one year.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Is it not possible for a resolution of that kind, by a two-thirds affirmative vote, or unanimous consent, to be acted upon at the present meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir; I think so.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I would call attention to Article X. of our Constitution, which requires amendments to lie over one year.

MR. SEABURY—There seems to be some dissatisfaction about the date of our meetings. I think it is for the best interests of our Association to fix for its annual meetings such dates as will be satisfactory to a majority of the members from year to year. I think it will be an easy matter to arrange such times.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—We have made an amendment to the Constitution, appointing the time of our meeting on the second or third Tuesday of June. I think every year objections will come up to any definite time. I think it would be an excellent idea if we could appoint our time every year. It would be better, as the gentleman preceding me stated, because each year we could place it just where we liked—at one date a certain year, and a different one the next, and so on.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I think it would be well for the Association so to name the time and place of the next meeting to be held, now. At each meeting of the Association resolve upon the time and place of the next meeting, instead of having, as at present, a fixed date for our meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN—We shall now proceed to the election of officers, and I will appoint the following named gentlemen, tellers: A. D. McIntyre, of Oswego; J. B. Todd, of Ithaca; George W. Weaver, of Lockport; Chas. W. James, of Medina; F. L. Corwin, of Marathon, will take the place, on account of absence, of Mr. McIntyre, of Oswego, and Mr. Zimmermann, of Albany, will take the place of Mr. James, of Medina.

Gentlemen, the first officer to be selected for the ensuing year is a President, in place of Dr. Husted, whose term of office expires.

DR. SALMON, of Lansingburgh—I place in nomination the name of Dr. Husted as President for the ensuing year.

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MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I heartily second the motion. If we have a good clerk, we keep him. The Doctor has worked for the Association's interest in such a manner as to endear himself to all the members of the Association. We all well know that he has spent many precious hours trying to raise the standing of our society, and has worked with untiring energy for the good of pharmacists in general. I doubt if the Association could be carried on with such success without him, and in accordance with that I second the nomination, and think that the Doctor deserves a flattering vote.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Association, if I understand this rightly there seems to be a sort of plot here. I would like, for a brief period, to speak on this question——

MR. PARSONS, of New York (Interrupting)—I would ask unanimous consent of this Association to direct the Secretary to cast a ballot for Dr. Husted as President for the ensuing year.

DR. HUESTED—I object.

CHAIRMAN EATON—The ballot will pass.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to make a statement as to these remarks, which, indeed, I consider very complimentary. All that I have to say is this—that I have served the Association the past year to the best of my ability, and have tried to remove every obstacle which stood in the pathway of the pharmacist. But I do not feel inclined to again accept the office of President of this Association, and if I accept the trust and honor reposed in me by the gentlemen of this Association it will be more to accede to the demands of my fellow members than by my own desire. You must allow me, however, to say, that I do not believe this is a



good plan. I believe the office of President should be changed from year to year; I believe there are many other men just as competent and capable, and a great deal more so, than I am; I believe that there are other members who should share the honor as well as work connected with the position of President of this Association. Gentlemen, I therefore can see no reason why some other member should not accept the honors of this office, and perform the duties connected therewith. I am willing to do every thing to advance the standing of this Association, I am willing to lose a part of my time endeavoring to accomplish that end, but I believe there are other gentlemen in the Association who also have worked faithfully and assiduously for the society's interest, and to these gentlemen I believe there are honors due. I would very much prefer that you would select some of these gentlemen; but, if it is the unanimous desire, I would accept and do to the best of my ability in the discharge of my duties.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I believe our worthy President has sounded a tocsin which must necessarily appeal to the hearts of every member present. I also believe that we should try and rotate the office of President, not as much to the fact that some members may have a special aptitude for that position, but owing to the fact that we must not make this look like a close corporation. We come here to give every man a chance, and it is in this way that we will be paving the way to make our meetings successful. When we first met, in Utica, we had over one hundred members present; at Buffalo we had nearly three hundred, and I think that the number now present at this meeting will compare very unfavorably with those of preceding years. I think we should select our presiding officer, this time, from the western part of the State. At any rate let us try and select some other person for President for the ensuing

year, and try the same experiment year after year, and I think it will prove highly satisfactory to the Association. I thank Dr. Husted for the tocsin that he sounded, and the sentiments voiced by him. It shows that he has the right feeling in the matter, that this Association is for the State of New York, and not for any particular locality in this great Empire State. (Applause). I hope his sentiments will be regarded in the manner which he placed them. I would now place in nomination, for President, Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse.

DR. EATON—I respectfully decline the honor, and thank the gentleman for the confidence displayed.

THE CHAIRMAN—We will proceed to canvass the vote.

The tellers announced that Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, had received a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon the Chairman declared him duly elected as President for the ensuing year.

THE CHAIRMAN—Now, gentlemen, Mr. Seabury is right; *now* it comes in right to rotate, as the present incumbent is not a candidate. (Laughter.) Names and nominations for the position of First Vice-President are now in order.

A MEMBER—Mr. Chairman, I would nominate Mr. Seabury for First Vice-President. Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, was also placed in nomination for the position.

MR. SEABURY—Mr. President, you will permit me to withdraw my name. I want to show I think just as I feel. No one has the interest of the Association at heart more than I have, and that is why I supported the views expressed by our worthy President.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo—I would like to have my name withdrawn.

The following gentlemen were then named for the position: Mr. Rogers, of Middletown; Mr. Powers, of Syracuse; Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Watson, of Clinton..

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman, Mr. DeForest is very much obliged that his name is mentioned, but respectfully declines.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I urge the nomination of Mr. Seabury. I consider him a worthy member of this society. I think he would do honor to the position as First Vice-President. He has no right, nor has any other gentleman, to decline.

THE CHAIRMAN—The tellers will distribute the ballots and receive the votes for First Vice-President.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of this Association deposit one ballot, for the office of First Vice-President, for William H. Rogers, of Middletown.

Which being granted, the Chair requested the Secretary to deposit one ballot.

The Secretary did as requested, after which the President declared Mr. Rogers duly elected.

THE CHAIRMAN—You will please to name your candidates for Second Vice-President.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo—I ask unanimous consent that Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, receive the vote of the

Association, to be cast by the Secretary, for Second Vice-President of this Association.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there are no objections it will be so done. There being none, the Secretary will now cast the unanimous vote for Mr. Otis for the office of Second Vice-President.

The Secretary did as requested, and Mr. Otis was declared duly elected.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—If the names of those ladies who desire to take a ride through the city and park to-morrow forenoon, say at 9:30, for an hour or an hour and a half, are handed to Mr. Gaus, the Local Secretary, some time this afternoon, we will provide carriages for them, and take them up through the park and around the pleasant drives in the city. (Applause.)

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL—What if we left our ladies in Buffalo?

A MEMBER—I move that these ladies be given over to the tender charge of Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo. (Laughter.)

Seconded, and unanimously carried.

MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for T. J. Macmahan, of New York, for Third Vice-President.

No objections being made, the Chairman instructed the Secretary to deposit the ballot as requested, and then declared Mr. Macmahan duly elected as Third Vice-President.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—The next office to be voted for is that of Secretary, and you will now please name your candidates.

**DR. MENNINGER**, of Brooklyn—I nominate Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, who has so well and faithfully served the society during the past year in the discharge of the duties connected with that position. I would therefore ask unanimous consent to give the Chairman power to deposit the ballot of the Association for Mr. Clay W. Holmes.

There being no objection offered, the Chairman deposited the ballot as requested, and declared Mr. Holmes elected for the ensuing year.

**MR. DEFORREST**, of Brooklyn—I move the election of Local Secretary be laid over until the next session, and that the Executive Committee report at the next session, the time and place of the next meeting.

Seconded and carried.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—The next officer to be elected is Treasurer, and the naming of candidates is now in order.

**MR. DEFORREST**, of Brooklyn—I move, if there be no objection, that the President cast one ballot, as the unanimous choice of the convention, for Charles H. Butler, of Oswego, for Treasurer. There being no objection the President did as requested, and said: “I take great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Butler is unanimously elected Treasurer for the coming year.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—Nominations for members of the Executive Committee are now in order.

**A VOICE**—I nominate Mr. Norton, of Delhi.

The names of Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn, and W. L. Dubois, of Catskill, were also placed in nomination.

MR. DEFOREST—Mr. Chairman, I request the withdrawal of my name.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. DeForest, with his native modesty, withdraws his name. Are there any other nominations? If not you will proceed to ballot. The tellers announced as the result of the ballot, that Mr. Norton, of Delhi, was elected as a member of the Executive Committee. The names of Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn and Mr. Dubois, of Catskill, are named as members of the same committee. The tellers will proceed to distribute the ballots, and receive the votes. Gentlemen, you have elected Mr. Dubois, of Catskill a member of the Executive Committee.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Gentlemen, I am requested by our Local Secretary, Mr. Gaus, to mention that members of the Association will be furnished with tickets to return them, free, to all points on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's road, and over all branches controlled by them. I would state that any member can obtain these tickets to-morrow morning, from the agent of the company, who will be here between ten and eleven o'clock.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn (Reading from paper)—Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Association to a reportorial error. It is from one of the evening papers, and says: "No less than 105 members applied for admission. Among the old members are twenty-three ladies." I hope our friend Rieffenstahl will be delegated to inform that editor that we have no old ladies as members of this Association, and that none but young ladies are eligible to membership in this Association. (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN—You will now nominate another candidate for member of the Executive Committee. Mr. DeForest's name is mentioned.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I ask unanimous consent that the ballot of the Association be deposited by the Secretary for Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn.

There being no objections, the Secretary did as directed, and the Chairman declared Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn, elected a member of the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would respectfully ask Dr. Husted to take his place in the chair.

And on Dr. Husted taking the gavel, Chairman Eaton continued: "Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, it affords me great pleasure to present to you Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, whom you have unanimously elected to succeed himself. He will outdo himself this year." (Applause.)

DR. HUSTED—Gentlemen, it affords me pleasure to receive this token of your appreciation of my labors for the past year, and it is unnecessary for me to say any thing in regard to it, except that while I hold the honorable position of presiding officer of this Association I shall continue to endeavor to work for its interests to the best of my ability. I believe that this Association can be made of very great use and benefit; but I also believe that the work does not devolve upon one, two or three, or the whole of the officers of an association of this kind. I believe that every single member ought to think that he has something to do, some work to perform, by which the standing and tone of the Association can be raised. And in connection with my address this morning I

will say, that that was the object I had in view by getting a greater number of the members interested, so that they will prepare papers and read them before the members of this Association at the annual meetings. It is by doing this that our meetings will be made both profitable and instructive to each and every member present.

We are all very well aware that there are but few of our members capable of entering into scientific research, or developing new facts or processes in chemistry or pharmacy; but there are hardly any of us but that need brushing up on old facts, and I dare say that when studied over and carefully analyzed they will prove very instructive, and will amply recompense us for the time spent on them.

We have a great deal to learn, and in this way I believe we can accomplish the task. Let each member take it to himself, and feel and think that the success of this Association depends, in a great measure, upon his individual efforts, and let him banish the idea that the Association can prosper if its officers alone work diligently. Let the members, then, prepare papers on different subjects and present them here, and I truly believe that we would then have larger attendances and more definite and beneficial results than we have as yet had. And while doing this, gentlemen, remember that you are not doing it wholly for the society, but at the same time you are advancing your own interests and welfare as well. Let us, then, for the coming year, all work together and with the proper spirit, and with the common end in view—the society's advancement—and at our next meeting we can see the importance of the suggestions which I, as President, humbly submitted in the annual address. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor conferred, I will close. (Applause.)

I will now appoint Dr. J. H. Eaton, retiring Vice-President, and Mr. Brown, of Deposit, as a committee to escort



Mr. Rogers, Mr. Otis and Mr. Macmahan, as First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively, newly elected, to the platform.

The gentlemen elected were escorted to the platform by the committee, and the President introduced Mr. Rogers to the Association, and said: "Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. Rogers, of Middletown, as Vice-President of this Association."

VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT ROGERS responded as follows: "I thank the Association for the honor conferred upon me, and, as far as in my power, will do my best to serve you." (Applause.)

DR. EATON—Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you and the Association, Mr. Clark Z. Otis, your Second Vice-President.

MR. OTIS—Gentlemen, I cannot express to you how elated I feel in being elected to this honorable position. When I was quite young I was once elected Fifth Corporal, and I thought I was quite a big man. I feel a good deal that way this afternoon. (Applause.)

DR. EATON—Mr. President and members of this Association, I take excessive pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Macmahan, of New York, whom you have elected to the ancient and honorable position of Third Vice-President. (Laughter.)

MR. MACMAHAN—Gentlemen, we have had three such very eloquent speeches that I, for the moment, am unable to express my thanks to you in such eloquent words. Suffice it to say that I also, some twenty years ago, was elected Eighth corporal, and felt somewhat like the preceding speaker, and like him, feel the same way this afternoon. You will

please accept my hearty thanks, gentlemen, and be assured that I, at all times, will be found working for the interest and welfare of the society. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I will take the liberty of saying right here that, in regard to the excursion that is expected to take place to-morrow afternoon, we find it impossible to make a change in our arrangements without destroying them, as there are a great number who object that they are losing a great deal of the most pleasant part of the time on the river. In connection with the arrangements made, we shall leave them just as they are. I am sorry to make this announcement, as I feel we ought to have all our friends along with us. I will state that we expect to return by nine o'clock at night, or a little past that time at the latest. I would ask the New York members to make their arrangements to leave a little later than at first arranged, and by so doing we can all be together and derive much pleasure. We have all the arrangements perfected, and every thing will go on satisfactorily.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I believe it is the duty of the Convention to elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and would move, if there are no objections, that the Secretary deposit one ballot for each of the five following named gentlemen for delegates: C. J. Powers, of Syracuse; C. H. Gaus, of Albany; E. A. Sayre, of Brooklyn; F. F. Knapp, of New York, and A. J. Inloes, of Binghamton.

There being no objection, the Secretary cast one ballot for the gentlemen named, and the Chair declared them duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—I ask if it would be well to call for a report of Committee on Pharmacy and Queries?

W. L. DUBOIS, of Catskill, responded by reading the report as follows :

Your Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, appointed at the last meeting, have labored under the disadvantage that some of our former committees have labored, namely, the members of the committee each living in different parts of the State renders it impossible to make a satisfactory report. Your committee record with pleasure the great interest manifested in the progress of pharmacy, especially among our young men. The New York College of Pharmacy graduated a large class this year, and the Albany college, although graduating but a small class this, its first year, hopes in the future to have a good attendance. It has now a good corps of professors, and as an educational center cannot be surpassed, and should be well patronized by the young men in this vicinity. Your committee cannot recommend too strongly the suggestion of your last committee in the selection of young men we take in our employ, seeing that they have a good English education at least, and we should be glad to see the old English system of apprenticeship revived, and we are sure it would be a great benefit to us all. Your committee were in hopes to have seen the State Pharmacy bill passed by our State Legislature as it was first presented, but there was so much opposition by druggists in the Legislature and through the State fearing that their business would be affected by it that it failed to become a law. Now, if the druggists would look at this bill in its true light, for it never was intended to interfere with druggists then doing business, it was only intended to prevent unskilled and uneducated persons from carrying on a business which our young men are spending their time and money to perfect themselves in. If we ever expect to see our profession elevated it must be by the prompt and united action of the druggists throughout the State. The metric system, which it was hoped would become more general, has received very little attention from physicians, especially in the country, they preferring the old way.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. DuBOIS, Chairman.

(The list of Queries presented by the committee are printed on page 6.)

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

Seconded and carried.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I think that the report of this committee consists in simply the giving of topics.

THE PRESIDENT—I am very glad you have reminded me of that. I would state here that there have been quite a number of important questions submitted. It is very desirable that some one should accept one question, and even more than one can write upon the same subject, and present the results of their labors during the course of the year, at our next annual meeting. Any one can obtain this list of queries by applying to the Executive Committee.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—The idea of more than one person accepting the same query, in my opinion, seems to be a very good one. It would be desirable, and it would also be instructive, to know what results have been obtained by different individuals, who are experimenting without communicating with one another. We are all well aware that two individuals, fully competent and fully honest, may obtain different results from very slight causes in the course of manipulation. We are ascertaining, practically, how very slight causes may bring in a great and wide difference in the result. I think it would be far more instructive to have two experimenters, or possibly more, on one subject, than any other way that could be brought up.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the suggestion of Dr. Menninger is a very good one, and I sincerely hope that the members will act accordingly.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move that the Secretary have a list of these questions printed and distributed to the members of the Association, for them to accept such as they deem fit, and return their names and the query accepted to the Secretary.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I wish to offer an amendment to the By-Laws: that a committee of five be appointed by the incoming President, of which he, the President, shall be chairman. It will be known as the Legislative Committee, and can be made to take the place of the committee on pharmacy law, and with broader and fuller powers it may produce good results.

The amendment is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five, to be called the Legislative Committee, be appointed by the Chair to take the place of the Pharmacy Law Committee. The President shall be one of the five members, and chairman of the committee. The duty of this committee shall be to take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and to report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

Laid over under the rule until the next sitting.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Utica—I suggest that the number be increased to more than five.

THE PRESIDENT—I hardly think it is advisable to increase the committee.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, I wish to call your attention to some provisions, or some amendments to the Constitution, that were laid over from last year. They should be acted upon some time at this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—Last year an amendment was offered making the office of Secretary a salaried one. It was to amend Article V., section 2; the Secretary to receive fifty dollars (\$50).

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move to amend by inserting the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200).

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I amend to make the sum one hundred dollars, not that I do not think that the officer is entitled to more than that, for he surely works assiduously and faithfully; but on looking the matter over carefully I have come to the conclusion that we are not able to give more than one hundred dollars.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I second the last amendment. If we make the position an object there might possibly be from year to year a number of men seeking the position, and we know they might do a good many things for that sum. While I hardly think it would pay them for their services, still I heartily concur in the amendment making it one hundred dollars (\$100).

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I withdraw my former amendment, and now change the figure to one hundred and fifty dollars.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I think it is best to salary all the officers. Let us begin at President and go right down. He performs work for the society and looks out for its interests, and in doing so loses much of his valuable time, besides the fatigue which is incident to his work. Any man who heard our President's address, and knows any thing about literature, knows it has taken a great deal of time to write his address. Now I think this is the best way to get around and consider the salary question. For my part, I concur with my friend Menninger on this subject. I think this is a very bad time to commence to talk about salaries. I think it is all wrong. If a man does not want to accept the position of Secretary without a salary, let us try and find some one who will. We have now, for the fourth year, spent seventy-five per cent. of our time talking about this useless twaddle of salaries, and I think the time has come when we must stop this thing. If the Secretary is to have a salary,

so also we may hear the same in regard to the Treasurer, and so on to the Executive Committee. I think we ought to stop somewhere and put an end to this question of salaries, and I think this is a good time to do so.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. Seabury has said some good things, as he most always does. It is all right, but we cannot expect to get the labor for nothing. Honor is splendid, but, gentlemen, I know how much labor it takes; I know how many hours it takes to do the work of this Association. As I said, honor is splendid, but we must pay him a little money as well. I insist upon my amendment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—The Treasurer is not desirous of any payment whatever. Indeed I think it would be unwise to extend payment to that office. I think Mr. Seabury knows very well the amount of work there is connected with the Secretaryship—the amount of time that must necessarily be taken from his business and put upon the business of his office. I am decidedly in favor of his having some merited remuneration, to pay for the time taken from his business. Love and honor for the office are all very well, but we should not ask him to perform the onerous work of the office for that, simply. I sincerely hope that the salary will be placed at one hundred and fifty dollars, which I think is more of a complimentary salary than any thing else.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—We consider the contribution far less than the services are worth, but we must remember that the greatest portion of our revenue is mainly derived from initiation fees. Most likely it will come when we shall, in a great measure, be dependent upon our dues.

THE PRESIDENT—We shall now vote on the amendment to the amendment. Our vote shall be upon the issue that the salary be increased to one hundred dollars. The original proposition, that of changing, and the amendment placing the Secretary's salary at one hundred dollars (\$100) were adopted.

(Art. 5, Sec. 2.) "He shall receive and collect all moneys due the Association, and pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor."

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I suggest that this change be not acquiesced in.

It was unanimously agreed that no consent be given to change said article. It was moved, seconded and carried that the amendment to article five, section three, be laid on the table.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Our Constitution defines our membership as consisting of active, honorary and life members. I move to make our Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Butler, a life member of this Association, without fee.

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, of New York—I heartily second the motion, and think the gentleman is worthy of the compliment bestowed.

Seconded and carried.

MR. WATSON, of Clinton—I move that Mr. Blaikie, of Utica, our former Treasurer, be also ranked as a life member without fee.

MR. MCINTYRE, of New York—I move that all succeeding Treasurers be made life members.

MR. BLAIKIE—I will not accept any such offer. I am perfectly willing to pay my fees; however, I thank the gentleman for the compliment tendered.



MR. SEABURY, of New York—I think Mr. Blaikie is correct on that subject; he prefers to have his name withdrawn.

The motion proposing Mr. Blaikie's name was then withdrawn.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I propose as an amendment to Article VII. of the Constitution, that the annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and at such place as the members from year to year shall select.

THE PRESIDENT—The proposed amendment to the Constitution will be received and printed in the next report of the proceedings, and be acted upon at our next annual meeting.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I move that the President appoint a delegation to the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association; and in fact I think it would be an excellent idea to appoint delegates to attend all our neighboring State conventions, namely, the New Jersey Association and those of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Connecticut.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is any gentleman that would wish to attend any of these conventions, if he will so signify his intention to me I would deem it a pleasure to appoint him.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move that further time be given to the President in which to appoint these five delegations.

Seconded and carried.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I came here with the expectation of finding a delegation from the New Jersey Association.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I rise to introduce the delegation from the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association. I now look upon Mr. Whiting and Mr. Pease—

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THE PRESIDENT—The courtesies of the floor have already been extended to the gentlemen representing the Massachusetts Association.

The chairman of the Executive Committee here reported three names of applicants for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—It is now getting a little late, we have not yet had any papers; I don't know how many there are.

DE. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I move we adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

On request, Dr. Menninger withdrew his motion.

THE PRESIDENT—We shall now listen to the report of the delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Kansas City, Mo., August, 1881.

The report was read by Professor Bedford, as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—This Association, at its last annual meeting, designated Messrs. C. M. Lyman, G. J. Seabury, T. J. Macmahan, H. W. Atwood and P. W. Bedford, as its delegates to represent this body at the annual meeting at Kansas City, Mo., August 23d. Messrs. Lyman and Atwood were unable to attend, the remaining delegates were, however, present, and to fill their delegation added the names of H. E. Griffith and W. H. Hyler.

After a three days' trip the party (which numbered about forty) reached Kansas City, having suffered for your sakes the heat and burden of a jaunt that will hardly be effaced from the memory of those who participated in it.

The number of members in attendance was one hundred and thirty-four—not counting the female sufferers—many of whom will be willing in future to forego such jaunts in the month of August. Of the members' present, six were from New England, thirty-four from the

Middle States, eleven from the Southern and eighty from the Western States. Fourteen were present from this State, eleven of whom are members of this Association. The President and Local Secretary elected, and three of committeemen, were members of this Association, and are present at this meeting. Thirty one societies and colleges of pharmacy were represented by delegates present.

The papers read were beyond ordinary quality, and it was universally admitted that they were better than had been presented for several years. The papers by J. U. Lloyd on "Precipitates in Fluid Extracts," and another on the "Senega Root of Commerce," will be accorded the first place for utility, practical value and research, while the papers of E. L. Patch, on the "Presence or Absence of Tannin in Gentian Root;" of E. B. Stuart, on "Microscopical Examination of the Roots of *Apocynum Cannabrium* and *Apocynum Androsema*," show remarkable research. Not less interesting were several other papers presented by other members, and the discussions that followed were exceedingly attractive by the information given on practical points. All this is well given in the printed volume of proceedings.

The withdrawal of all business discussions from the meeting and this being transacted by the council, an elected body from the members, served to make the meetings much more attractive, and more time was given to discussions than in previous years. It might be well if this feature (that of a council) could be introduced in this organization.

About one hundred and forty members were added to its previous membership, and it now numbers 1,800 on its roll.

The exhibits, made in a hall specially set apart for that purpose, were splendid, and commanded the warmest praise of the press and people of Kansas City. The exhibitors earned this praise by the sweat of their brows, for the temperature in the room was frequently 104° Fahrenheit.

The attractive features of travel induced about forty to take the trip to Colorado and its wonderful parks, while a still larger party (nearly or quite seventy-five) visited New Mexico, going as far as Las Vegas and returning, about an extra week being taken for each of the trips.

At the meeting, among the new features of business was the adoption of a resolution and the subsequent appointment of a committee who are to devise and carry out a plan by which in future the expenses incurred for entertainment are borne by the members of the association.

The next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is to be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 12th. It is to be hoped that the druggists of this State and the members of this Association will be present in large numbers, and not only present

as spectators, but as interested in the welfare of the Association from their being members.

P. W. BEDFORD.  
GEORGE J. SEABURY.  
T. J. MACMAHAN.  
HIRAM E. GRIFFITH.  
WILLIAM H. HYLER.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Utica—I move the report be accepted.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—We shall now hear the report from the delegate to the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Report read by Prof. Bedford, who said: “This report was prepared by Prof. Oscar Oldberg, and sent by him to be read here.”

*To the President and Members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of New York:*

As your delegate to the Fifth International Pharmaceutical Congress I have the honor to make the following report of my mission, taking occasion, at the same time, to present a few general reflections upon the important questions with which international pharmacy is concerned.

A complete statement of the facts relating to the Congress and its transactions would, of course, be but a repetition of the report of the official proceedings, of which you have been furnished with a copy by the Secretary-General. In the report of the proceedings of the *Fifth* International Pharmaceutical Congress is also embodied a brief review of the transactions of its predecessors.

The four principal questions in which international harmony is sought in relation to pharmacy, are:

1. Uniform standards of strength and purity of medicinal compounds.
2. A uniform nomenclature.
3. Uniformity in weights and measures, and in the construction of working formulæ, so far as relates to proportions.
4. Uniform educational standards for pharmacists.

The aim of the first four International Pharmaceutical Congresses seems to have been the establishment of a *Universal Pharmacopœia*—a book comprehensive enough to be in itself sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of a pharmacopœia, and designed to sooner or later replace in great measure the several national pharmacopœias. The fourth Congress, meeting at St. Petersburg, was especially anxious to accomplish this end, and actually provided for the preparation of the work, which was, however, never completed. A complete draft of a Universal Pharmacopœia had been submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris to the St. Petersburg Congress, and that Congress appointed a commission to elaborate this French draft and prepare a suitable work in accordance with instructions formally adopted by the Congress. The French draft was never adopted by the St. Petersburg Congress, but was simply referred to the commission appointed by it, to be used as a basis to work upon. The commission advanced in its labors as far as letter M or O, and all this manuscript was accidentally destroyed by fire. The French draft of a proposed Universal Pharmacopœia had, however, been returned to the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris and was produced in the Fifth International Pharmaceutical Congress by Dr. Mehu.

The London Congress, realizing the uncertainties attending the preparation of such a work by private enterprise, and yet desirous of making a practical beginning, abandoned all idea of an early accomplishment of this grand scheme, and instead appointed a commission to prepare an *International Pharmacopœia*, which is to contain only the potent remedies, and which is in no way intended to be a complete pharmacopœia, or to take the place of the several national pharmacopœias. The commission consists of two members from each country represented in the Congress, and it is fortunate that our country was represented by at least one delegate, and thus enabled to be represented by two members on the International Pharmacopœial Commission. The commission, of which Herr A. V. Waldheim, of Vienna, is the President, and of which Professor John M. Maisch is the one American member so far appointed, was instructed to present the result of its labors to the Sixth International Pharmaceutical Congress, which is to meet at Brussels in 1884.

The second American member of the International Pharmacopœial Commission will be elected by the American Pharmaceutical Association at its next annual meeting.

It is to be regretted that only two American pharmacists were present at the London Congress at a time when our National Pharmacopœia is

undergoing revision, and that one of these two came simply in the capacity of a visitor. To your delegate it seems strange that the proposition to create this limited International Pharmacopœia was so unanimously adopted by a congress which, with equal unanimity, pronounced a Universal Pharmacopœia impracticable, for I think it will be admitted, upon analysis of the question, that the difference between the two works, though very great, consists only in that the International Pharmacopœia which we are going to have will include all of the most powerful and important remedies, omitting all others, while the Universal Pharmacopœia was deemed unattainable chiefly because the several countries were presumed to be unable to agree in the matter of the equalization of the strength of the preparations and in regard to what medicines should be admitted or omitted. It occurs to your reporter that if it is practicable to agree upon an international standard of strength of all the most powerful and important remedies, it is practicable also to agree upon uniform standards of strength of less powerful or unimportant remedies. Again, the forthcoming International Pharmacopœia, if it is used to any extent at all, certainly replaces some National Pharmacopœia or other to that extent; and if it is a good thing to have an International Pharmacopœia simply for the convenience and safety of travelers and for other semi-occasional uses, it is better to have but one pharmacopœia, if it can be made sufficient to replace all others.

Your reporter admits readily that a Universal Pharmacopœia would, indeed, be an impossible thing, if it were proposed to embrace in it the complex preparations now found in most national pharmacopœias, or to attempt to exclude from it, on therapeutic grounds, any of the crude drugs and their simple preparations, or any chemicals used to any considerable extent as remedies. The difficulties in the way of an equalization of the strength of official acids and solutions is also realized. But the greatest difficulty of all—that of equalizing the strength of all potent remedies—having been deemed not insurmountable, it would seem that a Universal Pharmacopœia might well be compiled, including all simple drugs, and the simple, generally recognized pharmaceutical preparation of these, together with all the chemicals, so far as used to any extent.

To make clear my views on this subject, I beg leave to invite your attention to the paper which I read before the London Congress, on “The Disadvantages of Therapeutic Conservatism in reference to the Pharmacopœial Materia Medica,” in which I say:

“It has been urged in opposition to the adoption of an International or Universal Pharmacopœia, that such a work must either be insuffi-

cient and unsatisfactory to some part of the world, or so extensive as to be unwieldy. The size of the work will, however, in the writer's opinion, probably be received with favor rather than otherwise, if it is simply the necessary result of completeness. Such a work, in order to be useful, must include all substances used in the *materia medica* to any considerable extent, and all new remedies which seem to possess therapeutic value. For one, I believe that no pharmacopœia should be prepared with a view to sanction the use of certain drugs or chemicals, while it condemns others by ignoring them. Any attempt to decide through the medium of a pharmacopœia what remedies shall be used and what remedies shall not be used would, we all know, be futile.

"If it were possible for any body of men to pass judgment upon each and every article which is claimed to possess medicinal value, and to decide correctly on the one hand which substances are certainly entitled to a place in the pharmacopœia because of their therapeutic properties, and on the other hand which substances are in fact worthless or unimportant, then a pharmacopœia might be made a weighty authority in therapeutics; but when we know how widely the most generally recognized writers differ on these points, there seems to be room for no other conclusion than this—that *a pharmacopœia should have no weight as a purely therapeutic guide.*

"It is true there is nothing in any of our pharmacopœias which justifies the supposition that it teaches therapeutics, for the therapeutic properties of the several remedies are not mentioned; but we find that the *materia medica* list in each is comparatively limited, and we frequently hear the most able and respected authorities condemn the introduction into a pharmacopœia of this or that remedy, on the ground that although its chemical constituents indicate that it probably possesses great medicinal activity, yet because its actual physiological and therapeutic effects have not been fully studied, or the conclusions of the investigators not generally accepted, it ought not to be admitted into the pharmacopœia. The pharmacopœia, it is held, must be so conservative as not to *sanction* or *recognize* insufficiently tried remedies. But why should the insertion into the pharmacopœia of an authoritative description of a new drug be construed as a certificate of the therapeutic value of that drug? Ought it not instead to be a universally recognized rule in the preparation or revision of pharmacopœias that the mere fact that a certain substance has been accorded a place in the pharmacopœia shall not be looked upon as evidence of positive value? Does not a conservative tendency of a pharmacopœia in this direction materially obstruct the discovery of new additions to

the materia medica list, if indeed a remedy not mentioned in the pharmacopœia may be inferentially considered as having been already rejected? Should not the pharmacopœia, on the contrary, furnish descriptions of all new remedies which in the opinion of the revisers are probably useful, in order that physicians who desire to investigate further the properties of these remedies may be able to identify the particular substances used, and know that they are not only of good quality, but genuine. Instances have not been infrequent of the separate use of more than one substance under the same name, though essentially different in properties, and in the case of *new* drugs, the origin and characteristics of which are not generally known or are not published in a recognized common standard guide, such as a pharmacopœia, the contradictory conclusions thus arrived at by different investigators may result in the condemnation of a really valuable remedy, whereas, if the pharmacopœia, or an authoritative supplement to it, published between the regular periodical revisions, contain a description of each new drug, such as would enable any intelligent pharmacist and any physician versed in pharmacognosy to identify it beyond doubt, and to exclude any other drug which may ignorantly or designedly be offered under the same name, then the chemical, physiological and therapeutical trials made would sooner determine the value or want of value of the drug, and valuable remedies would not be liable to a too hasty condemnation."

This paper was referred by the Congress to the International Pharmacopœial Commission.

As to the *second* question involved in the establishment of international harmony in pharmaceutical matters—a uniform nomenclature—there is room for wider differences of opinion, but the difficulties ought not to be insuperable. They will not be so if the several nations consent to compromise upon some nomenclature, which while being scientifically correct, at the same time most nearly resembles the pharmacopœial nomenclatures now in use in the several countries, thus differing as little as possible from established usage, and only for the better. In this connection I had the honor to submit to the Congress at London, six propositions, which were referred to the consideration of the International Pharmacopœial Commission. These propositions will be found to be among those embodied in a paper read by me before the American Pharmaceutical Association at Saratoga.

As the paper is brief, I have taken the liberty to incorporate it in this report:



"International uniformity in pharmacopœial nomenclature being attainable only by conformity as far as practicable to recognized requirements of science, and by mutual concessions and agreement, the writer would respectfully offer for the consideration of this Congress a few propositions, which, if settled, might in his opinion bring about substantial results in the direction of progress, and possibly enable the several countries to meet each other. These propositions, it will be seen, are not new. They are submitted, however, in the earnest hope that they may be discussed, and, if possible, acted upon. The deliberate opinions expressed by this Congress will undoubtedly not only tend to prevent greater divergence between the pharmacopœias which are now undergoing revision, but will have their influence in bringing them closer together."

"The propositions are as follows: That it is desirable, in order to bring about uniformity in pharmacopœial nomenclature—

(1). "That the Berzelian system of chemical nomenclature, as illustrated in a general way by the pharmacopœias of the Scandinavian countries, France and Spain, etc., be adopted.

(2). "That in naming each chemical respectively, that part of the name which refers to the base shall be in the adjective form and placed before the other, so as to combine alphabetical order with systematic classification.

(3). "That the Latin names of alkaloids shall have the termination '-ina.'

(4). "That the Latin names of glucosides and other neutral principles shall have the termination '-inum.'

(5). "That the term . . . . . be adopted to designate volatile oil.

(6). "That in naming solutions, tinctures, extracts, and other pharmaceutical preparations, the most important constituent be named in each case, respectively, as far as practicable, and that that part of the name of each preparation shall be placed first which refers to such constituent.

"The object of the adoption of the first proposition is self-evident, and has already been discussed by a previous International Congress, though I believe no decision was reached. The Berzelian nomenclature brings the different pharmaco-chemical nomenclatures in use in the several countries together; it is not in conflict with the new chemistry, and it is readily understood by all nations.

“The second proposition explains itself. The third and fourth represent the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, and I may say that the committee named adopted these terminations for the names of alkaloids and neutral principles, respectively, in the belief that other countries would adopt no other.

“The fifth proposition is a difficult one to settle. Volatile oils, so called, are not only not oils or fatty substances, but their properties are so different that no chemical name can be found which will apply to all. The term ‘aetheroleum’ is used in the Scandinavian pharmacopœias, and although it contains the word ‘oleum,’ it is the only term the writer is prepared to suggest.

“The object of the sixth and last proposition is to bring the several forms in which the same remedy is used together in one group when alphabetically arranged.”

In regard to these several propositions, I am very much pleased to be able to say that in subsequent conversations with individual members of the congress, several of whom are members of the International Pharmacopœial Commission, I found that, practically, the same views were favored by them, and that it is not unlikely that some compromise of the pharmacopœial nomenclatures will be agreed upon which will be homogeneous and at the same time satisfactory to the different nationalities.

In regard to the third question—that of pharmacopœial weights and measures—the French Decimal System is the only one that has been proposed, and unquestionably the only one that can be thought of. In this connection, Mr. Peter Squire, the veteran English pharmacist, and author of the “Companion to the British Pharmacopœia,” recommended the adoption of “parts by weight.” Mr. James T. Shinn, of Philadelphia, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, also recommended, in a communication to the Congress, the substitution of formulæ in parts by weight for those in measures of capacity and definite weight, while Mr. Ewlen Painter, President of the California College of Pharmacy, recommended the adoption of the metric system and also the construction of formulæ in parts by weight.

That the construction of the working formulæ in *parts by weight* will inevitably and powerfully aid the introduction of the metric system, is self-evident from the fact that in no other system is there a simple relation between the unit of weight and the standard of specific gravity. This question, however, although briefly referred to by the gentleman

named, was not discussed by the Congress. It may not be out of place here to say, that I cannot believe that the adoption of parts by weight, to the exclusion of fluid measures, is wise. While international uniformity is desirable, I believe it to be still more desirable that our pharmacopœias should be in harmony with the prevailing and unavoidable mode of giving and taking medicines. The ultimate object of medicine and pharmacy is to cure the sick, but the sick can not take, and nurses can not give, liquid medicines in doses by weight. Here is a universal condition which cannot be ignored. The dose *must* be given by measure. Hence, for consistency's and accuracy's sake, it should be prescribed in doses by measure, and if we examine into the matter we find that, in point of fact, liquid preparations are always so prescribed, no matter what may be the form of the prescription. Even in countries where parts by weight is the rule, and where physicians write their prescriptions to be put up exclusively by weight, it is easy enough to see that the writers of prescriptions for liquid mixtures invariably aim to adjust the whole quantity to a certain number of doses by measure, after all. This is a practice from which there is no escape. And as the dose is always by measure, the strength of the preparation should be adjusted accordingly.

The educational qualifications of pharmacists were discussed at some length. That a high standard was unanimously recommended goes without saying. International uniformity in this respect, however, is not so readily attained, as may be inferred from the varying legal conditions governing the practice of pharmacy in some countries, and the want of legal restrictions in others.

Pharmacopœial revision was a subject which also occupied much attention on the part of the Congress. It was held that pharmacists should, as a rule, be largely represented in all bodies charged with the preparation or revision of a pharmacopœia, and that these revisions should be of a fixed periodicity. In the discussion of this subject high compliments were paid to the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

In conclusion permit me to say that your delegate received many courtesies at the hands of the British Pharmaceutical Society, and of individual members of that Society, and of the Congress, whose personal acquaintance will always be remembered with the greatest pleasure, and from the professional intercourse with whom he derived much profit.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—In criticism of this report of Professor Oldberg, I would first say that Professor Oldberg is a personal friend of mine, and a gentleman whom I esteem and highly respect, and I doubt if there is a gentleman present who esteems Professor Oldberg more highly than I do. We all know of his labors in pharmacy, and the fact that he almost ignores every thing else except his study for this and the collateral sciences. And I make bold to venture a few words in criticism of his report. I will not at all say any thing that will be likely to give offense either to him or to any of his numerous friends. In his report he gives us his own individual views upon subjects, the whole of which have been printed and fully discussed, and are easily accessible to all those who may desire to read them. The Professor, as you are all aware, has published a book, on the back of which, I believe, is "Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopæiæ." Gentlemen, there is no such thing in the ordinary acceptation of the word "Pharmacopœia." Professor Oldberg, in doing thus, is leading the way to that which may make a very great mischief to the use of the word pharmacopœia. I call attention to the fact that we should sit down on and discountenance any thing of the kind. I know Professor Oldberg is desirous of elevating the profession, but his enthusiasm, it must be admitted, gets the better of him, at times. I now move the acceptance of the report, and that it take the usual course prescribed.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will state here that Mr. McComber is in the house; if there are any here who would like to get tickets for the excursion to-morrow, he would be pleased to furnish them with the same; and in connection with this I will also say that if the ladies intending to go carriage riding in the morning will meet at the Kenmore hotel, at nine o'clock, there will be carriages there to take them through

the park and around the city, stopping at the new capitol, giving time to inspect it. If there is any gentleman who has not handed in the names of ladies whom he wishes to have included in the party, he has still the time to do so yet, as Mr. Gaus is still present at the meeting.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I will call attention to the fact that I will bring up the same suggestion as was proposed by me last year; that is in regard to each member of the Association paying his own expenses wherever we go.

On motion the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday morning, June 21st, at 9 o'clock.

## THIRD SESSION.

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**Wednesday Morning, June 21st.**

The meeting was called to order shortly after nine o'clock by President Husted, who appointed Mr. Bissikumer a committee of one to go up stairs in the exhibition rooms and inform the members that their attendance was desired in the meeting hall.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The first order of business will be the reading of minutes of yesterday's session.

The Secretary read the minutes, and on motion of Mr. DeForest, of Brooklyn, they were adopted as read.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next in order will be applications for membership and the election of those already reported favorably by the Executive Committee.

**E. A. SAYRE**, of Brooklyn—I move the Secretary deposit one ballot for the three names presented at the last session.

Seconded and carried, and the Secretary did as requested, and the following were declared duly elected members of the Association: William T. Mayer, Albany; Charles F. Smith, Albany; S. E. Ullman, Albany.

**THE PRESIDENT**—Reports of officers and committees are now in order. The chairman of the Committee on Trade Interest was not here yesterday; are that committee ready to report now? Mr. Sweet, of Lockport, was on the committee last year; I would ask him if he has any report to offer?

Report of Committee on Trade Interest was read by Mr. Sweet, of Lockport.

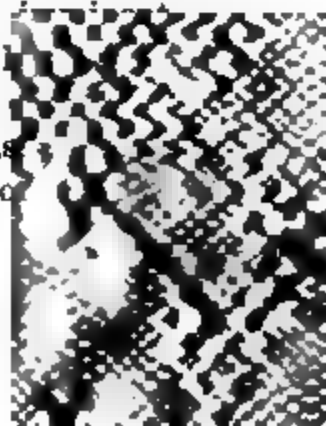
The past year has been one of general activity in the drug trade, sharing in the general revival of mercantile interests throughout the State and Nation.

A healthful and increasing demand for immediate supplies has been stimulated by emigration and the opening of new financial resources in the north and far northwest, which has severely affected the great drug centers of the old world, Paris and London, and has been reflected upon our shores, as evinced by larger transactions, prompter payment and more liberal terms of credit.

In the medical journals of the present day an equal share of space is given and as high an order of talent displayed in discussing pharmacy and therapeutics as the other branches of medical science receive. This we hail as a strong evidence of an upward tendency in our art, while the establishment of journals entirely devoted to pharmacology, and the introduction of new remedies has been a legitimate and profitable scheme. The extension of pharmaceutical organizations is another sign of promise and a mark of earnest desire to give our calling a better standing among the professions of the present and the future. The New England States have State organizations, save one, and the Middle States have State organizations, save Delaware. In the rest of the Union there are similar associations. Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and California have each an organization, then there are a large number of local organizations confined to cities and counties, so that there is a mighty influence for education and progress which is being developed, almost all of which is the labor of the past ten years.

From the influence of the pharmaceutical associations and State pharmacy laws have proceeded the boards of pharmacy and the careful system of examination now in vogue. These are exterminating the ignorant dispensaries of the old style, found everywhere a few years ago, though there are many yet that should retire to some simpler vocation, where the possibilities of killing without murder are not so

The improvement in material is certainly remarkable. In the past five or six years, more than heretofore, there has been a tendency to compete by unnecessarily giving away a portion of the usual on leading lines of merchandise, and, as a result of such co-



both the weaker and the stronger competitor are handling new and useless articles, or at least in many instances, where they waste their energies in a fruitless attempt to allure their customers. The result has been a loss of the legitimate profit that dealers should have received, and a consequent dissatisfaction with the returns of business. This applies alike to wholesale and retail dealers. This decrease in business has caused the wholesale dealers to look for some method of correcting the evil, and there appears to be a remedy, which is about to be applied. This is the rebate contract system of selling patent medicines. By this plan, wherever adopted, the manufacturer binds himself to sell at a certain price per gross a definite quantity—one or five gross—to the dealer, who in turn binds himself not to sell it, directly or indirectly, at less than a certain named price, and he signs a contract to that effect. Now, when the dealer settles with the manufacturer, if he has kept his part of the contract, he is entitled to a rebate of ten per cent.; otherwise the manufacturer allows no rebate, and declines to sell him any more goods. The plan seems to be working well, and the present disposition is for both manufacturer and dealer to enter into this amicable arrangement. During the past two years the tendency of the competition has been to give the retail dealer his goods at too low a margin. The advantage has been ours, of course, and the disadvantage the wholesale dealers. And this seems to one to be a fair solution of the state of the uncomfortable part of the drug trade.

F. K. SWEET.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the report, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move that it follow the usual course; that it be received and referred to the Executive Committee.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other reports of committees or officers? There was a Committee on Exhibits appointed yesterday.

MR. INLOES, from the Committee on Exhibits—Mr. President, I would respectfully ask a little more time.



**THE PRESIDENT**—We will grant the request.

**DR. EATON, of Syracuse**—At the last meeting I filed a suggestion with the Secretary that a Legislative Committee be appointed by the Chair, to take the place of the Committee on Pharmacy Law.

**PRESIDENT HUESTED**—This change of the By-Laws is now before you, what is your pleasure in regard to it? No change can be made in the By-Laws except a motion is made in writing stating the change, which will be acted upon at the next meeting.

**A VOICE**—I move that this change of the By-Laws be sanctioned, and that this committee be added to the list of standing committees.

Motion seconded.

**MR. MCINTYRE, of New York**—I would like to have some information on this question.

**DR. EATON, of Syracuse**—It was my intention in offering that resolution to change the name of the committee, and then partially define its duties. We must first make the committees; we can instruct them what we want them to do. Let us first make it. Its duties, of course, will be si those of the Committee on Pharmacy Law. B intended that this committee will take the place of t mittee on Pharmacy Law.

**THE PRESIDENT**—It is supposed the Associati instruct them from year to year in matters that the to have legislation effected.

Motion before the house seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—It seems to me now something ought to be added in connection with this, specifying the general duties of such committee. If the Association have any special matters in relation to pharmacy laws to bring up this will be the committee to look after such interests. In the recommendation for the appointment of this committee I stated definitely what the duties of that committee would be. They were to take charge of legislation desired by the Association. They were to report laws in the State bearing upon and affecting pharmacy, and also from year to year report measures proposed in the Legislature, or relating to the profession. That, it seems to me, defines the general duties of the committee. In connection with the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law there were two or three points raised, on which some action ought to be taken. When this committee is appointed the same identical question may possibly come up again. In that report one of the questions was in regard to whether the Association would instruct the committee to insert a limiting clause in this law proposed. Another question was in regard to an important feature of the law, as to whether none but recognized pharmacists or practical pharmacists, recognized by law, should be allowed to own and conduct pharmacies. Another point that was spoken of was in relation to three Boards of Pharmacy for the State. Now, these questions it seems to me properly come up at this time, and I think should be disposed of.

MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn—I move that the Legislative Committee, when appointed, be instructed to take a draft of the bill introduced in the Legislature last year, as a basis to work upon this year. One of your suggestions, that relating to the pharmacy of a deceased druggist, I think is one that no objection can be urged against. Your suggestion that the committee drop the idea of three boards and have

but one is, I think, one that will meet from the members of this Association an unfavorable reception. When the members sat in joint committee, the committee consisting of five from New York, five from Brooklyn and five from the State Association, and that question was there discussed, the committee expressed as their unanimous opinion that it was highly impracticable to have but one Board for the State. I am still of the opinion that this Association should not propose to pass upon the decision arrived at. The better plan is not to deviate from the course laid out. I do not think a population limit should be insisted upon. If this is a good law it is a good law for the whole State, and, therefore, should not be confined to any particular limits. If so many other States can stand a good general law I do not see why New York State cannot.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—At the first meeting of the joint committees on Pharmacy Law it was thought best to provide for three Boards of Pharmacy in the State. At that time one of the members, who was not present, had previously expressed himself as opposed to three Boards; and at the second meeting that member was present and stated his views very positively. One member from the New York College of Pharmacy wished to have but one Board. As Chairman of that Committee on Pharmacy Law I have thought the matter over since then, and I cannot help but think one Pharmacy Board would be best. I am not going to push the thing or insist upon it. If the majority of you believe that three Boards are best I am willing to give way entirely. Still, I felt it was right and proper that the matter should come up here to learn the opinion of the Association.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Utica—What effect will the pharmacy law have upon those who are in the business now? I

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would like to know whether this law is going to legislate them out of business?

THE PRESIDENT—It only applies to the future. It would recognize all who are in the business now, without an examination of any kind.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman, had we but one State law, and one Board of Pharmacy, it would be impossible to register the names of druggists so as to give satisfaction, even in New York and Brooklyn. Should we have a population limit, say twenty thousand, we could get a few, and should we make no limit at all, we bring in everybody, no matter who it is. Now the practice of pharmacy, as by law recognized, is not the selling of any thing and every thing. It is a science in itself. I think it would be impossible to make one Board work for the whole of the State. We have ample means to judge and compare by, if we but look at the workings of the Board as constituted in Brooklyn. It is found that they are unable to register the pharmacists of Brooklyn. The same may be said of New York. If you place too much work upon one Board, you will find that the results will not be at all satisfactory.

THE PRESIDENT—Do I understand the question before the house is the limiting of the power of the committee on pharmacy, or giving them the power to take a bill as they can get it?

MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn—It was not my intention to limit the committee.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I move to amend that the committee be instructed to accept the amendments made, if any, by the Legislature.

. Accepted by Mr. Nicot.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I ask if that applies to the whole legislation affecting pharmacy?

THE PRESIDENT—I understand that it does.

MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn—For instance, the bill is taken to the Legislature; it is told what we want; if they refuse to give us what we want and ask for, do we propose to put the committee in such a position as accepting what the Legislature wishes to take out and insert, to suit the whims of some member who may be opposed to our interests.

THE PRESIDENT—The committee will see that any thing detrimental to the society's interest shall not find any place in a bill proposed.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I will call attention to a fact that is of the utmost importance and interest to this Association, that is to use, in our own immediate locality, our interest and influence in regard to the selection of our lawmakers. I doubt if a body of men could be got together, displaying a greater amount of ignorance than the Legislators of the State of New York. Pharmacists should try and make their influence felt. It, indeed, is an humiliating spectacle for the members of this profession to send their committees to the Legislature, and find that they must, in a great measure, trust their cause to the patent nostrum vender and the village horse doctor. I insist upon the propriety of the members of this Association working to oust such men, and then we will have no hard time in passing a fair measure that would do justice to all competent and honest pharmacists and that would put to an end the inexperienced hand. The average legislator is generally prompted by two incentives, namely, the hope of reward and the fear of punishment. The hope of reward——, well, we won't say

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how that goes. The fear of punishment is the fear of the kick by their constituents, which may, at a critical moment, take them from their positions "on the hill." Now, gentlemen, let us bring the influence of the kick—it is sometimes a very effectual and positive argument, tending to bring the members to their senses. I think we have learned by experience, that to try to appeal to the reason or common sense of the average legislator is a mere waste of time. Argument has no effect. I regret very much the way I am obliged to speak of the Legislature. I do not mean to imply that there are not men who really and truly represent their constituents' interests, for we know full well that there are a number of our legislators who are reasonably honest men.

Mr. Nicot's motion as amended was carried.

MR. SAYRE of Brooklyn—In the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, which I believe we passed over, and in the remarks of Mr. Sweet, of Lockport, on the same, I should dislike to have the subject passed over without a fuller understanding as to how the retail pharmacist derives a benefit from the manufacturers under the rebate system therein set forth. From what I know of it, it is an injury, but to the wholesale dealer I think it is quite the reverse. I know how it works in our city. The retail pharmacist is still selling his medicines at the same figures as he was before that system was introduced. We are paying about fifty per cent. more for patent medicines to the wholesale dealer. I would like to recall the paper for further discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—It is in order now to hear the report of the Executive Committee in regard to place of next meeting, and in regard to Local Secretary.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi, read the report of the Executive Committee in regard to place of next meeting, and also in

regard to Entertaining Committee to act in connection with the Local Secretary, as follows :

The Executive Committee, after considering various propositions, including a cordial invitation from the Elmira Pharmaceutical Association, recommend Ithaca as the place for our next meeting. We also recommend that the expense of entertainment be divided *pro rata* among the members participating, and that a special committee be appointed who shall make such arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of members as may be deemed advisable.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Utica—I move the report be accepted, and place of meeting, etc., be sanctioned.

Seconded and carried.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—It must be understood that in any pleasure parties or entertainments we don't propose to compel a member to participate in them simply because he comes to the annual meeting. No person who does not wish to join the pleasures of the day will be urged to do so.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would, at this point of the proceedings, state that Mr. Rieffenstahl desires me to thank the Association for the pleasant task assigned him. He says he is nearer heaven than he ever was before. (Laughter.)

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Now, if the Association is going to entertain itself, nearly every man must see that we cannot entertain special individuals. I am in favor, and I dare say it is the wish of every member, to make the pleasure trips universal. We are going to entertain the Association, and not a part of it. We expect that this entertainment committee will get up pleasures enough to make it cost us two or three dollars apiece, and each member present will be assessed for a certain *pro rata* amount. It

will then be optional with him whether he participates in the pleasures of the Association; but I am in favor of making it obligatory on him to pay that certain tax. (Applause.) I would like to see many gentlemen who would take this position, and then I think we would have larger attendances and more enthusiasm manifested. We want to try and become more friendly. Before a single paper has been read we ought to have 250 members present, in my opinion, and I think that is the way to do it.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I nominate Mr. J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, for Local Secretary.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I would amend by directing, if there are no objections, the Secretary to cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. Todd, for Local Secretary. No objections being made, and Mr. Sayre accepting the amendment, the Secretary did as directed, and the President declared Mr. Todd duly elected.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I respectfully ask permission of the house, for a moment, to make some explanations of my remarks, which drew from Mr. Seabury his usual eloquence. I am just as convivially disposed as my friend Seabury, although I haven't the ability to make others feel as convivial, as he certainly has, for we all know he is as a ray of sunlight in our midst, and sheds his effulgent rays in every direction. He is that which adds to a ray of sunlight, he is a millionaire, or very near one. It seems that most of the remainder of the society are poor laboring men. (?) I, myself, generally join in these pleasure parties, but I don't see the wisdom in making it compulsory on a member to pay the assessment. We must remember that all would only be too willing to take a part in the entertainments, but are prohibited from doing so on account of a light purse. Some



members would feel that they were too poor to pay assessments, and they are right. Each one knows his own circumstances perfectly well, and knows whether he is able to pay the assessment or not. By all means never make an assessment of this kind compulsory.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—As we are sending delegates to different States, we, of course, must expect delegates to come here, and it is but just that we should tender them the usual courtesies.

THE PRESIDENT—That is understood. We have put it on record. They will so understand it. The Executive Committee wish me to say that no papers have been presented to them for examination, as yet. The report of officers will still be heard.

MR. INLOES, of Binghamton—The Committee on Exhibits are now ready to report, and Mr. Powers, from our committee, will read our report.

Reports on Exhibits read by Mr. Powers as follows :

*To the President and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Convention :*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Exhibits have the pleasure to report the following: After a very brief inspection we were compelled to decide to make our report brief.

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson exhibit, as usual, a very complete assortment of their large variety of Pharmacopœia, Medicinal, Surgical and Court Plasters, water-proof Antiseptic and Absorbent Dressings, represented by their gentlemanly agent, J. Ed. Owens.

G. Heinemann & Co., Chicago, manufacturers of Isinglass, Court, Corn and Bunion Plasters, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Chest Protectors, etc., made a fine display.

Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, of New York, have a fine display of Perfumes, Powders, Extracts, Granular Salts for dispensing. We notice

particularly the Chlorate Potash, Acetate Lead, Muriate Ammonia and Sulphate Zinc. As usual, the products of their laboratory have the appearance of careful manipulation.

A fine exhibition by our President of Crude Bermuda Arrow Root, Sea Grass and Fucus, Vesiculosus were much admired. Lochman's cards of various medicinal plants were very fine.

One of the most interesting articles on exhibition was the Porcupine Pill Coating Machine, recently patented by Charles C. Wells, of Saratoga Springs.

Robinson Bros. & Co., Boston, Mass., made a very handsome display of Toilet Soaps, and their exhibit, in charge of Messrs. Dobbs Bros., attracted well deserved attention.

Hug & Worbken, New York, represented by Mr. Boscowitz, had a large display of labeled Pill and Powder Boxes, Atomizers, Hand Scales, choice samples of lithographic work, and Porcelain Ointment Jars, which attracted attention. Their samples of embossed work were fine.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, exhibit a large line of commercial and select Crude Drugs, fine Fixed and Essential Oils, Fruit Juices, Syrups, Oleates, Fluid Extracts and a fine case of Gelatine Coated Pills. A fine display of select and commercial brands of Turkish Opium with assays of each lump. Bisulphate Quinine and Salad Oil were observed.

Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother exhibit Medicinal Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Compressed Tablets and Pills, Hypodermic Tablets, Lawton's Absorbent Cotton, Sacch. and Pure Pepsin, Cod Liver Oil and Crude Drugs, a beautiful display, showing the enterprise of this well-known house.

Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy, represented by B. Osann, superintendent, put up in an attractive and saleable form their various articles. Their exhibit consists of Homœopathic Tinctures, Triturations, Globules, Family and Druggists' counter cases.

Albany Chemical Company exhibit a full line of Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Wines, Syrups and various Pharmaceutical preparations. Their Spirit of Nitrous Ether and Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry appear fine. Professor G. Michaelis has the exhibit in charge.

Tarrant & Co. had on exhibition an attractive display of goods, consisting of Fluid Extracts, Essential Oils, Fruit Juices, Insect Powder, Salad Oil, Spanish Castile Soap, etc.; also Elixirs, Lilly & Co.'s Gela-

tine-coated and Sugar-coated Pills, for whom they are agents. Sample of Hoff's Malt Extract is shown.

L. Nathansen, New York city, exhibits Insect Flowers, strictly pure and in powdered form.

M. H. Dillenbeck, Lyons, N. Y., exhibited the Druggists' brands of Essential Oils, consisting of Oils of Peppermint, Spearmint, Tanzy, Wintergreen and Wormwood. The exhibit is one of interest, showing the Oils in their pure state, after passing through redistilling and refining process, and has elicited much favorable commendation.

J. E. Moore, Albany, the well-known Pill manufacturer, exhibits a fine line of Sugar and Gelatine-coated Pills, Isinglass Court Plasters in standard and fancy styles. He is represented by Mr. C. L. Cotton.

Knowlson's Suppository Machine attracted considerable attention. The machine does good work, as the samples shown were uniform. It is made in Troy, N. Y.

The Royal Chemical Company, Albany, exhibit a very large amount of Saccharine Pepsin, also some in Scales and Crystals. Dr. S. E. Ullman is chemist, and William Fitzgerald secretary and treasurer.

Henry Tetlow & Brother, Philadelphia, made a fine display of Toilet Powders, also their Perfumes, etc. The display is in charge of Robert E. Service.

The Jerome Kidder Manufacturing Company, New York City, exhibit a fine selection of Electro-Medical Apparatus. Their superiority consists in their ingenious combination of the different coils producing different quantities of electricity.

Burroughs Brothers, Baltimore, exhibit a line of their Standard Extracts, and have a fine display. The new remedies were examined and commanded general attention. Mr. Parsons is their representative.

Gillam's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., exhibit a fine display of their Printed Gummed Cork Tops and other Gummed Labels in every style, also the Acme Poison Guard.

Van Laur & Co., importers, Boston, Mass., exhibit Lime Fruit, Lime and Lemon Juice, Lime and Lemon Juice Cordial, Lime Fruit Tablets, and the various preparations of Lime and Lemon Juice. Thirsty members of the Association paid frequent visits to Van Laur & Co.

The Randolph Paper Box Company, Richmond, Va., exhibit 200 varieties of Paper Boxes, every variety of Pill, Powder and Puff Boxes. This is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States.

Theodore Ricksecker, New York, made a fine display of choice Perfumes, Skin Soaps, Dog Soap, Face Powders, Marine Lint, Perfection Tooth Brushes and Toilet requisites.

Waterbury Paper Box Company. Their Paper Boxes for the retail trade consist of Round, Square, Oblong and Slide Powder and Pill Boxes. They are furnished to the trade with Lithographed or Printed Labels. A. C. Northrup represents them.

E. H. Bender, 73 State street, Albany, displayed all the latest books on Pharmacy, and of great interest to every pharmacist. Their Poison Register deserves especial mention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. INLOES.

E. A. SAYRE.

C. J. POWERS.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—In rising to move the adoption of this report, I intend first to enter objections to all proper adjectives, describing articles, and also of proprietary names, and am of the opinion that they should be omitted. Also all other descriptive words, as “soluble” before the word pill, the use of which is contrary to our By-Laws, and is not allowed to appear in such connection in our minutes. Also that the word “Royal” and words used in a kindred sense, be dropped. I would move that the report be adopted, with the instruction to drop out the name of all articles which make them, in a measure, proprietary goods.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I will ask what is the proprietary article. To follow Mr. Sayre’s suggestions, I would like to know what difference it will make? I think that this is drawing the line too fine. I don’t want to stand up here and speak in favor of proprietary articles. I am in full sympathy with the idea expressed. I don’t think they should

have a local reputation, but I think there is such a thing as going a little too far in such a matter. The idea of removing the word "soluble" before the word pill. How does it affect the article at all? What is the use of inviting and admitting those exhibits here, and then depriving them of their title in the printed minutes?

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—Our By-Laws go further. It applies to every thing for which a full working formula is not published. It is on that ground that I ask that those names, some of which I specified, be dropped.

MR. PARSONS, of New York—In behalf of the company I will state that I am perfectly satisfied to drop the word "soluble," but I would also state that they are not a proprietary article.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—It is only the word "soluble" that is claimed as a trade mark.

MR. PARSONS, of New York—I move the report be and that the words "gelatine coated" be substituted word "soluble" before the pills specified by Mr. Sayre. Seconded and carried.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I shall now move to the By-Laws by removing the restricting clause mentioned, because if members are not going to live up to the By-Laws, we might as well get rid of them at once as we are now doing, one by one.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of Committee on Resolutions is now in order.

The report was read by CLARK Z. OTIS, as follows :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—We, the committee appointed at the meeting of this Association, held in the city of Buffalo, May 19th, 1881, to engross suitable resolutions expressive of the enjoyable manner in which we were entertained by the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, and the pharmacists of Buffalo, beg leave to report that they were properly engrossed, signed by the officers of the Association, and forwarded to Mr. H. P. Hayes, Secretary of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, October 22, 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Z. OTIS,  
LOUIS E. NICOT,  
EUGENE BARNES,  
Committee.

DR. MENNINGER—I move the report be accepted, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Seconded and carried.

MR. BISSIKUMMER—I move that the thanks of this Association be extended to the committee for the faithful manner in which they have done their duty.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would call the notice of the members to a proposition to amend the Constitution. The present one is now our third session, and we have only just come to the matter that is really of such great importance, the discussion of papers. A great deal of time has been used in the discussion of matters which are not nearly as beneficial in their results, as by a little effort we could make those papers. We have, indeed, I think, lost some valuable time in minor matters which, if properly arranged, could be easily disposed of by the proper committees. I now request the Secretary to read Article VI.

Secretary Holmes did as requested, and Professor Bedford handed to him his amendment in writing, which was

“that the Executive Committee shall transact all business for the Association that may occur between the times of meeting.”

The amendment appears on page 8.

THE PRESIDENT—This proposition is simply received and laid over until the next meeting. It will be printed in the proceedings.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I suggest that this is acted upon as read. No use of spending more time over it.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I am glad that my friend Seabury has come to the conclusion that there is an economy of time.

MR. CORWIN, of Marathon—What we have been doing is not altogether, in my opinion, throwing away time. Certainly we can expedite matters if we only follow the suggestion as laid down by Professor Bedford. Every year we come to the annual meeting from various parts of the State for the purpose of benefiting each other, and for our common good. We cannot do this, however, if we are going over one and the same thing year after year. We are picking up a little knowledge each of us in our daily experience, and I think a very proper thing to do would be the bringing in of those little duties, even if they are old worn facts. If we but give them a little illustration, we can easily make them new and interesting. There is not one of us in the business but can tell the common properties of salt, but there is hardly one man here that can tell its possibilities, in different combinations. Gentlemen, when we come here we also want time to mingle together, and thus better extend our acquaintance, and in general make all our interests the common interest of each.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would move that Prof. John M. Maisch, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Oscar Oldberg, Ph. D., of St. Louis, Mo., be elected honorary members of this Association, and, if there be no objection, I would like to say a few words: Professor Oldberg has removed from the State of New York, and, as we all know, he was a very desirable member, and for that reason I offer his name for honorary membership.

A MEMBER—I think Professor Oldberg well deserves to be made an honorary member of this Association, and I sincerely hope his election will be made unanimous. He is thoroughly imbued with our sentiments, and while with us worked indefatigably for the Association, and rendered himself dear to all.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—In reference to this gentleman, is there any thing in our Constitution and By-Laws preventing him from remaining an active member simply because he has removed from this State?

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—Has he handed in his resignation as an active member? I do not think that any of our rules provide that when one moves out of the State he shall cease to be a member.

MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn—I would most cheerfully second the motion of Professor Bedford.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—Wouldn't it be a good idea first to have the name of Professor Oldberg stricken from the roll of active members?

Professor Bedford's motion was here put and carried, and the gentlemen named in the motion were declared honorary members of the Association.



The Executive Committee here presented the applications of the following gentlemen: Andrew Sawyer, Utica; Charles Ricken, Fultonville; James M. Hawley, Albany.

DR. EATON—I move we adjourn for one minute.  
Seconded and carried.

At the reassembling of the members the minutes of the preceding session were not read, by consent, and the President declared the first order of business to be the election of new members.

THE SECRETARY—I have with me the application of Casper Paulus, of Albany—which was read and referred.

MR. DEFORD, of Brooklyn—I move that the Secretary deposit one ballot, if there are no objections, for the three names presented as members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—The Secretary will do so.

THE SECRETARY—It is done as so ordered.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentlemen are duly elected members of the Association.

THE SECRETARY—I have in my hands the request of M. C. Comstock, of Utica, and D. C. McMonagle, of Middletown, that their names be dropped from the roll of members.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move that their request be granted, and that their names be dropped from the roll as soon as all dues, if there are any against them, are paid up.  
Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY—I am just at this moment in receipt of a communication from Mr. Alonzo Robbins, the President

of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, which I will read:

PHILADELPHIA, June 19th, 1882.

*Olay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association.*

DEAR SIR:—The resolutions herewith enclosed were unanimously adopted by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, at its fifth annual meeting, held in Altoona, on the 13th and 14th of the present month. As none of the members present could leave home again so soon, we were unable to obtain delegates to your Association, and therefore send the resolutions by mail. It was not deemed necessary to name the preparation most particularly objected to by the resolutions, but we may be certain that once the success of one is assured, hosts of similarly protected preparations will appear in the market, until the pharmacist will be unable to sell a solution of epsom salt without infringing somebody's trade mark. Trusting that your Association will lend its powerful aid by adopting the resolutions, and wishing that you may have a large, and in every way a successful meeting, I am very truly yours,

ALONZO ROBBINS,

President Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

The resolutions referred to in the communication are as follows:

♦  
WHEREAS, The copyrighting of common pharmaceutical names, by registering them as trade marks, is one of the latest developments of quackery; it is hereby

Resolved, That this Association, in the true interests of pharmacy, protests against the injustice of allowing any such copyright; and it is also

Resolved, That a circular, signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, be sent to each county medical society in this State, asking their aid to check the evil, by requesting their members to avoid prescribing such copyrighted articles.

Resolved, That the delegates of this Association be instructed to bring this subject to the attention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the various State Pharmaceutical Associations to which they may be accredited.

J. A. MILLER, Secretary.

ALONZO ROBBINS, President.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Robbins also encloses a personal letter, in which he states that he proposes to make a collection of the annual reports of the various State associations, and wishes to know the cost of a full set of our proceedings. I refer to this matter, hoping some member will move that a full set of our proceedings be donated to Mr. Robbins.

MR. DUBOIS, of Catskill—I now move that the Secretary forward a full set of the copies of our proceedings to Mr. Robbins, without expense to him.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What will you do with the communication from Mr. Robbins, of the Pennsylvania Association?

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move it be received and printed in the proceedings.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I make the amendment that this Association adopt the same resolutions as those of the Pharmaceutical Association of Pennsylvania, a copy of which was sent here by President Robbins.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—As the common property of every pharmacist in the United States it is lawful to use any such term, and in my opinion a pharmaceutical term is nobody's private property.

THE PRESIDENT—We shall now vote upon the question as amended, that these resolutions be accepted and adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I have counted the names on the register, and find there are 106 registered. I hardly

think it is a credit to the Association. I want every man here to put his name down who has not already done so.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are any members as yet who have not registered they will oblige the Association very much by doing so at once. Professor Bedford will now read his paper entitled, "Education for Young Pharmacists," etc. (This paper is published on a subsequent page.)

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard this very able and interesting paper by Professor Bedford, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Utica—I move its reference to the Executive Committee, and its acceptance, with the thanks of the Association, and that the paper be spread upon the minutes.

PROF. BEDFORD—I would like it if the gentleman would not so word his resolution. If a man promises to read a paper before this Association, it is his duty to fulfil his promise, and therefore, it is a duty he owes to the Association, and when performed he merely does that which he owes to the Association. It was my duty and I did it.

Mr. Bissikummer's motion was seconded and carried.

MR. CORWIN, of Marathon—I feel like thanking Professor Bedford personally. We all like to see the young pharmacist succeed in his chosen profession, but unless he thoroughly masters the rudimentary principles of the science, he will never amount to much. Let us then always urge the importance of this early instruction, so well pointed out by Professor Bedford. It will be, by so doing, that he will become efficient in the business. His early instruction is valua-

ble, and all his hopes for the future must be based upon it. Again, we do not like to see him groping blindly, in utter ignorance, when by this systematic training he can do justice to himself and be an ornament to society.

MR. CLAY W. HOLMES, of Elmira, then read a paper on "Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry." (See subsequent page.)

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I ask for information. Did you divide equally between the five perculators the pint of diluted alcohol?

THE SECRETARY—No sir. A pint on each perculator.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I move the paper take its usual course.

Seconded and carried.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I think fluid extract of wild cherry is objectionable, for the reason that in the wild cherry we are desirous of obtaining as little alcohol as possible. I will ask Mr. Holmes for his sample for inspection. (Handed to Dr. Menninger.) This, no doubt, is a very nice extract. It is to be admitted the medicinal properties of wild cherry go, not only on the application of heat but oftener from the exposure to the surrounding air. In the manufacture of syrups the pharmacopie directs that it should be carefully covered to avoid escape of acid. We all know the color has very little to do with it. The application of heat destroys its medicinal value and gives it, in a certain degree, its color. The use of extract of wild cherry should be condemned as a general thing, especially for making syrup.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to place myself on record as not desiring to make it. I myself do not think it is fit to be used anywhere for any purpose. The syrup of wild

cherry I have always made by the United States Pharmacopœia, except that I dissolve the sugar by cold percolation, according to the process I have heretofore described to this Association, and should openly condemn any one who would employ this fluid extract, or any other, for making the syrup. But I do think that in localities where the fluid extract of wild cherry must be had, it is necessary to have something which will possess as much of the drug as possible. As regards the color, I would state that there has been no change in it since it was made—nearly five months ago. I conclude, in my own mind, that it is a satisfactory article, and possesses the characteristic properties of the drug in as marked degree as any preparation I have yet seen.

MR. PARSONS, of New York—Instead of evaporating the last portion those who choose may avoid the use of heat by simply reserving about 80 volumes for each 100 parts by weight of drug originally taken, or approximately  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 fluid ounces for each 16 troy ounces of powdered drug. Of course the cost of the finished extract would be increased, but it would give better satisfaction. As a general rule the first 80 or 85 fluid ounces of percolate from 100 troy ounces of drug correspond quite closely with the finished fluid extract as made from most drugs by cold re-percolation. I adopt this method with such new drugs as seem to me likely to have only an ephemeral interest.

THE PRESIDENT—I am requested by Mr. Sweet to announce that the agent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company is in the room, and members will be supplied with free return tickets on application to him.

A paper, entitled "The Pharmacist in His General Relation to Society," etc., by C. H. Scoville, of Tonawanda, was read by Mr. DeForest, and on motion took the usual course. (See index.)

THE PRESIDENT—We have another paper by Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

MR. HOLMES then read the paper, entitled, "A Process for Coating Pills with Gelatine." (See index.)

DR. MENNINGER—I am very glad to note the standing taken by the author of this paper. The same standing has been taken before and I dare say, if universally carried into effect, that every member of this society would be well pleased with the results. It shows the many ways by which the pharmacist, in many instances, can himself act in the place and stead of the wholesale manufacturer. There is certainly very little reason why we should patronize them to such a great extent, while it has been clearly proved we can do well without them, and we should ourselves, to a great extent, be the manufacturers.

I would like very much to give a description of the workings of a pill factory if possible. I visited one not long since, and, to say the least, was both surprised and pleased to see the height of perfection to which this branch of industry has risen. Every thing was carried on with the utmost precision, even to the taking out of the pills by girls from the machines. A visit to one of these factories is well worth the trip, and I would advise any brother member, if occasion presents itself, not to miss this rare treat.

THE SECRETARY—I am glad to say I do not use those machines spoken of by Dr. Menninger. In the first place, I have been very careful to keep entirely away from any thing which comes within a thousand miles of patents in this line. I knew perfectly well of the machinery spoken of by our friend Menninger, and it seems to be the general opinion that the machines are very well adapted to the business, in fact a fine piece of mechanism, but I feel that I am making

a pill by a process such that no man can come into my laboratory and tell me I am infringing upon his rights. The machine which I exhibit is very simple, and is easily made. Take, for instance, the cover of a common blacking box, put the plaster in and at certain places the needles. These places can be ascertained by drawing two circles, the center of both being the center of the cover, and the second circle about one-half of the circumference of the larger one. The heating process does not hurt the pill in the least.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I have a resolution which I wish to offer that I think will meet with the hearty approval of every member present :

Resolved, That the cordial, sincere and heartfelt thanks of this Association be given to our brother pharmacists of Albany, and particularly to our worthy President, Dr. Husted, and to the Local Secretary, Mr. Gaus, for the generous welcome and hearty hospitality which they have shown us during our stay in Albany.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy presented to that healthy infant, "The Albany Pharmaceutical Society."

Seconded and carried.

A MEMBER—I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Albany ladies, and to the State Medical College.

Seconded and carried.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I shall now introduce a resolution which I hope will meet with a favorable response. It is that the Chair appoint a committee of three, whose duty it will be to report at our next meeting on such adulterations in medicines and drugs as may come to their notice. The committee to be named "The Special Committee on Adulterations and Improprieties in Drugs."

Seconded and carried.



MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I wish to offer an amendment to the By-Laws, by which we shall have the reading of papers in the earlier part of our sessions. I move to strike out all after “Order of Business,” in Article XVI, and insert in place the following:

FIRST SITTING.

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

SECOND SITTING.

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

THIRD SITTING.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

FOURTH SITTING.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth

THE PRESIDENT—As it is an amendment to the By-Laws, it will be handed to the Secretary, and it will lay over our next session, at which time it will come before for final disposition.

THE PRESIDENT—I would state that the excursion take place at three o'clock this afternoon. The committee having it in charge are making every possible effort to make the trip a most pleasant one for all who will accompany us, and they report that it is so arranged that return to the city by nine o'clock.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—We have amended our Constitution and I believe have agreed to pay our Secretary one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum; this is the provision, as I understand, that has been adopted. Now I would like to know what we are going to do, or how we are going to fix it in relation to the past year?

THE PRESIDENT—It is for the Association to decide.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move we make our Secretary, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, a donation of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the faithful and efficient services he has rendered this Association during the past year.

Seconded and carried.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I call for action upon the change in regard to the article on exhibits, and I propose the amendment to drop section 2 of Article XV.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—While I voted to exclude certain articles, or rather their qualifying epithets, I cannot join in the asking of the repeal of this section. This, I think, would open the door for dissension. But, gentlemen, we certainly must exclude the proprietary articles if our exhibition in the future is to be a success and is to be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Association. We always will have so many articles just on the dividing line. I really do not think my friend Sayre wants the repeal, he only wants the laws lived up to, and in this he is perfectly right.

Mr. Sayre's amendment dropping section two of article XV., in relation to exhibits and allowing all patent and proprietary medicines to be brought here for exhibition, on being put to a vote was lost.

MR. SAYRE—I now move the reconsideration of my former motion in relation to the dropping of proprietary names in the report of the Committee on Exhibits.

Mr. Sayre's motion was thereupon reconsidered, and on being put to a vote was declared carried.

MR. INLOES—Your Committee on Exhibits didn't have any idea they were going to raise all this discussion. I will state we examined the exhibits as carefully as our limited time would permit, and made and submitted our report on the same. We were not aware that we were lauding any article excessively, or that we injured any by our condemnation of the same. It was a duty we owed to the Association to make our report. I state, we did the same in a perfectly impartial manner.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I move that Mr. Sayre's original motion be now adopted, and request Secretary Holmes to read the motion as offered by Mr. Sayre.

MR. SAYRE said in explanation, "I object to the word 'soluble' and others of kindred use. They are proprietary and special names, and by our Constitution cannot be allowed, much less to receive sanction from a committee appointed by our Association. Also to the term 'royal' and all other special names, including all proper adjectives."

Mr. Sayre's resolution was then adopted.

The Executive Committee here presented the names of Casper Paulus, Albany, and George T. Doty, Schuylerville.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, I move we adjourn subject to the call of the gavel.

Seconded and carried.

On reassembling the reading of the minutes was dispensed with by unanimous consent, and the President announced as the first order of business, the election of members.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I move you, sir, if there are no objections, that the Secretary be instructed to deposit one ballot for the names that have been proposed.

The Secretary did as directed and the President declared the gentlemen duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—I will announce the following committees:

Committee on Pharmacies and Queries—R. K. Smithers, Buffalo; Dr. Augustus R. Davidson, Buffalo; F. E. Hatch, Jamestown.

As you will notice, I have placed on the Pharmacy and Query Committee two gentlemen from one place, because I think where there are two on the committee from one place they can work together better and give a more satisfactory report than if they were in separate places. This, I think, will prove to be the better way and will, in any event, be worthy of a test.

I would name the following as composing the Committee on Trade Interests: Aaron Sager, Cortland; Professor P. W. Bedford, New York; Charles Rice, New York; G. E. Ferguson, Albany.

Delegates to the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association: G. Michaelis, Albany; C. H. Butler, Oswego.

Delegates to the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association: Louis E. Nicot, Brooklyn; William P. DeForest, Brooklyn.

Delegates to the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association: T. J. Macmahan, New York; G. Michaelis, Albany; E. Post, Brooklyn.

Delegates to the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association: Prof. P. W. Bedford, New York; Clay W. Holmes, Elmira.

THE PRESIDENT—The Legislative Committee was to be appointed by the Chair, with the understanding that the President was to be a member and chairman of the committee—is this as it is?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—That is the unanimous desire, I believe.

Legislative Committee: A. B. Husted, of Albany, chairman; A. McClure, Albany; C. H. Gaus, Albany; J. Riefenstahl, Buffalo; F. K. Sweet, Lockport.

Committee of Arrangements for our next annual meeting, in connection with the Local Secretary: C. J. Powers, Syracuse; J. H. Eaton, Syracuse; G. J. Seabury, New York.

Committee on Adulterations: Charles Rice, M. D., New York; H. B. Parsons, New York; G. E. Ferguson, Albany.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—We now see the propriety, and actual necessity, in fact, of adopting my amendment to the By-Laws, arranging the reading of papers and reports so as to have it take place at our earliest sessions, instead of waiting until the last, when every one is anxious to get away. I think it is the universal opinion of members present that these readings form the most important and essential part of our proceedings, and ample time should be given to the reading and discussion of them, instead of hurrying them through, as they certainly were at this meeting, and all on account of the arrangement of the order of business. They should not be hurriedly laid aside to make room for business of much less importance. I think we all now recognize the fact that it is of paramount necessity to have the

reading almost the first thing in our future annual meetings. I think we in the future should leave the mere business routine until the last. I therefore move that our order of business be changed to accomplish in the future what would have been so acceptable in the past, the proposed change.

Unanimously adopted.

MR. INLOES, of Binghamton—The lady visitors, wives and daughters of the members of this Association, desire that I should express for them their hearty thanks to this Association, and to the ladies of Albany, the druggists of Albany and also to Mr. Rieffenstahl for his kind attention to them.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL, of Buffalo—As far as this matter is concerned, allow me to express my thanks to the ladies. (Laughter.)

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I think the thanks of the Association are due justly to the retiring and continued officers of this Association for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties during the last year, and for the assiduity with which they have worked for the society's best interests. I move a vote of thanks be so tendered.

Seconded and adopted.

MR. WATSON, of Clinton—I think our thanks are due also to the State Agricultural Society for the use of their hall. I therefore move we return our thanks to the Agricultural Society for their kindness in tendering us the use of their rooms.

Seconded and carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move a vote of thanks be extended to the ladies who accompanied their husbands to this meeting, and will state that we request the gentlemen

to bring their wives to our next annual meeting at Ithaca, as we intend there to have the most perfect arrangements and a delightful time, and you can rest assured every thing will be carried out splendidly, as Mr. Seabury is on the committee.

Vote of thanks was so rendered.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—We had a resolution applying to the payment of expenses of the Association. I suppose the same resolution applies every year?

THE PRESIDENT—It does.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move we now adjourn, to meet at Ithaca next year, pursuant to notices and directions.

Mr. Eaton, at the request of members, withdraws for the present his motion, and Mr. Watson said he would like to make a few remarks before adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT—As Dr. Eaton has given way, we will listen to the remarks of Mr. Watson.

DR. EATON—I cheerfully withdraw my motion for the present, knowing that our time will be well spent in listening to any remarks which the member may choose to make.

MR. WATSON, of Clinton—I want to refer and to call attention to the excessive use of laudanum, and will state that I have a certain customer, who has been a constant one for the past year, consuming four and four-sevenths fluid ounces of laudanum regularly, day in and day out, for weeks and months during the past year. It is quite a quantity when we come to figure it up. By computations and figures laid down to us heretofore as the limit to which man could go in the use of this article, it looks as though this particular person was giving us an example which indeed, to say

the least, is quite a matter of curiosity. This unusually excessive use of the drug seems not to affect him, as it certainly would be expected.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—We have had that subject up for discussion several times. We all know that when a person commences to take morphine or other drugs of the same character, and finally becomes an habitual user of the same, it would be a cruelty and hardship to deprive them of it. This, as you are no doubt all aware, is a more appropriate subject for discussion for a medical society than for us. I myself truthfully say I have never seen an effective and complete cure of the opium habit, and I doubt if any member of this Association has. It becomes, as it were, a second nature, and it is impossible to completely effect a cure. I think in selling the drug to the habitual users of it we violate no rule by which our conscience could be made uneasy. If we do, however, I confess myself a culprit in that respect. I have a lady customer who takes a pint of laudanum a day. I have sold it to her for several years, and I do not think I would be right in refusing her it now.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—We have had an experience with an habitual morphine taker which showed a remarkable degree of cunning. This person would come in and order half a drachm of morphine, then some powders of some kind, and while your attention was taken from him, for the time being, while putting up his second order, he would swallow the morphine—the whole half drachm. This was not the case for one day alone, but it actually occurred several times. It goes to show the power which the drug has over them, and what they will resort to to satiate their desire, and that it is almost impossible, if not entirely so, to break them of the habit.



DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Don't you think Dr. Menninger's store should be closed? (Laughter.)

MR. PARSONS then gave some very interesting facts as to the commercial value of laudanum. The speaker was listened to with attention, and at the close of his remarks was warmly applauded. He was followed by Professor Bedford, who made some remarks on the same subject.

THE PRESIDENT—I would like to return my sincere thanks to the members of the Association for the indulgences that they have shown towards me during the past year, and also for the honor conferred in re-electing me as your presiding officer. I shall endeavor, as in the past, to perform the duties connected with the office to the best of my ability, and right here I would like to charge upon each and every member of this Association the importance and necessity of bringing papers here on pharmaceutical subjects, on common subjects, and also on scientific subjects, to be read to the members of this Association and to be discussed by them. We have had three papers here to-day, and they have proved to be of a very interesting and instructive character. Now I don't care how simple the subject is, or how unprepared a man may be to write a scientific paper, yet I dare say he will learn something in the attempt, and when he writes and rewrites it, and comes and reads it before the society, it will be made very interesting and instructive. Let each individual member feel that it is a task he owes to himself as well as to the society, and when this spirit is manifested, which I hope will be immediately, we will have more papers than we have time to read.

And then, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at Ithaca, pursuant to the call and notices of the committee.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

The hall in which the Association met was tastefully decorated with flags, and the President's desk beautifully adorned with plants and flowers. On the front of the desk were the letters "N. Y. S. P. A.," made of red and white pinks, and on the wall back of the desk the word "Welcome," also in red and white pinks. Wednesday morning carriages were in waiting at the Kenmore, and took the visiting ladies for a drive through the city and park, leaving them at the new capitol for an inspection of that grand and immense structure.

On Wednesday afternoon nearly three hundred members and guests gathered at the river to participate in an excursion on the steamer "William M. Whitney." The day was all that could be wished, and as the steamer moved out into the stream with its load of happy, joyous people, and the music of the band floated out on the air, there was every promise of a delightful and pleasant time. During the trip down the river, which extended some twenty-five miles, the beauties of the Hudson were enjoyed by all. On the return the rear deck was devoted to those who enjoyed the dance, while forward a piano had been provided, and here gathered the lovers of music and song. A number of fine instrumental pieces and songs were given by the Misses Burt, of Albany; also recitations of humorous and sentimental pieces by the same young ladies and Miss Charlotte L. Sautter, of Albany. Refreshments in abundance were furnished that there should be no fainting of the physical man. A landing was made at Albany about 9 p. m., to allow those who wished to take night trains out of the city. The remainder steamed up to Troy, returning at 10:30, immensely pleased with the delightful excursion.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES,

AND

VOLUNTEER PAPERS.



**Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry.**

BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

Desiring to prepare a quantity of this preparation, I was unable to find a formula which seemed to be satisfactory, and which would yield a staple product containing the real virtues, if any, of the bark. I resolved to try a series of experiments to ascertain what menstruum would give a clear percolate charged with the active properties. Alcohol, water and glycerine were employed in varying proportions. The result is portrayed in the following working formula:

℞ Cort. Pruni Virginiae,	-	-	℥ lxxx
Glycerine,	-	-	℥ xx
Aqua,	-	-	Oijss

Put the bark, previously moistened with a sufficient quantity of the menstruum, into five percolators, equal quantities in each, and pack moderately. Pour on balance of menstruum, set aside for twenty-four hours, then begin percolation with No. 1. Loosen the cork, and after the liquid has ceased to drop, pour on one pint of dilute alcohol. Reserve the first twelve ounces, and continue the percolation with water until exhausted. At this point start No. 2, pouring on one pint of dilute alcohol, as before. Reserve twelve ounces. Pour on the percolate from No. 1 after reserve has been set aside, and if this does not sufficiently exhaust No. 2, pour on a sufficient quantity of water to complete the exhaustion.

In the meantime No. 3 is started, proceeding as before, using the percolate from No. 2. In this manner proceed throughout, exhausting each with previous percolate, until No. 5 is completed. Evaporate the percolate from No. 5 by water bath, at as low a temperature as possible, not to exceed 120° F., until reduced to twelve ounces. Add to this eight ounces of alcohol, and mix with the reserved portions to complete five pints, and filter through paper.

This process gives a deep-colored preparation, which has a decidedly characteristic odor, and possesses all the sensible properties of the drug. Divided percolation was performed that the least quantity of water might be used, and thus obviate the necessity of long continued evaporation. A sample made five months ago is before you for examination. Its general appearance is unchanged, and no precipitate has occurred. The therapeutic value of the preparation is equal to any the market affords, as far as the writer has been able to observe, and it seems to give a desirable preparation. The manipulations are not intricate. Any pharmacist can readily perform them and secure a preparation satisfactory alike to himself and his customer.

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### **The Pharmacist—His General Relation to Society.**

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BY CHARLES H. SCOVILLE.

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The pharmacist occupies a position in the business and social frame-work of society scarcely less important and responsible than that of the physician. While it is not within his province to diagnose the disease, or decide what remedy shall be used, he is required, under the directions of the phy-

sician, to prepare the various remedies. The more knowledge he can have of the qualities and effects of these remedies, the better he will be able to insure the correctness of his work.

Drugs and chemicals, which are to be used as medicines and taken into the human system, must be handled with the greatest care and accuracy.

A good pharmacist should have a thorough knowledge of the properties of each substance that enters into the prescription, and its general effects upon the physical system, so as to be something more than a mere mechanical agent in doing his work.

With that knowledge he may often assist the physician, besides being secure against committing any error that might seriously endanger health or life.

The public demands, and that justly, that he shall attain to this standard of knowledge before he attempts to serve it in this professional capacity.

It is simply his duty to satisfy that demand, notwithstanding it may cost years of close attention and careful study.

The pharmacist must be a man of strict personal honor. He must keep all knowledge which he is intrusted with in the performance of his work, relating to the character, habits or conditions of his customers, sacredly concealed within his own breast. Many persons who seek his services have ailments of a delicate character, which should be known only to them who are asked to prescribe or prepare relief.

The prescription presented tells often as plain as words the character of the sufferer's complaint. Professional honor demands of the pharmacist, no less than of the physician, that he should keep all these matters strictly guarded from the ear and tongue of the public. He must be diligent in the performance of his work, and ever at his post of duty. It is his business to prepare medicines for the sick, conse-

quently his services may be needed at any moment. Let him so perform his work that it shall give the greatest benefit to suffering humanity, besides promoting in the highest degree his own business welfare.

He should make it his special aim to keep abreast with the times in the acquirement of new and useful knowledge in his profession, laboring not only for himself but for the common cause of pharmaceutical science.

Let him subscribe for and carefully peruse the best journals or papers devoted to the cause.

Let him attend the meetings of the pharmaceutical associations of the town, county and State to which he belongs, for it is there that mind meets mind, intellect is sharpened by intellect, and new ideas are advanced, discussed and utilized to the benefit of all.

If at any time he is prevented by private duties, obligations, or business, from so doing, let him at least send a word of suggestion and cheer to his brothers who do assemble, which will show that he aims to be an active worker in his profession and a live member of the society.

He will then assist, though in a humble way, to keep up the spirit and frame-work of the association. This is a matter of much importance, for such organizations, rightly conducted, will unite the labor and strength of the profession, and not only enable it to work better for society, but to command the respect and secure the rights which are due to its members as a distinct class of workers in the community having rights peculiar to themselves.



**A Process for Coating Pills with Gelatine.**

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BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

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Much has been written on the preparation of Gelatine-coated Pills, and various contrivances have been made and offered to pharmacists, protected by patents, and at an exorbitant price, so that few attempt the extemporaneous preparation of coated pills. Like all other manipulations in the laboratory, the coating of pills requires some experience, yet a reasonable amount of practice and patience will enable any pharmacist to devise means by which, at a minimum outlay, he can make a pill equal in appearance to those offered by the large manufacturers. It is the writer's desire to lay out the practical points in such a manner that any one can proceed intelligently, and without difficulty. The first point which presents itself is the pill to be coated. Pills composed entirely of dry powders offer little difficulty. Those containing a large proportion of extracts may occasion trouble. Much depends upon the excipient employed. Simple syrup is the best whenever it will make the mass sufficiently adhesive. In case this fails, confection of rose, or ext. gentian may be employed. Glycerine should never be used. If the mass is too soft, owing to the presence of a large portion of extracts, stiffen it with sugar of milk or powdered gum arabic. The mass having been carefully prepared, the pills may be made either oval or spherical. The writer prefers the oval.

In making granules of arsenious acid, strychnia or other active remedies requiring minute doses, add enough sugar of milk to give the desired size, and make the mass with simple syrup. The pill being properly made, the next point is the apparatus for coating. The writer has made use of a

round tin cup, about three (3) inches in diameter, in appearance like an ordinary blacking-box cover. The needles used were "No. 1 sharps," ordinary make. A thin layer of paste of plaster-paris and water is poured into each cup, and the needles set in the plaster. Each cup will hold twenty-five (25) needles. Place one in the center, and around that run two circles—the first, half the distance between the center and the edge of the cup; this circle to contain eight (8) needles. The outer circle, within one-eighth (1-8) of an inch of the edge; this circle contains sixteen (16) needles. If the distances are properly divided the needles will be far enough apart to hold the largest pill without fear of contact. After the plaster has set make more paste, thin enough to pour, then fill the cup. Let it stand until the plaster is firm, and then the cup is ready for use. The pills are readily stuck on the needles by hand, transfixing them as lightly as possible. The pill is now ready for coating. The coating solution is prepared as follows:

R	Gelatine, French (gold label),	-	℥ iv.
	Gum arabic,	- - - - -	℥ j.
	Sugar,	- - - - -	℥ j.
	Water,	- - - - -	q. s.

Dissolve the gum arabic and sugar in eight (8) ounces of hot water in a capsule by means of a water bath. Then add the gelatine and stir it until dissolved. Should the water have evaporated to such an extent that the solution is apparently too thick, add water gradually until it has the consistency of hot syrup. Continue the heat until a pellicle forms on the surface, then pour into a cold dish. A sixteen (16) ounce porcelain-covered casserole, with handle and lip, is a convenient dish to use, or a tin vessel may be made use of, a pint cup with a lip being about the size. Let the solution stand until the temperature is somewhat lowered, stir up the solution to break pellicle, and then dip the pills into the solution, lowering carefully until completely immersed.

Pull them out slowly, that the surplus gelatine may run off, and then bring the needles to a horizontal position and rotate slowly for half a minute, when the cup may be set down. As soon as the coating is sufficiently set to prevent adhering to the fingers when touched, the pills are ready to come off.

Take an alcohol lamp with a small flame, and let the needle strike the flame about half an inch from the pill. As soon as the needle is heated the gelatine begins to swell. Twist the pill off carefully, before the needle gets sufficiently hot to soften the pill, and with the finger stop the hole while the gelatine is hot. The pill is then ready to dispense.

If it is intended to keep the pills in stock they should be exposed to the air for a few hours before bottling. After the process is finished pour the coating solution into a wide-mouth pint bottle, and when cold pour on sufficient alcohol to make a strata half an inch deep on the surface of the gelatine, and cork tightly. In this way the gelatine will keep for any length of time. When necessary to use again pour off the alcohol into a smaller bottle (kept ready for that purpose), place the gelatine bottle in a half gallon tin measure, putting a large piece of cork in the bottom to protect the bottle from direct heat, fill the measure nearly to the neck of the bottle with cold water and put over the gas flame or on the stove. Continue the heat until the gelatine is thoroughly liquified, and then pour into the coating-dish previously used. Place the empty bottle in the measure to keep it hot. As few or as many pills as you wish may be coated, and then the solution at once returned to the bottle. After the pills have been removed from the needles the next consideration is to restore the needles to their original condition.

A tin pan, or any convenient vessel having a flat bottom, is filled to the depth of an inch with hot water, and the cup is set in, the points being placed downward, the water not being deep enough to reach the cup. As soon as the gelatine

is soft take the cup out, and with a small notched stick push the gelatine bulbs off, and then plunge the points into a bag of coarse emery a few times. This polishes the needles, and they are then laid aside until wanted again.

The only points of difficulty in the process, to the average pharmacist, will be the making of the pill and the proper consistence of the coating solution. Both must be learned by experience. If the coating is too thin on the pill, or does not cover it perfectly, evaporate the solution somewhat. Should it form too thick a coat, add a little hot water, and stir well. A pellicle forms rapidly, and it is necessary to stir frequently to prevent the pellicle from adhering to the pills as they are drawn out of the solution.

The difficulty in regard to the consistence of the pill shows itself in the bursting of the coating, and the exudation of the mass, when too soft, as is often the case in pills made largely from solid extracts. To remedy this, the mass must be made harder by the addition of gum arabic, or some other inert powder. Like all other labors in the laboratory, this process is open to the prospect of failure unless some degree of patience is exercised. The general working points are simple, the process does not require any elaborate machinery or contrivances, which might open a legal question as to "rights of protection," and any one can, without fear of trouble, prepare for himself the simple apparatus described in this paper, and make any pills for which he may have a demand.

**Koosso.\***

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BY DR. A. R. DAVIDSON.

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QUERY No. 3.—Give a practical essay on Koosso; its adulterations, active principle, keeping qualities, etc.

This drug has already received much attention by chemists and pharmacists, and the points embraced in the above query will be found pretty fully answered in pharmaceutical literature. I will, therefore, only give a short review of the subject, and add to the facts stated by others my own experience.

The officinal title of the drug in the United States Pharmacopœia is *Brayera*, so named after A. Brayer, a French physician in Constantinople, who wrote a pamphlet upon the plant, published in 1823, but a reference is made to the tree and its anthelmintic properties as early as 1681, by Ludolfi, in the *Historia Æthiopica*. The officinal parts are the flowers and tops derived from a handsome tree growing to the height of twenty to sixty feet. It is remarkable for its abundant foliage and fine panicles of flowers. The tree is very ornamental, and is commonly planted near towns and villages in Abyssinia, to which country it appears to be confined. It does not appear that any attempt has been made to cultivate it in other countries. The flowers show themselves in October and December, and are gathered for use in medicine before the seeds are quite ripe, and suspended in the sun to dry. The panicles are then tied together, forming somewhat cylindrical rolls, varying in length from eight inches to a foot. They are then packed in boxes, and reach England by way of Aden or Bombay. The color of the powder is greenish yellow, but varies according to the pre-

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\* This paper was received too late to be read at the meeting.

dominance of the male or female flowers. The last are most frequently collected, and give to the powder a more or less reddish hue. It is said to be occasionally adulterated with powdered pomegranate bark. This would be readily detected under the microscope, but I have found no evidence of this or other adulteration in many samples which I have examined. It is possible that Koosso, which has deteriorated by long keeping, is occasionally mixed with the fresh powder, but this adulteration, if it may be called one, is not easily detected.

Koosso has been repeatedly examined by chemists, and among its constituents have been found a volatile oil, bitter, acrid resin, Tannic acid, and a bitter principle called Kwas-sine, Kaussin, Kosin, or Brayerin. Wood and Bache and the National Dispensatory state that this last appears to be the medicinally active principle. When, some years ago, I first saw this statement I at once procured a supply of the Koussein prepared by Merck. The extreme repugnance which most patients evince to the nauseous dose of the powder caused the physician to whose attention I had called it to gladly prescribe Koussein. The result was by no means satisfactory, it proving comparatively inert, even in twenty-grain doses repeated. The same thing has been proved by Prof. Buchheim, of Giesen. Hence it would appear that pure Koussein does not represent the anthelmintic principle of the drug. This probably depends to some degree upon the conjoint action of all its ingredients, but chiefly upon the volatile oil, which is present in small quantity. In England the notion prevails that its action is partly mechanical, due to the fine hairs with which the plant is covered, and therefore the unstrained infusion is commonly prescribed.

In Abyssinia the flowers are considered to have lost their anthelmintic powers in the third year after collection. My own experience is that, preserved in closely corked bottles, it retains its properties perfectly. If its virtues depend

largely upon the presence of the volatile oil, the necessity of so preserving it will be apparent. I believe that the numerous recorded failures of the drug are commonly due to the employment of flowers, either powdered or otherwise, which have been exposed to the air for a long time.

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**Self-Education for Young Pharmacists.**

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BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

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QUERY No. 1.—Self-education for young pharmacists—how can it best be accomplished, and what course of instruction is best adapted for this purpose?

The large majority of young men who are to be the future dispensers of medicine are not those who have taken advantage of the course of instruction offered by the colleges or pharmacy, which are now established in the several sections of our Union. They are mainly young men who have entered the stores primarily for the sake of employment for remuneration. In very many cases they have great lack of sufficient education to adapt them for the responsibilities of the higher branches of the business, and yet, having been in and about the store for a few years, they have become familiar not only with the routine of the manual labor for which they were first employed, but daily observation has made them acquainted with the appearance and peculiarities of many of the drugs and chemicals they see about the store; but circumstances frequently occur by which their observation and slight knowledge is put to use by the employer.

As time passes on the lad, if intelligent and otherwise satisfactory, is by the employer requested to assume more

responsible duties, and frequently the opportunity for him to make *the* right start in some other business or trade has gone by, and at the age of eighteen or twenty he finds himself too old to begin again at the foot of the ladder to learn some business that, to him, has more attraction, and he cannot, perhaps, afford to temporarily relinquish the compensation for less lucrative employment.

In my extensive experience with young men who are growing up in the business, I can safely assert that the majority of them enter the business rather by accident than design; that the majority have left school without the proper amount of education, and that they stay in it for the present monetary value of their services.

There are thousands of such young men throughout our land; many of them feel that they can not afford to go to those cities where colleges of pharmacy are established, in order to secure the advantages offered by such systematic instruction. Yet just here let me say, that again my experience and observation justify me in asserting that the majority of those who have sufficient ambition and determination to secure a college of pharmacy course are the men who are the most successful and eminent in their calling. It may not be amiss to insert some statistics which show the value of the course of instruction of the colleges of pharmacy, and the number of those who have in the past availed themselves of such privileges.

While it is not possible at present to obtain correct statistics as to the number of those who have attended college lectures, my own knowledge and the records of the New York College of Pharmacy enable me to say that in the past the number of students who have attended lectures have been three times as many as the graduates; that is, heretofore the number that applied for examination and graduated was scarcely more than one-third the number of the students that paid for instruction. During the past few years



the number of graduates is much larger in proportion, and probably the present ratio is about one-half.

It would appear that during the past winter there was in attendance upon the several colleges of pharmacy in the United States 1,400 young men (including a few ladies) as students. At the close of the several lecture courses the number of graduates was 343. As far as I have been able to obtain perfect statistics (one college is missing, but a fair estimate for its total graduates is 100) it would show that the total number of graduates from all the colleges of pharmacy in the United States is 3,580. It is estimated that about 12,000 young men have taken one or more courses of lectures in the colleges of pharmacy.

The action taken in so many States in our Union toward enacting pharmacy laws, makes it absolutely necessary that the future pharmacist *must* be better trained and better fitted for his responsible duties than he could be under the lax laws that permit any man, however ignorant and incompetent, to open a drug store and dispense drugs and medicines to the public.

To the young men now in drug stores, who feel their need of "more light" as to how they may better acquaint themselves with the drugs and medicines they handle—how they may learn to properly prepare and dispense medicines—my further remarks will be addressed. Presuming that you have or can secure the privilege, let me advise you to take from one-half to one hour, or even more, if possible, twice a day *for study*. This must be done systematically and conscientiously.

The aids to the work must be a few books, which will be designated, and your employer or one of the older clerks. Your employer should be interested in the matter, and if you are prudent you will secure his hearty co-operation.

As to the books for study, which should be accessible at all times, the following are recommended, those with the \*

being absolutely necessary, and all the others extremely desirable :

- \* Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
- \* National Dispensatory, by Stille and Maisch.
- \* Organic Materia Medica, by Professor J. M. Maisch.
- Pharmacographia, by Fluckiger and Hanbury.
- Wood's Text Book of Botany.
- \* Gray's Lessons in Botany.
- \* Cooke's Structural Botany.
- \* Parrish's Practical Pharmacy.
- \* United States Pharmacopœia, sixth decennial revision, which will be ready by September.
- Prescription Writing, by M. D. Mann, M. D.
- Tanner's Memoranda of Poisons.

Most of these are, or should be, in every pharmaceutical establishment, and while other books might be named of great value *for reference*, the above should be the choice for *study*. If the student expects to attend a college of pharmacy course it would be well to give Gray's Lessons the preference, as that is the one usually adopted by those institutions, although Wood's is the simpler and better one for the student.

Now, as to what course of study should be pursued, and how to divide the time advantageously between the several departments of the proposed course.

Daily duties require that a considerable variety of drugs shall be handled in the numerous sales that are made. Each day take some one drug, select a specimen of it, take the National Dispensatory and read what that work says about it. Suppose it be Cloves that the student selects. On taking up the Dispensatory he finds the officinal name and the definition: "the unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*. Nat. Ord:—*Myrtacea*." Then its origin, and he refreshes his memory on geography as he locates its habitat. Its collection and description follow, and, as he reads the

description he compares the actual appearance with the printed words. A pocket lens may here be used to advantage as an aid in observing the minute details of clove structure. Then follows some information about other parts of the plant used for manufacture of oil, or to adulterate the powder; the officinal preparations into which cloves enter an ingredient, and, lastly, its medical action and uses.

Now, if the student would have the facts indelibly impressed on his mind he will, if it be his own book, underline the most prominent facts or information as he reads and examines the article, and then or afterward enter in a goodly-sized memorandum book the salient points under each of the heads named. If the substance be a chemical, he takes a fair sample. In this case it may be bicarbonate of sodium, and with his Dispensatory he will also take Attfield's Chemistry. It is to be supposed that he is also reading chemistry and experimenting as he goes; but to this we will refer later. Both the books alluded to tell him the process by which this salt is made, and if he chooses he can, on the scale of a test tube, make a small quantity. It will be quite sufficient to impress upon his mind the process. As this is going on he reads what impurities may be present, how they occur, how they can be removed, and with some that is in stock he experiments as to purity, solubility and identity. If it be some preparation of the Pharmacopœia, he takes *that* book, reads over carefully the formula by which it is made, and then the Dispensatory and the comments there made will frequently throw much light on the more curtly stated formula of the Pharmacopœia. If it be a chemical preparation, consult at the same time Attfield's Chemistry, and frequently that will give additional information and an experimental formula by which it can be made on a small scale. In your note-book put a few prominent points about the preparation, which may embrace something like this example: "Aqua ammoniæ, a ten-per-cent. solution of am-

monia gas; N. H.<sub>3</sub>; 17; Sp. gr. 0.959; a pungent alkaline liquid; should be free from foreign odor; give no precipitates with lime water (carbonic acid), nor with tests for sulphates, chlorides, calcium or metals."

The great thing, however, I would insist upon in the case of my young constituents is, that each and every possible article be made by the student himself, and that small samples of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations that are in stock be tested by the methods given in the Pharmacopœia.

At a recent lecture before a class of students the writer made in a test tube nearly all the important chemical preparations of mercury, sulphate, yellow sulphate, mercuric chloride, mercurous chloride, nitrate, red oxide, black oxide, yellow oxide, black and yellow sulphuret, ammoniated mercury and red iodide. This is only an illustration of how simply and readily all these articles can be produced on the small scale of a test tube experiment, and such information is worth far more than hours of study devoted to endeavoring to cram the brain by the routine of reading. No amount of reading can fix in the mind the facts of chemistry and pharmacy that can better be obtained by a few simple and inexpensive experiments.

As yet I have said nothing about botany, save to mention the name of text books. A text book, a pocket lens, a stout jack knife or small trowel, a tin box, a walk in the fields or woods, are the requisites. The careful dissection of the plant, comparing observation with printed description, will soon give you the groundwork of botanical science, and the repetition and extension of the scope and subject will make you an expert if you choose to follow it up. It is the best recreation to one who is otherwise closely confined, and the knowledge of botany is the main structure to a thorough understanding of materia medica.

The acquirement of pharmaceutical manipulation, the neat and rapid yet accurate preparation of those articles that are required by the physician's prescription, is an art that comes by observation, practice and the search of current pharmaceutical literature. Parrish's Pharmacy is named as the special text book in this department, and none other that I have yet seen is equal to it. The best aid to this is a willing and competent employer, or older clerk; and see to it that you are willing to give time and patience to master each detail.

To aid you in a knowledge of the peculiarities of prescription writing, many of the abbreviations, etc., as well as to have a succinct tabulated list of the preparations of drugs, their doses in a handy, portable form, I warmly commend the study of Mann's Prescription Writing, and a longer and fuller list of abbreviations will be found in Parrish's Pharmacy. A similar handy volume will give you the most desirable information relative to poisonous and dangerous drugs and chemicals, their antidotes, treatment, etc.; I refer to Tanner's Memoranda of Poisons.

Having now alluded, as fully as I should in a paper of this kind, to the several branches which constitute our profession—botany, materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy—it yet remains for me to say that, where the student finds himself so located that he is not alone in his desire to study more and systematically about the things of his calling, he should endeavor to induce other congenial friends to join him, to meet together occasionally, and by together making experiments and by questioning each other in turn, they may mutually be an advantage.

If it be possible in any suburban town, remote from cities where colleges of pharmacy are located, to organize a class among the stay-at-homes, and they can find among their employers those who are competent and willing to give an evening for occasional instruction, that it cannot fail to

benefit both employers and clerks. Such an organization was effected a few winters ago in Saratoga Springs, and as a result I know that every attendant was benefited, and among these young men I can recall some of the best among the graduates and students of the New York College of Pharmacy.

My remarks have been addressed to young men who desire self-instruction, yet I believe I will give them the best advice if I say that, after this course of self-instruction, the very best thing you can do is to make an effort to attend a college of pharmacy. The systematic instruction there afforded will be the more appreciated, and quickly apprehended, and prove the more serviceable, because the diploma of a college of pharmacy is a guarantee to any community where you may locate, that you have given study to your calling, and are deemed proficient by those who are qualified to judge; while if you are a stranger, it might take a long while to inspire the same confidence and command the respect that a college diploma always carries with it.

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

### **At the Fourth Annual Meeting.**

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Alsberg, Herman—*Albany.*  
Aman, Henry—*Rochester.*  
Archibald, William—*Hoosic Falls.*  
Bachman, J. W.—*Hornellsville.*  
Bandorf, J. M.—*Albany.*  
Barkhuff, J. A.—*Amsterdam.*  
Barnes, Eugene—*Tarrytown.*  
Bedford, P. W.—*New York.*  
Bissikummer, J. W.—*Utica.*  
Blaikie, William—*Utica.*  
Bourne, H. A.—*Poughkeepsie.*  
Broughton, A. J.—*Rome.*  
Broughton, C. H.—*Whitehall.*  
Brown, C. K.—*Deposit.*  
Butler, C. H.—*Oswego.*  
Clement, H. B.—*Albany.*  
Cole, George H.—*Waterford.*  
Corbin, F. L.—*Binghamton.*  
Corwin, T. L.—*Marathon.*  
Cotton, C. L.—*Earlville.*  
DeForest, W. P.—*Brooklyn.*  
Dick, Dundas—*New York.*  
Dillenbach, M. H.—*Lyons.*  
Donnelly, D.—*East Albany.*

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Doty, G. T.—*Schuylerville*.  
Duryee, George E.—*Schenectady*.  
DuBois, W. L.—*Catskill*.  
Dykes, J. L.—*New Berlin*.  
Eaton, J. H.—*Syracuse*.  
Ferguson, George E.—*Albany*.  
Franklin, J. C.—*Lansingburgh*.  
French, William B.—*Albany*.  
Gaus, C. H.—*Albany*.  
Gregory, E. S.—*Fort Plain*.  
Griffith, H. E.—*Niagara Falls*.  
Hatch, Fred E.—*Jamestown*.  
Hawley, James M.—*Albany*.  
Hazen, P. P.—*Cornwall*.  
Higgins, John—*Waterford*.  
Hodgkins, S. C.—*Albany*.  
Holmes, Clay W.—*Elmira*.  
Hosford, William C.—*Cooperstown*.  
Howarth, J. W.—*Utica*.  
Husted, A. B.—*Albany*.  
Hyde, M. F.—*East Albany*.  
Hyer, W. H.—*Port Chester*.  
Inloes, A. J.—*Binghamton*.  
James, C. E.—*Medina*.  
Jones, C. A.—*McGrawville*.  
Knapp, F. F.—*New York*.  
Lamphear, B. O.—*Jamaica, L. I.*  
Lloyd, C. E.—*Albany*.  
Macmahan, T. J.—*New York*.  
Macomber, M. N.—*Albany*.  
Mason, James I.—*Baldwinsville*.  
Mattemore, J. J.—*Albany*.  
McClure, J. C.—*Coxsackie*.  
McIntyre, A. D.—*Oswego*.  
McIntyre, Ewen—*New York*.



McIntyre, Martin—*Fonda*.  
 Menninger, H. J.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Michaelis, G.—*Albany*.  
 Miller, G. Y.—*Luzerne*.  
 Miller, J. A.—*Gloversville*.  
 Miller, J. H.—*Greenbush*.  
 Moore, J. E.—*Albany*.  
 Mott, G. F.—*Catskill*.  
 Munger, John F.—*East Albany*.  
 Murray, D.—*White Plains*.  
 Nathenson, L.—*New York*.  
 Nicot, L. E.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Norton, E. M.—*Andes*.  
 Norton, F. L.—*Delhi*.  
 Osann, Bernhard—*New York*.  
 Otis, C. Z.—*Binghamton*.  
 Parsons, H. B.—*New York*.  
 Peters, W. F.—*Hoosick Falls*.  
 Phillips, H. A.—*Gloversville*.  
 Phillips, J. S.—*Gloversville*.  
 Phillips, R. E.—*Fulton*.  
 Post, E.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Post, William H.—*Catskill*.  
 Powers, C. J.—*Syracuse*.  
 Quirk, W. M.—*Binghamton*.  
 Rickard, Charles—*Fultonville*.  
 Rieffenstahl, J.—*Buffalo*.  
 Robertson, J. B.—*Amsterdam*.  
 Rogers, W. H.—*Middletown*.  
 Ross, W. L.—*Madalin*.  
 Ryan, John L.—*Salem*.  
 Sager, Aaron—*Cortland*.  
 Salmon, Thomas H.—*Lansingburgh*.  
 Sayre, E. A.—*Brooklyn*.  
 Schmitt, J. M.—*Rochester*.

- Schnell, Joseph, Jr.—*Binghamton*.  
Seabury, George J.—*New York*.  
Shrader, John L.—*Wappinger's Falls*.  
Smith, Darius—*Syracuse*.  
Smith, Frank J.—*Albany*.  
Snedaker, C. A.—*Lyons*.  
Snow, C. W.—*Syracuse*.  
Stafford, William T.—*Albany*.  
Still, A. H.—*New York*.  
Sweet, F. K.—*Lockport*.  
Terry, F. H.—*Clyde*.  
Todd, Judson B.—*Ithaca*.  
Townsend, J. DeP.—*Albany*.  
Walker, W. J.—*Albany*.  
Warren, C. B.—*McGrawville*.  
Watson, J. T.—*Clinton*.  
Weaver, George W.—*Lockport*.  
Wheeler, L. H.—*Albany*.  
Whitcomb, G. O.—*Gilbertsville*.  
Zimmerman, John—*Albany*.

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**In Memoriam.**

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**WILLIAM CHESTER MUNDAY**

Was born in Seneca Falls, February 11, 1857. At the early age of eight years he was employed as an errand boy in the drug store of Dr. G. W. Davis, with whom he remained till the store passed into the possession of George B. Davis. Young Munday being a bright, intelligent lad, advanced rapidly, and occupied under the later proprietor a leading position until 1879, when he became associated with Mr. Davis as partner, gaining this recognition by long and faithful service. In this position he was working out life's problem and mounting the ladder of success, when, on the morning of July 31, 1881, he was suddenly called from this life's task to his eternal reward, being drowned while bathing in the lake.

Mr. Munday was courteous as a salesman, able and competent as a self-made pharmacist. Personally he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Beloved by all who knew him, the suddenness of his death cast a gloom over the town, which testified more strongly to the position he occupied in the community than any eulogy which could have been pronounced over his lifeless body. He departed in the morning of life, just as he had entered upon a career which promised much of honor to himself, usefulness to the community, and comfort to his widowed mother. He was elected a member of this Association at the last meeting in Buffalo, May 19, 1881, and, had life been spared, he would have reflected credit on his membership, whereas in death he leaves us an example of upright perseverance and youthful energy which it might behoove many an older one among us to emulate.

**WILLIAM E. ARMSTRONG**

Died at the United States Hotel, in New York City, December 19, 1881. About thirty years ago he entered the drug store of Anderson & McClay, corner Fulton and Water streets, being then eighteen years old. In time, by assiduous attention to business, he became confidential clerk, and subsequently a partner of Hiram Nott, as successors of Anderson & McClay. The partnership was soon dissolved, and Mr. Armstrong became proprietor of the establishment. Close attention to business brought on the painful malady of which he died. He was a man of education, and held in high esteem for his sterling integrity. Mr. Armstrong became a member of this Association in 1879.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own, and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement, and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

#### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

SEC. 2. Any adult person, of good moral and professional standing, residing, or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged

in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all Graduates of Colleges, of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession: and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

SEC. 8. Pharmaceutists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association; call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications; conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of one hundred dollars for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting; and he shall



have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June, at such place and hour as the Association shall previously select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting; and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

### ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

### ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

### ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

### ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the

Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

**ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.**

**SECTION 1.** The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the committee.

**SEC. 2.** The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

**SEC. 3.** The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations, during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

**SEC. 4.** The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

**SEC. 5.** Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

**ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.**

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

**ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.**

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

**ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.**

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

**ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.**

**SECTION 1.** These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

**SEC. 2.** Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

**ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.**

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

**ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.**

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

**ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

**ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.**

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations, the complete working formula of which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names, will not be received.

ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

*First Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

*Second Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

*Third Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

*Fourth Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS--1882.

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Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh .....	1882
Aiken, Frank P.....	Greenbush .....	1879
Alexander, Fred W.....	106 State street, Rochester.....	1882
Allen, Joseph Curtis.....	34 South Clinton street, Syracuse.	1880
Allsop, Robert G.....	119 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Alsberg, Herman .....	257 Central avenue, Albany .....	1882
Aman, Henry .....	139 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Ambler, Starr Hoyt.....	86 Vesey street, New York .....	1879
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport .....	1882
Anthony, Albert C.....	384 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1882
Arnold, George H.....	Cortland.....	1879
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1880
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Austen, William J.....	Oswego.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W .....	Glenns Falls.....	1881
Bachman, John W .....	Hornellsville .....	1881
Baker, Greenville M., M. D...	487 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Baker, Louie A.....	Schuylerville .....	1882
Baldwin, Orville Delavan....	Fredonia.....	1879
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport .....	1882
Balser, Gustavus .....	137 Avenue B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew .....	Oswego.....	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Barbarrow, Samuel Merrigold.	109 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn..	1879
Barkhuff, James A.....	Amsterdam .....	1882
Barnes, Eugene .....	Tarrytown .....	1880

Barr, John Hamilton .....	Newburg .....	1882
Barrell, George W .....	Albion .....	1881
Bartholomew, John .....	Elmira .....	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy .....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Barto, Henry D .....	Auburn .....	1882
Bassett, Francis Morgan .....	209 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Bastian, Gottlob .....	Dansville .....	1879
Bates, Frank Leslie .....	Albion .....	1882
Batsford, James E .....	Waterloo .....	1882
Battelle, William Howard ....	Rochester .....	1879
Bayley, Daniel Y .....	Chatham Village .....	1880
Baylis, Lewis F .....	Jamaica, L. I .....	1881
Beach, Frederick T .....	Sing Sing .....	1882
Becker, Charles Wallace .....	Amsterdam .....	1879
Bedford, Peter Wendover ....	10 Gold street, New York .....	1879
Belden, James L .....	Geddes .....	1880
Bendiner, Samuel J .....	47 Third avenue, New York .....	1882
Benedict, Moses Eben .....	Elmira .....	1881
Benjamin, Moses F .....	Riverhead .....	1879
Benjamin, James H .....	493 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.	1881
Bevier, Henry B .....	Matteawan .....	1882
Biles, George .....	1426 Main street, Buffalo .....	1881
Billings, Erastus Clinton .....	Smyrna .....	1879
Bisdee, William H .....	Waterloo .....	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall .....	Warsaw .....	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron .....	Holley .....	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert .....	Waterville .....	1879
Bissell, John Gordon .....	Rome .....	1879
Bissikummer, John W .....	Utica .....	1879
Blaikie, William .....	202 Genesee street, Utica .....	1879
Boardman, Henry M .....	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn ...	1881
Bodden, Robert .....	380 River street, Troy .....	1879
Bordwell, Ernest Richard ....	Penn Yan .....	1879
Bosworth, Charles H .....	246 River street, Troy .....	1882
Bourne, Henry Austin .....	297 Main street, Poughkeepsie...	1879
Bowe, John Chester .....	16 Baker street, Syracuse .....	1882
Boyd, Charles .....	Cold Spring .....	1879
Boysen, Otto, M. D .....	Buffalo .....	1879
Bradford, Charles .....	Cortland .....	1880
Bradford Gershom W .....	Cortland .....	1880
Branch, Washington Beebe ...	Waterloo .....	1879

Brandt, D. Douglass.....	Walton .....	1881
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal .....	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs.....	1880
Britcher, Charles.....	138 S. West street, Syracuse .....	1881
Brooks, George Washington..	1161 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Broughton, Albert James....	64 Dominick street, Rome.....	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry...	Whitehall.....	1879
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida .....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland .....	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball....	Deposit .....	1879
Brown, George Richard.....	Poughkeepsie .....	1879
Brown, John E.....	Lancaster ... ..	1881
Brown, Samuel A.....	12 Market street, New York.....	1882
Brown, Willet Lounsberry...	13 South Salina street, Syracuse..	1879
Bulymore, Thomas R .....	Buffalo .....	1881
Burns, Frank Walton.....	155 E. Genesee street, Utica.....	1880
Burrill, Horace L.....	Weedsport .....	1880
Butler, Charles H.....	176 West First street, Oswego ...	1879
Butler, George T.....	Troy .....	1880
Calhoun, John.....	Delhi .....	1882
Cameron, Donald Lochiel....	155 Grand street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Campbell, Frank E.....	Red Creek.....	1879
Campbell, Horace Wilson....	84 Front street, New York.....	1879
Campbell, Moses Usher.....	Wolcott .....	1879
Card, W. Eugene.....	Morris .....	1881
Case, Augustus R.....	371 North Second street, Brooklyn	1881
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	333 Sixth Avenue, New York....	1879
Castle, Frederick A., M. D...	102 E. 57th street, New York....	1879
Chapman, Isaac Close.....	111 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Childs, John H.....	Clyde .....	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry.....	294 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Church, Henry Clarence.....	Cooperstown .....	1879
Clapper, Homer E.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Clark, Charles V.....	34 S. Clinton street, Syracuse....	1880
Clark, William N.....	170 William street, New York....	1880
Clarke, Franklin.....	Albion.....	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua....	Kingston.....	1879
Clausius, Max F.....	Buffalo .....	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Cleveland, A. P.....	Oneida.....	1880
Cleveland, James B.....	Oneonta .....	1880



Coburn, Fred S.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1881
Cole, George H.....	Waterford .....	1882
Collins, Herbert L.....	Norwood.....	1882
Collins, Louis D.....	250 Greenwich street, New York.	1881
Condie, James.....	199 Ninth avenue, New York....	1879
Conklin, Eldert.....	Newtown .....	1880
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis.....	1879
Cool, James Harris.....	Palmyra .....	1879
Coon, James V. D.....	Olean .....	1881
Corbin, Fred J.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Corner, Francis C.....	Poughkeepsie .....	1881
Cornwell, Edwin J.....	Wolcott.....	1880
Corwin, T. L.....	Marathon .....	1880
Cotton, Charles.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Cotton, Cyrus L.....	Earlville ... ..	1882
Coulson, John.....	192 Exchange street, Buffalo....	1881
Coulson, William.....	Buffalo .....	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett....	30 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1880
Cowley, Edward A.....	Allen & Litchfield sts., Rochester.	1880
Cox, Robert Linton.....	Gouverneur .....	1879
Crane, Alexis.....	Jamestown .....	1882
Cross, Daniel Herbert.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Cullen, Archie.....	287 Broadway, West Troy.....	1882
Curran, Richard.....	94 W. Main street, Rochester....	1879
Curtis, L. Beers.....	Ithaca .....	1881
Dalton, Thomas.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1879
Darlington, James A.....	326 Clinton street, Buffalo.....	1879
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.	5 Chippewa street, Buffalo.....	1879
Davis, Edward Hatch, M. D..	81 State street, Rochester.....	1879
Dawson, Edward Seymour, Jr.	18 S. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
DeForest, William P.....	Fifth av., cor. Dean st., Brooklyn.	1879
DeGraff, David.. ..	Nyack .....	1879
Dennin, Charles.....	383 Court street, Buffalo.....	1879
DeLano, Will.....	Owego.....	1881
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster street, New York....	1879
Dickinson, Edward F.....	Jamestown .....	1881
Dickson, H. S.....	Lansingburgh .. ..	1882
Diefendorf, Reuben A.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Diehl, Jacob William.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Diehl, John Philip.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Dillenback, Menzo Henry....	Lyons.....	1879

in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all Graduates of Colleges, of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

SEC. 3. Pharmacutists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association; call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications; conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of one hundred dollars for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting; and he shall

have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June, at such place and hour as the Association shall previously select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting; and no other business shall be transacted at that meeting. The Secretary shall give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

### ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

### ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

### ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

### ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the

Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

**ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.**

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the committee.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations, during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

SEC. 5. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

**ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.**

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

**ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.**

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

**ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.**

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

**ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.**

SECTION 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

**ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.**

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

**ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.**

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

**ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

**ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.**

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations, the complete working formula of which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper scientifically recognized names, will not be received.

ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

*First Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

*Second Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

*Third Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

*Fourth Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS--1882.

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Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh .....	1882
Aiken, Frank P.....	Greenbush .....	1879
Alexander, Fred W.....	106 State street, Rochester.....	1882
Allen, Joseph Curtis.....	34 South Clinton street, Syracuse.	1880
Allsop, Robert G.....	119 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Alsberg, Herman .....	257 Central avenue, Albany .....	1882
Aman, Henry .....	139 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Ambler, Starr Hoyt.....	36 Vesey street, New York .....	1879
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport .....	1882
Anthony, Albert C.....	384 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1882
Arnold, George H.....	Cortland.....	1879
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1879
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1880
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Austen, William J.....	Oswego.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W .....	Glenns Falls.....	1881
Bachman, John W .....	Hornellsville .....	1881
Baker, Greenville M., M. D...	487 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Baker, Louie A.....	Schuylerville .....	1882
Baldwin, Orville Delavan....	Fredonia.....	1879
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport .....	1882
Balser, Gustavus .....	137 Avenue B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew .....	Oswego.....	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Barbarrow, Samuel Merrigold.	109 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn..	1879
Barkhuff, James A.....	Amsterdam .....	1882
Barnes, Eugene .....	Tarrytown .....	1880



Barr, John Hamilton .....	Newburg .....	1882
Barrell, George W .....	Albion .....	1881
Bartholomew, John .....	Elmira .....	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy .....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Barto, Henry D .....	Auburn .....	1882
Bassett, Francis Morgan .....	209 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn ...	1879
Bastian, Gottlob .....	Dansville .....	1879
Bates, Frank Leslie .....	Albion .....	1882
Batsford, James E .....	Waterloo .....	1882
Battelle, William Howard .....	Rochester .....	1879
Bayley, Daniel Y .....	Chatham Village .....	1880
Baylis, Lewis F .....	Jamaica, L. I .....	1881
Beach, Frederick T .....	Sing Sing .....	1882
Becker, Charles Wallace .....	Amsterdam .....	1879
Bedford, Peter Wendover .....	10 Gold street, New York .....	1879
Belden, James L .....	Geddes .....	1880
Bendiner, Samuel J .....	47 Third avenue, New York .....	1882
Benedict, Moses Eben .....	Elmira .....	1881
Benjamin, Moses F .....	Riverhead .....	1879
Benjamin, James H .....	493 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn ..	1881
Bevier, Henry B .....	Matteawan .....	1882
Biles, George .....	1426 Main street, Buffalo .....	1881
Billings, Erastus Clinton .....	Smyrna .....	1879
Bisdee, William H .....	Waterloo .....	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall .....	Warsaw .....	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron .....	Holley .....	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert .....	Waterville .....	1879
Bissell, John Gordon .....	Rome .....	1879
Bissikummer, John W .....	Utica .....	1879
Blaikie, William .....	202 Genesee street, Utica .....	1879
Boardman, Henry M .....	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn ...	1881
Bodden, Robert .....	380 River street, Troy .....	1879
Bordwell, Ernest Richard .....	Penn Yan .....	1879
Bosworth, Charles H .....	246 River street, Troy .....	1882
Bourne, Henry Austin .....	297 Main street, Poughkeepsie ...	1879
Bowe, John Chester .....	16 Baker street, Syracuse .....	1882
Boyd, Charles .....	Cold Spring .....	1879
Boysen, Otto, M. D .....	Buffalo .....	1879
Bradford, Charles .....	Cortland .....	1880
Bradford Gershom W .....	Cortland .....	1880
Branch, Washington Beebe ...	Waterloo .....	1879

Brandt, D. Douglass.....	Walton .....	1881
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal .....	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs.....	1880
Britcher, Charles.....	188 S. West street, Syracuse .....	1881
Brooks, George Washington..	1161 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Broughton, Albert James....	64 Dominick street, Rome.....	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry...	Whitchall.....	1879
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida .....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland .....	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball....	Deposit .....	1879
Brown, George Richard.....	Poughkeepsie .....	1879
Brown, John E.....	Lancaster .....	1881
Brown, Samuel A.....	12 Market street, New York.....	1882
Brown, Willet Lounsberry...	13 South Salina street, Syracuse..	1879
Bulymore, Thomas R .....	Buffalo .....	1881
Burns, Frank Walton.....	155 E. Genesee street, Utica.....	1880
Burrill, Horace L.....	Weedsport .....	1880
Butler, Charles H.....	176 West First street, Oswego ...	1879
Butler, George T.....	Troy .....	1880
Calhoun, John.....	Delhi .....	1882
Cameron, Donald Lochiel....	155 Grand street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Campbell, Frank E.....	Red Creek.....	1879
Campbell, Horace Wilson....	84 Front street, New York.....	1879
Campbell, Moses Usher.....	Wolcott .....	1879
Card, W. Eugene.....	Morris .....	1881
Case, Augustus R.....	871 North Second street, Brooklyn	1881
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	333 Sixth Avenue, New York....	1879
Castle, Frederick A., M. D...	102 E. 57th street, New York....	1879
Chapman, Isaac Close.....	111 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Childs, John H.....	Clyde .....	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry.....	294 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Church, Henry Clarence....	Cooperstown .....	1879
Clapper, Homer E.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Clark, Charles V.....	84 S. Clinton street, Syracuse....	1880
Clark, William N.....	170 William street, New York....	1880
Clarke, Franklin.....	Albion.....	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua....	Kingston.....	1879
Clausius, Max F.....	Buffalo .....	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Cleveland, A. P.....	Oneida.....	1880
Cleveland, James B.....	Oneonta .....	1880

Coburn, Fred S.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1881
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Collins, Herbert L.....	Norwood.....	1882
Collins, Louis D.....	250 Greenwich street, New York.	1881
Condie, James.....	198 Ninth avenue, New York....	1879
Conklin, Eldert.....	Newtown .....	1890
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis.....	1879
Cool, James Harris.....	Palmyra .....	1879
Coon, James V. D.....	Olean .....	1881
Corbin, Fred J.....	Binghamton.....	1882
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Coulson, William.....	Buffalo .....	1879
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Cox, Robert Linton.....	Gouverneur .....	1879
Crane, Alexis.....	Jamestown.....	1882
Cross, Daniel Herbert.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Cullen, Archie.....	287 Broadway, West Troy.....	1882
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Curtis, L. Beers.....	Ithaca .....	1881
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DeGraff, David.....	Nyack .....	1879
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DeLano, Will.....	Owego.....	1881
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster street, New York....	1879
Dickinson, Edward F.....	Jamestown.....	1881
Dickson, H. S.....	Lansingburgh ..	1882
Diefendorf, Reuben A.....	Phoenix .....	1880
Diehl, Jacob William.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Diehl, John Philip.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons.....	1879

Doty, George T.....	Schuylerville .....	1882
Douglass, Henry, Jr .....	68 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion .....	1879
Drake, Frank W.....	290 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Drake, William B.....	294 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
DuBois, William Larremore..	Catskill.....	1879
Dunbar, Seth Matterson.....	Baldwinsville .....	1879
Dunning, Czar .....	158 Genesee street, Utica....	1879
Duryee, George Elliott.....	Schenectady .....	1881
Dutton, George R.....	Honeoye Falls.....	1881
Dyer, Benjamin W.....	460 Fourth avenue, New York....	1879
Dykeman, George A.....	Catskill.....	1881
Dykes, J. L.....	New Berlin.....	1879
Eagan, John M.....	24 Lodi street, Syracuse.....	1882
Earl, John R., Jr.....	Palmyra .....	1882
Eaton, Frank Eugene.....	90 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
Eaton, Hervey Edward.....	80 South Salina street, Syracuse..	1880
Eaton, James H., M. D.....	34 and 36 S. Clinton st., Syracuse..	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry.....	82 Canal street, New York.....	1879
Ely, Alfred G.....	Owego.....	1881
Ely, Charles C.....	Owego.....	1881
Ely, Frederick.....	Owego.....	1881
England, Charles Septimus...	13 Clark Place, Utica.....	1879
Estes, R. L.....	Fairport .....	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbitt.....	Turin.....	1879
Fancher, Alanson.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Ferguson, George Elliott.....	70 Madison avenue, Albany.....	1879
Finch, Charles Leek.....	294 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers .....	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs.....	1879
Fitch, William Emory.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse.....	1879
Flood, George E., M. D.....	Geneva .....	1882
Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta .....	1879
Fortner, Louis B.....	Ithaca .....	1882
Fox, Eli, M. D.....	Mohawk .....	1879
France, Thomas J.....	614 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Franklin, Joseph C.....	Lansingburg .....	1881
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	179 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
French, William B.....	70 State street, Albany.....	1880
Frohwein, Theobald.....	218 Stanton street, New York....	1879
Fuller, George H.....	Pulaski .....	1881

Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona .....	1879
Funnell, Henry Theophilus...	Huntington .....	1879
Garrett, Charles C.....	Ithaca .....	1882
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington avenue, Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl street, Albany...	1880
Gardner, Robert Winslow....	170 William street, New York...	1879
Gardner, Wright.....	Palmyra .....	1881
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady .....	1879
Gellatly, William A.....	170 William street, New York....	1880
Glatt, Theodore Martin.....	82 Chatham street, Utica.....	1879
Godfrey, John M.....	Babylon .....	1880
Goler, George Washington....	94 West Main street, Rochester...	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha....	Jamaica .....	1879
Goodwin, William A.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr....	79 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Greene, Benjamin F.....	Matteawan .....	1882
Gregory, E Sanford.....	Fort Plain.....	1882
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Haas, G. Herman.....	88 E. Main street, Rochester.....	1879
Hackett, W. R. B.....	Utica .....	1880
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome.....	1879
Hale, Clinton Paige.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse...	1880
Hall Edwin B.....	Wellsville.....	1879
Hall, Fred S.....	Elbridge.....	1880
Hamilton Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse.....	1879
Hanna, A. Jr.....	Fulton.....	1879
Hare, William A .....	Georgetown .....	1880
Harrison, James A.....	Greene .....	1882
Hart, E. M.....	Union Springs.....	1880
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second avenue, New York..	1879
Hartman, Henry.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Hartz, Johann Daniel August	College Point .....	1879
Harvey, Charles M.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main street, Rochester....	1879
Hatch, Fred E.....	Jamestown .....	1882
Hawley, James M.....	70 State street, Albany.....	1882
Hayes, Horace P.....	312 Elk street, Buffalo.. .....	1881
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Healy, George A.....	Williamstown.....	1880
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Heller, Jacob W.....	344 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1880
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Henderson, William Wallace..	Jamestown.....	1879
Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing.....	1880
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Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey street, New York..	1879
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Hodges, George Chubbuck...	202 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
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Howland, Clarence Hamilton.	5 Granger Block, Syracuse.....	1880
Hubachek, Joseph H.....	28 W. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Hubbard, Charles.....	73 S. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D.	77 Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Hughes, Thomas D.....	Flatbush, L. I.....	1882
Hunt, Lewis.....	Auburn.....	1880
Hunter, John Frederick.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse....	1880
Huntingdon, Henry N.....	Bradford, Pa.....	1881
Huntingdon, Eli Allen.....	cor. Warren & E. Wash.st., Syracuse	1880
Hutchinson, F. W.....	122 Lake street, Elmira.....	1882
Hyde, Millard F.....	466 Broadway, East Albany.....	1881
Hyler, William Henry.....	Port Chester.....	1879
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton.....	1879
Inness, George.....	47 University Place, New York...	1879
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina.....	1880
James, George W.....	Niagara Falls.....	1881
James, W. R.....	Medina.....	1881
Jeffrey, Jerome M.....	311 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Jennings, Emmet F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Johnson, Charles C.....	150 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse..	1882

Johnson, Chester.....	Oswego .....	1881
Johnson, Marian Eliza.....	Schenectady .....	1881
Jones, Charles A.....	McGrawville .....	1881
Jones, Charles I. F.....	278 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1881
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Jungman, Julius .....	1047 Third avenue, New York...	1879
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Kasson, Arthur L.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Keeney, Earle D.....	Arcade .....	1880
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Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia street, Utica.....	1879
Kellogg, W. A.....	Homer.....	1881
Kemter, Theodore H., M. D..	170 N. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
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Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty street, Bath .....	1879
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Landsheft, John C.....	126 Chester street, Buffalo.....	1881
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Macmahan, Thomas Jackson	142 Sixth avenue, New York	1879
Macomber, Martin W.	42 Hudson avenue, Albany	1882
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Mattimore, Jeremiah J.	207 Madison avenue, Albany	1882
Maybury, Milford M.	Cortland	1881
Mayer, William T.	158 State street, Albany	1882
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McClure, W. H.	74 State street, Albany	1880
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Meyer, Lewis H.	660 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn	1881
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Michaelson, M. T.	109 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn	1881
Miller, A. R.	39 Washington avenue, Albany	1881
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Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren street, New York....	1879
Palmatier, William.....	561 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1882
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Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown.....	1879
Quick, William M.....	Binghamton .....	1881
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Sawens, Willis.....	138 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
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Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Sheldon, Delos D.....	Lockport .....	1881
Sherwood, Charles H.....	33 Seymour street, Syracuse.....	1882
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls .....	1879
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Sloat, William A. A.....	Newburgh .....	1882
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington avenue, Albany..	1882
Smith, Darius.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1882
Smith, Erricson Eugene..	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1879
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Smith, Frank S.....	New Brighton, L. I.....	1881
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Smith, Ira Hale .....	Nicholville .....	1879
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Smith, J. Hungerford.....	Ausable Forks.....	1881
Smith, Rufus Eldred.....	72 South West street, Syracuse...	1880
Smith, Willard Alfred .....	Richfield Springs.....	1879
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Smith, William B.....	Candor .....	1881
Smith, William B.....	348 River street, Troy.....	1882
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Snedaker, Charles A.....	Lyons .....	1882
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Snow, Charles Wesley.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
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Snyder, Ambrose Chancellor..	209 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Sparks, S. J.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Spotten, John B.....	Lansingburgh .....	1882
Springler, Charles W.....	Weedsport .....	1880
Stacy, William A.....	Addison .....	1882
Stafford, William T.....	401 Madison avenue, Albany.....	1882
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Stark, Aiken.....	Ontario Center.....	1880
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Steel, Joseph N.....	Auburn .....	1882
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica.....	1879
Stevens, Willard J.....	Syracuse .....	1882
Still, Allen Henry.....	60 Cedar street, New York.....	1879
Stoddard, Charles.....	84 East Seneca street, Buffalo....	1881
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Storrs, Aaron P. jr.....	Owego.....	1880
Stone, John A.....	Oswego.....	1881
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Tallman, Warren D.....	72 S West street, Syracuse.....	1880
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Tibbs, William H.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
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Todd, John B.....	Parish .....	1880
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Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor.....	1879
Townsend, John DePeyster...	Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport .....	1879
Trowbridge, John S.....	Buffalo .....	1881
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Tupper, Edgar S.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Turner, George H.....	296 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Tuttle, Thomas B.....	Leroy .....	1881
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D....	145 Central street, Albany.....	1882
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.....	397 Classon avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Vail, James A.....	Rochester.....	1881
Van Auken, Jerrie A.....	Gloversville .....	1882
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Wagner, William C.....	College Point.....	1880
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Walker, William J.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1882
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Washburn, William A.....	Madelin .....	1882
Watson, Cyrus A.....	Homer .....	1882

Watson, James Tompkins....	Clinton .....	1879
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Webber, Ambrose L.....	Middleport .....	1881
Wendler, Robert.....	404 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
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Whitlock, George S.....	111 W. Third street, Elmira....	1880
Wickes, Silas R.....	Trumansburg.....	1881
Wickham, William Hull....	91 Fulton street, New York..	1880
Wilber, Chauncey Nathaniel..	Otto.....	1879
Wilkinson, John L.....	235 Main street, Buffalo .....	1881
Willard, C. H.....	Long Island City .....	1882
Willever, S. A. D.....	278 Greenwich street, New York.	1882
Willston, C. L.....	81 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1882
Winter, William.....	Delhi.....	1882
Wood, John Henry.....	cor. West & Giffort sts., Syracuse.	1880
Wright, Charles F.....	New Berlin .....	1882
Youmans, A. H.....	Whitneys Point.....	1881
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West avenue, Rochester.....	1880
Zimmerman, John.....	361 S Pearl street, Albany.....	1882

**LIFE MEMBER.**

Butler, C. H.....	Oswego.....	1879
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**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

Maisch, John M., Prof.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<b>Elected.</b> 1882
Oldberg, Oscar, Prof.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1882
Squibb, Edward R., M. D....	Brooklyn .....	1882

**DECEASED MEMBERS.**

	<b>Elected.</b>	<b>Deceased.</b>
Armstrong, William E.....	1879	1881
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.....	1879	1880
Frohwein, Theobold R.....	1879	1880
Metz, Herman Hugo.....	1879	1880
Munday, William C.....	1881	1881
Neergaard, William.....	1879	1880
Ryan, John K.....	1880	1881
Farnham, E. J.....	1880	1881

**RESIGNED.**

	<b>Elected.</b>	<b>Resigned.</b>
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McMonagle, D. C.....	1879	1882





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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
NEW YORK STATE  
**Pharmaceutical Association**  
HELD IN ITHACA,

June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1883

ALSO THE  
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS

ELMIRA, N. Y. :  
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
1883.



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## *Vice-Presidents :*

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T. J. MACMAHAN, - - - - - New York.  
J. B. TODD, - - - - - Ithaca.

## *Secretary :*

CLAY W. HOLMES, - - - - - Elmira.

## *Treasurer :*

CHARLES H. BUTLER, - - - - - Oswego.

## *Local Secretary :*

P. W. BEDFORD, - - - - - New York.

## *Executive Committee :*

W. H. ROGERS, - - - - - Middletown.  
W. L. DuBOIS, - - - - - Catskill.  
F. L. NORTON, - - - - - Delhi.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### *Legislative Committee :*

F. K. SWEET, Lockport. A. McCURE, Albany.  
C. H. GAUS, Albany. J. RIEFFENSTAHL, Buffalo.  
A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

### *Committee on Trade Interests :*

T. L. CORWIN, Marathon, C. W. SNOW, Syracuse.  
GEORGE WEAVER, Lockport.

### *Committee on Pharmacy and Queries :*

P. W. BEDFORD, New York. L. E. NICOT, Brooklyn.  
S. A. NEWMAN, Rochester.

### *Committee on Adulterations :*

H. B. PARSONS, New York. R. K. SMITHERS, Buffalo.  
C. H. BUTLER, Oswego.

### *Committee of Arrangements :*

GEORGE J. SEABURY, New York. H. W. ATWOOD, New York.  
G. BALSER, New York.

## DELEGATES.

*Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association :*

F. L. NORTON, Delhi,                      H. W. ATWOOD, New York,  
A. SAGER, Cortland,                      J. RIEFFENSTAHL, Buffalo,  
J. W. KENYON, Syracuse.

*Delegates to the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association :*

CLARK Z. OTIS, Binghamton,              HERMON W. ATWOOD, New York,  
ELISHA POST, Brooklyn.

*Delegates to Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association :*

A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany,      L. E. NICOT, Brooklyn.

*Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association :*

DR. G. M. BAKER, Brooklyn,              W. P. DEFORREST, Brooklyn,  
T. D. McELHENIE, Brooklyn.

*Delegate to Ohio Pharmaceutical Association :*

DR. J. H. EATON, Syracuse.

*Delegate to Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association :*

CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

*Delegate to Virginia Pharmaceutical Association :*

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.

*Delegates to National Retail Druggists' Association :*

AARON SAGER, Cortland,                      H. B. NAPIER, Dryden,  
E. A. SAYRE, Brooklyn,                      J. L. BELDEN, Geddes,  
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Elmira.

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

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We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify:

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally, may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association, shall be at Utica, in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or Managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879:

PETER W. BEDFORD,	[L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT,	[L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST,	[L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON,	[L. S.]

## PREFATORY NOTE.

The report here presented is the most satisfactory one yet published, since the record is accurate and complete. The Association has taken the precaution in its earlier years to publish a sufficient number of copies to supply new members of later years who might desire to complete their sets. The following prices have been fixed upon the volumes:

Proceedings of 1879.....	\$0.25
Proceedings of 1880.....	.25
Proceedings of 1881.....	.40
Proceedings of 1882.....	.50
Or the four volumes for .....	1.00

Which will be sent post paid on receipt of the price. Members are requested to note the changes in the By-Laws. Any one who discovers any error in name or residence of members will confer a favor on the Secretary by notifying him at once. Deaths should be reported promptly. In this way only can the records be kept in proper shape.



**MINUTES**  
**OF THE**  
**FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

**Tuesday Morning, June 12, 1883.**

The Association met in Cornell Library Hall, at Ithaca, and was called to order at 10:50 by the President, Dr. A. B. Huested. The Rev. Mr. Hamblin, of Ithaca, invoked the Divine blessing; after which

The President said:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**—The time appointed for the opening of this Convention is now past. We are assembled in this beautiful inland town for the purpose of holding our fifth annual gathering. From present appearances, and from the very evident extent of labor that has been performed by our brethren here, I believe we can be assured of a warm and cordial welcome. That our proceedings shall be productive of good to all, and the promotion of social intercourse and good fellowship, depends not so much upon us as a body as upon us individually. That we may realize these results is the earnest desire of every one who has the best interest of the organization at heart, and that our sojourn

at this beautiful spot may be a pleasant memory, to be cherished to the end of our lives, and that nothing may occur to mar or cast the least blot upon our record here is the desire of your humble servant.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, N. Y., who will give us a few words of welcome.

HON. JOHN H. SELKREG :

It is a source of intense pleasure to me, Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the Druggists' Association of the State of New York, on behalf of the President of our village, who is necessarily absent, on behalf of the gentlemen within your line of profession and business, upon whose invitation you have come, and whose exertions have been unremitted for your reception, on behalf of our entire people, to welcome you to the village of Ithaca upon this your fifth annual organization and convention. We appreciate to the broadest and fullest extent the honor you confer upon us by selecting this as your place of meeting; and our hearts go out in sympathy to you, in a fellow feeling for you, and with a bond of strength that in the future we trust will never be broken.

Your organization and your Convention are an outcome of the changed spirit of the times in which we live. The unlettered apothecary of old has given place, never more to return, to the scientific chemist of wide reading and extensive research. The preparation of a few simples by individuals has grown into immense manufactories, where whirling wheels and ponderous and jarring machinery attest the extent of the labor performed and the immense results obtained. The single and individual and insignificant imports of the past have given place to immense cargoes which reach our shores of the goods in which you gentlemen deal. The former light exports have also become so great that commerce waits upon you and asks that your demands be granted. All these, gentlemen, are in the changed times in which we live. It is with pleasure that I greet you in our village. Long a resident here, perhaps my ideas of the beauties spread around us are palled by a constant association with them, and that also is the case with our people; but we are told that we live in a region of unequalled beauty and sublimity. Our giant hills are touched with sunbeams which seem to cover them as with a flame of gold and glory. Upon this hand, and upon that, waterfalls of unsurpassed beauty attract the attention, and wherever the eye rests, a panorama of nature, to which we might possibly command comparison, reaches the eye wherever it visits.

Now, gentlemen, I know that your object is business, and I shall not detain you further, except to say that our people, the authorities of our village, the people of our village, without respect to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, greet you among us. (Applause.) And we trust that your visit will be so pleasant, from the moment of your arrival to the last end of the hour of your departure, that you will be irresistibly impelled, either as an organization or as individuals—and in this I want to be understood as particularly referring to the ladies—either as an organization or as individuals you will be irresistibly impelled in the near future to visit us again. (Applause.)

The President called upon Mr. F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, to respond on behalf of the Association to the address of welcome.

MR. F. K. SWEET, of Lockport:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—In response to the eloquent and fervid welcome which we have just listened to from the Hon. John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, it affords me pleasure to reply that the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of New York is glad to-day to reach out its hand for the reception of fraternal greetings and welcome from this College City. We are here among you, not in weakness but in strength, and are proud to say to the College City that the pharmacists are now recognized as a profession, and are a most powerful auxiliary to the medical world, and in fact we are the great co-operators with the physician in sanitary science and in the healing art. We are glad to be here to-day. We are proud to be your guests, and while we are sure that we shall find you as placid and smooth as the mirrored surface of your beautiful lake, so may you find us as generous and liberal as the arts and tenets of your famous university. (Applause.)

DR. J. H. EATON, of Syracuse:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—While tones of cordial welcome are ringing in our ears, while smiles of greeting are being exchanged, while pleasurable emotions fill the mind on meeting with friends and members of our Association under these pleasant auspices, there intrudes upon me the painful duty of directing your thoughts

into another and a sadder channel. Those who have been present at former meetings will to-day miss the smiling face, the cheerful voice, the hearty hand-grasp of our late friend, Charles J. Powers.

But a few short weeks ago, in the prime of vigorous manhood, he met and fell beneath the scythe of indiscriminative death. Although here and now is neither time nor place for eulogizing him as a citizen or as a friend, yet I cannot forbear saying that his peculiarly pleasant and social disposition endeared him to all who knew him. It is not mine here to pronounce encomiums of unstinted praise on the character of our departed friend. He had faults, as we have; he made mistakes, as we do; for he was human, as we are. His liberal impulses were sometimes misappreciated, his generous acts misunderstood, as is the case with others. Yet I do not fear to say that they who knew him best loved him most, and he was united to his friends as by bands of steel.

He was proud of his connection with our Association, and subserved its interests with zeal and fidelity. At the meeting held in Syracuse he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Exhibits, preparing and presenting its very able report, which was printed in the minutes of that meeting. When the American Pharmaceutical Association met at Niagara Falls, he was a delegate, and efficiently represented this body. Having resided for several years in this beautiful village, while attending Cornell University, it was peculiarly fitting that he should be, as he was, appointed chairman of the Committee on Entertainment and Recreation for this session of the Association. If any of our plans fail to meet your approval, the committee beg you to overlook deficiencies, and remember that we lost our chairman just as our arrangements were being completed.

Mr. President, as a token of respect for the memory of our late friend and associate, I move that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Association be requested to prepare resolutions expressive of the deep regret we feel in the death of Charles J. Powers.

DR. EATON'S motion was duly seconded, and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Now, gentlemen, in order that we may start off square, and understand what is in reserve for us during our stay here, I would call upon the Committee on Arrangements to say a few words at this time.

DR. EATON—In the absence of Mr. Seabury, the other member of the committee, the Local Secretary, Mr. Todd, has charge of the Arrangements for Entertainment and Recreation, and will now give us his ideas.

THE PRESIDENT—We should be glad to hear at this time from Mr. Todd, the Local Secretary of the Association and the gentleman who has so generously and faithfully tried to carry out the programme as it was prepared by Mr. Powers.

MR. J. B. TODD, of Ithaca :

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN—The arrangements which we have in store consist of a trip down the lake to morrow afternoon, and a visit to Cornell University and the Fisk Mansion. It is thought best that we hold a business meeting this forenoon and this afternoon, and in a body visit the exhibition at Journal Hall this evening. All those who do not care to do so, can visit the entertainment in Wilgus Opera House. You will remember that I announced in my circular that Mr. Wilgus, of the Opera House, was engaged in negotiations at that time to secure an entertainment where there would be a pleasant place to while away an hour; but he has been unable to do so, as many troupes are now off the road, and we have to be content with such as we can get. This is a local entertainment which was given last week, but is to be repeated this week on account of the visit of the druggists. So that members may take their choice—go to the Opera House to-night, or go to the Exhibition Hall.

To-morrow forenoon we will have a meeting here, and at 1:45 covered 'busses and carriages will leave the Ithaca Hotel and Clinton House and this Hall for the steamboat landing. The boat will leave the dock at 2 o'clock precisely. It is very important that we should get off in good season, so that we may return likewise. Our local quartette have kindly consented to give us a little concert at the Ithaca Hotel at about 9:30 o'clock. We desire all who are stopping at the other hotels to congregate there at that time.

Thursday forenoon another meeting will take place here. Thursday afternoon at the same hour, 1:45, 'busses and carriages will call at the hotels and this hall, and you will be conducted to Cornell University. We will be landed at the New Armory, and President White will be in readiness to welcome the Association to Cornell University and the Fisk

Mansion, and take the Association through there. We will return by way of the Ithaca Glen, and 'busses will be waiting at the foot of the Glen to return all the members who desire to go.

There is nothing further that I think of now. If any thing occurs to me, I will announce it later.

DR. EATON—There is one other point: We have got some tickets for sale. (Laughter.)

MR. TODD—That was one point of which I was going to make particular mention, but on account of its great importance I was desirous of leaving its announcement to my eloquent friend from Syracuse. We have some tickets that provide for the whole entertainment. They are in the form of coupons, in a book, and perforated. Each ticket sells at two dollars, and contains seven coupons. They will be on sale here in the hall, and they may also be found at every drug store in Ithaca. The coupons can be torn out, and they will cover the whole entertainment for both days, the University, down the lake, through the Glen, and the ride and all.

DR. EATON—I want to impress upon the members of the Association that it is very important that they should buy their tickets now and here, so that we may know something about how many we are to provide for at Sheldrake. Consequently Mr. Todd or some other efficient member will be at the Treasurer's table, with his pockets full of tickets, waiting to receive the money.

THE PRESIDENT—I will state at this point that I hope the members of the Association will, each and every one, feel as if they can participate in this entertainment that is provided for the Association. At our last meeting, you will remember, it seemed to be the opinion of the majority, and the large majority, that we should pay our own expenses, and

not be a charge upon the locality where we should meet; and this meeting is the first at which we have tried anything of the kind. Now I hope that all of the members will, so far as possible, purchase these tickets to-day, so as to lighten the labors of this Local Committee, so that they may carry out the programme, and that everything may go off pleasantly and without any jar. I hope you will bear this in mind, and provide yourselves with these tickets at as early an opportunity as possible.

This, I believe, concludes our opening exercises. According to our order of business the first business will be the reading of the minutes of the last session.

It was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the last session be dispensed with, they being already in print, and distributed among the members.

MR. E. A. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I would ask that the Secretary correct his minutes so far as the report on exhibits appears last year, in which my name appears as a member of the committee, and also as an objector. It should appear that Mr. Sager signed the report. It looks bad that I should appear to sign the report there, and then rise and object to it the very next moment.

THE PRESIDENT—Of course such correction cannot be made in the printed minutes; but I have no doubt that the Secretary will, if such is the case, correct it on the minutes in the book.

THE SECRETARY—I am aware that this is an error of the printer; and I would state right here that owing to the difficulty consequent upon the absence of a stenographer, the labor connected with preparing these proceedings was so great that a number of errors crept in unavoidably, this

being one among them. But I know from my own memory that the report was signed by Mr. Sager. I had to secure the services of a proof reader, and after waiting some time to secure the addresses of welcome, I was obliged to make them up myself from memory and the few notes I had, and therefore the balance of the work was somewhat neglected.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't suppose it is necessary to introduce a resolution to that effect.

The motion as originally made and seconded was put by the President, and unanimously carried.

The President then stated that the next order of business was to receive applications for membership, and called upon the Secretary, if he had any applications for membership, to read them.

THE SECRETARY—Thus far the Executive Committee have received fifty-two applications. Is it desirable that the names should be read?

THE PRESIDENT—I think it is, so that if any of those gentlemen are present they can be voted upon at our session this afternoon. Our Constitution and By-Laws require that applications for membership shall be handed to the Secretary and read at one session and acted upon at the next.

DR. EATON—Before the Secretary reads those names I would like to have the Chair state that the roll of registry is in this part of the room, and each member is requested to sign it.

THE PRESIDENT—I would state that the roll of registry is over at the right-hand corner of the room here, and it is very desirable that every member present should register



before leaving the Convention. I hope that no member who is present at any time during the sessions will go away without attending to this business. It is only by this means that we can get a correct record of those in attendance.

THE SECRETARY thereupon read the names of fifty-two applicants for membership, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. ROGERS, of Middletown, was called to the chair.

THE SECRETARY read the credentials of Charles Halzhauer, R. W. Vandervoort and Fred. B. Kilmer, delegates from the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association.

It was moved by MR. NICOT, of Brooklyn, and duly seconded, that the credentials be received and the delegates accorded the privileges of the floor, which motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are the delegates present? If Mr. Halzhauer is present will he please step forward to the platform?

MR. HALZHAUER :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this cordial welcome, and I know I express the feeling of our Association in wishing you a very pleasant and successful meeting at this beautiful village of Ithaca. While we do not have the illustrious names enrolled in our membership that you have in yours, yet we are very much like the Irishman's pig, we are little but old. I hope that anything that pertains to our calling will receive the attention it deserves here; and in anything that will advance our calling in any respect you will always find allies in the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN ROGERS—We are pleased to accord Mr. Halzhauer the privileges of the floor, and trust he will feel that he is verily and truly one of us. The next in order is something I know we will all gladly welcome, the address of the President. If you are ready for it we will be pleased to hear it now.

THE PRESIDENT, DR. A. B. HUESTED, of Albany, thereupon read his annual address, as follows :

GENTLEMEN—Another year has been added to the total of our lives, and taken its place in the record, ere long to be completed for every one of us. How it has been passed, whether to our profit or loss individually, concerns us only as individuals. For our united interest, and the good of Pharmacy, are we assembled to-day, to exchange friendly greetings, to give and receive, each one, his quota of information gathered from the experience of the year, and to take back with us new strength and higher purposes for the future.

As presiding officer of this Association, and in accordance with its Constitution, it is part of my duty to give a report of the operations and present such subjects as may be deemed worthy of notice.

Pharmacy law has occupied much of our attention during three or four years. Earnest effort on the part of many of our members has been made in this direction, but the end is not yet.

The large majority of our members believe that there should be some qualification restrictions required from those who deal in medicines. The public have unanimously the same opinion, and when informed of the very insufficient requirements—and that even these are not exacted of the would-be pharmacist—express great surprise.

Our efforts in the past have been unsuccessful, because of active opposition, because of indifference, and because of the lack of earnest and persistent effort by the majority of the pharmacists.

The true grounds on which to base a Pharmacy law are, that it is for the benefit of the public, by securing those known to be competent to serve the public in its medicinal wants, and for the benefit of Pharmacy by securing those who by education are prepared to labor in it. If these objects are to be realized we will have to do the work. If it is done by others than pharmacists severe and unjust burthens may be placed upon us.

I believe and recommend that we should continue in our efforts for a State Pharmacy law.

Our present draft includes all the essential features of such a law, and yet could it be condensed, evaporated down to a more concentrated form, it would not present so formidable an aspect, and the legislator who is desirous of performing his whole duty honestly would the more readily take in its provisions. The committee should be directed to condense this draft, to employ counsel at a stated compensation for the work if necessary, and be given discretion in its passage, in so far that the main object (securing proper persons for the handling, care and sale of medicines) is not defeated.

Article IV. of our By-Laws states: "Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership." I am informed by our treasurer that there are on our membership roll the names of quite a number who have for three successive years neglected to pay their annual dues. He does not feel authorized to drop their names from his list, and as he has received no instructions from the Executive Committee, asks that some action regarding such names be taken by the Association.

Two amendments to our Constitution are submitted for your action. They are for the best interests of the Association, especially the amendment to Article VI. This was proposed for the purpose of securing to the members during the sessions more time for the reading and discussion of matters of pharmaceutical interest, and delegates to a committee, routine and general business.

Some provision should be made whereby a change in the date fixed for the regular meeting could (as was this year necessitated) be constitutionally made.

I have received from the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association a circular headed "National Retail Druggists' Association," with the request to bring the matter treated of before you. The circular is in the hands of the Secretary and may be disposed of according to your pleasure.

I call your attention, also, to circulars from the Georgia State Pharmaceutical Association. They are endeavoring to secure concerted action, by pharmacists throughout the country, to have Congress remove the tax upon alcohol used in medicine. This would be a very desirable result could it be accomplished.

The Secretary has the circulars, and action upon them is requested.

The reports of officers and committees will show, I believe, that the duties pertaining to these are well and properly executed and that the Association is in a healthy state.

Attention is particularly called to the report of the Committee on Adulterations, which will be found quite interesting. This committee is a special one, appointed at our last meeting. The propriety of making it one of the standing committees, and increasing its usefulness by suggesting to members to send to it for examination specimens of drugs supposed to be adulterated, is suggested. If those who are qualified are willing to undertake work of this kind, to a limited extent, it would be of much service and interest.

Volunteer papers upon chemical and pharmaceutical subjects are very desirable, and often the means by which much that is of interest and benefit is brought out. It is hoped that some such will be presented here, and that in future they will become a regular feature of our gatherings.

During the past year we have lost by death three members—Charles J. Powers and Clarence H. Howland, of Syracuse, and C. N. Wilbur, of Otto.

Mr. Powers became a member in May, 1880, and was last year appointed Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for this meeting. We shall miss his genial presence and ready help.

The death of Mr. Howland, occurring by accident in the morning of life, and when bright hopes and pleasant anticipations were about to be realized, cast a dark shadow about his many friends.

I could learn nothing regarding Mr. Wilbur's decease. Appropriate obituary notices should be prepared and inserted in our proceedings.

I would suggest the appointing of local agents in all places where there are five or more members, those agents to receive and distribute copies of the proceedings, and collect and send to the Treasurer the annual dues. If the proper person is secured in localities this would save expense and be the means of collecting dues from many that are now lost, because of aversion to enclosing small amounts.

Since our last meeting much that concerns us as pharmacists has transpired. To a few of these things do I wish to call your attention for a few moments.

Matters of trade interest have in some localities occupied more attention than they deserve, and attention that never would have been necessitated or thought of had pharmacy been what it should be—more strictly a profession and less a general merchandise business. How it is that we have come to include, even in cities and populous districts,

nick-nacks of all sorts, as well as staple articles of trade, not only in the toilet line but even teas, coffees, knives, razors, pocket-books, stationery, cigars, tobacco, paints, and a host of other things, is more than I can say. They are certainly not medicines, nor do they require pharmaceutical skill to handle.

The time was when pharmacy did not include such an array of articles foreign to medicine, though it could have done so with more reason than now, because formerly there was more leisure to attend to these than now. Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations in the last fifty years have increased largely in number, but instead of holding the preparation of these in our own hands we have carelessly and easily allowed the preparation to pass into other hands, and to such an extent has this gone that many so-called pharmacists do not, and could not, properly manufacture the simplest of their preparations.

Allowing that we do manufacture our tinctures and syrups, for the most part, there are none who are not compelled to purchase pills, elixirs, syrups, emulsions, etc., to a great extent. Few of these preparations are staple. Those that are so are better when freshly made, because they give more immediate and thorough medicinal effect when used. Unconsciously, it may be, have we allowed this to obtain, till now we are overloaded with the number and variety of such and are casting about for measures of relief. Such relief can come only by our own exertions. The elixir, pill, syrup and emulsion proprietor may claim that such purity, elegance and acceptability of preparation is to be obtained only by manufacture on a large scale, and by workmen expert in the line, yet no one dares assert that a pill hard enough to require the blow of a hammer to crush, that an elixir, syrup or emulsion, one, two, three or more years old, with precipitation, mould, separation, or chemical change, are as valuable medicines as when recently made. Some may say we have no time to prepare these things, and could not if we would. Then let us take some of the time devoted to goods outside of our calling, and some of the money invested, and devote it to the study of pharmacy and the purchase of pharmaceutical appliances; present the result of our labors to our physicians, and in almost every case we will gain their confidence and make sale of our preparations.

Proprietary articles, such as patent medicines and patent toilet articles, are attracting much attention regarding method of sale. Originally compounded and put on sale for local trade by so-called physicians and druggists, they were sold over the counters of the latter, because they were called medicines. Human faith in remedial agents

is so great and universal, the sick and afflicted so ready to catch at any straw of hope, no matter how weak or unreasonable, and the whims and fancies of mankind so ready to be appeased, that to-day we find the supply of these goods far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine believers in them, and certainly beyond the popular demand. A complete vocabulary of these goods would be very amusing, and would show how great a labor has been expended in compounding high-sounding and supposed appropriate appellations for them. Our English tongue has been cut, twisted, turned, jointed and disjointed to form such words as "Anti-Bald," "Anti-Fat," "Baby-Sup," "Blood Searcher," "Cougherian," "Kurakoff," "Dead Shot," "Liveraid," "Nerve Harmonizer," "Lung-healer," "Scalpene," "Smax," "Trix," and so on *ad infinitum*. The French, German, Russian, Spanish, in fact almost every language, has been laid under contribution for name and surname to distinguish these wonderful compounds. Not content with distorting the speech of to-day, the dead are resurrected and the ancient Greek and Roman made to do duty in this line.

The large fortunes amassed by some of the early adventurers in these goods have caused the popular mind to turn in this direction. The number of self-styled humanitarians, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, who, to believe their own assertions, labor day and night, without hope of fee or reward, is legion.

Many pharmacists calling themselves, and desiring to be called such, are engaged in producing these articles. The supply has exceeded the demand, has caused unremunerative competition, is overflowing our pharmacies and extending to other lines of trade.

I cannot but look upon these goods as having little, if any, more justifiable place on our shelves than those known as druggists' sundries, and market pills and elixirs, to say nothing of the yet more foreign commodities sometimes met with.

How we have come to include all these things in our stocks is uncertain. It is probably due to a variety of causes; foremost, I believe, is desire for gain; then want of love and fitness for pharmacy, and almost entire absence of production and fostering, that seems to be necessary for all education, pharmaceutical no less than any other. Are these foreign goods a benefit to pharmacy proper, and do they have a beneficial influence upon our acquisitions as pharmacists? There are but few, if any, who will answer these questions otherwise than in the negative. If not beneficial they must be a hindrance; yes, an actual detriment to us; and if so, should we not set our faces against a further increase, and even take measures to gradually weed out what does not belong to us;

or shall we quietly and indifferently sit down, take in everything that comes along, if there is money in it, shove our drugs in a little out-of-the-way corner, there to moulder and be forgotten, and devote ourselves to the sale of goods put up by others, and to articles foreign to pharmacy? I do not speak of these matters with the thought that some action is necessary regarding them by this Association; but to direct your thoughts toward them, and try and have you ask yourselves the question, "Are we dealing justly with ourselves and Pharmacy, and doing what will redound to our credit and the good of Pharmacy; or are we allowing ourselves to become mainly dealers, reducing our professional acquirements to the minimum and making the getting of money the only object in life?"

The most important event of the year has been the completion and publication of the sixth revision U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Its advent was eagerly watched for, after the convention at Washington in May, 1880, because of the expectations that were created as to its superiority, scope and completeness, and because of important changes that were to be introduced.

It is safe to assert that no previous revision has ever attracted such critical and widespread attention as this, and if no better service were done than the heralding to many benighted souls the fact there is a Pharmacopœia, this alone would repay for much of the labor of its production. It is not my intention to review or criticise the work, even were I able to do so, but to offer a few suggestions regarding it that may be of service to some of us.

Medical and Pharmaceutical periodicals seem to have an almost inexhaustable fund of comment, editorial and lay, pro and con, regarding it. Injurious, even fatal results are predicted by some if certain formula are followed; others declare these predictions based upon a misapprehension of facts, and that no one need hesitate or fear to follow them strictly and fully. Occasionally a misguided medical brother vents his wrath against it, denounces it as the production of the druggists and apothecaries, and propose informing us that they expect us to use the old formulas.

By some, perhaps by a great many, the change from measure to weight with liquids is regarded as vexatious, to say the least, and in no way an improvement. Public prints have endeavored to create a sensation by asserting that it was made for the manufacturer and wholesale dealer, and that the interest of the dealer was not considered; or if so considered, against his good, and have made the statement that "The retailers were almost unanimously opposed to it."

On the other hand, many intelligent and competent men have spoken mainly in its favor, regard it as a great improvement over all previous works of the kind, and agree fully with the estimate of one, "That it seems to be by far the best Pharmacopœia of the time."

Amid all the conflicting testimony that has gone forth regarding it, and because of the censure from some medical and pharmaceutical sources that has been aimed at it, there may be some of us who might feel justified in ignoring its commands and refusing to be bound by its details. To all such, if any there be among us, let me say that we are just as much bound to follow the commands of this revision as of any previous one, and that our preparations are made by it, and are nude articles come up to its standard, we are following the highest and only recognized law of our country regarding the articles with which it deals.

With respect to the abandoning of parts by measure, and substitution of parts by weight for liquids, this change was ordered by the Convention of 1870, but not carried out by the committee selected for the work; it was again ordered by the Convention of 1880, and the work was carried out by committee. As a member of the Convention of 1880 I worked and voted against this measure, in fact I threw all my weight for the measure, but was defeated. My objections to the change were, that great confusion and much extra labor would be entailed upon us, and from the fact that medicines are universally given by measure, the physician or any one else who has cause to think of the proportion existing between a drug and a liquid preparation of the same can more readily calculate the amount represented in a fluid drachm or fluid ounce than when made from parts by weight and called 5, 10 or 20 per cent solution or tincture. Since the advent of the new law I have endeavored to follow it strictly in this respect. My first objection has been wholly done away with, and I find no more labor in weighing than formerly with measures; in fact believe I now prefer the new method. My second objection has not been overcome, for it is not so easy to change one's habit and carry the relations by per cent, when relations by volume have almost wholly been used. With the change in this respect, we need not have so much concern as the physician, as he has to carry the per cent back to volume in arranging his doses. There is no doubt that much greater accuracy is secured by this method, for a pound of liquid is always a pound no matter what the temperature, but with all due deference to the old adage, a pint is not always a pound, rise or fall of the temperature varying the bulk. We are in duty bound to give way to trial, and thus demonstrate the wisdom or folly of the change! The advocates of



measure are not silenced, and should the next few years practice be against the change, measure could be restored. My own conviction is that there will be no return to measures.

In closing allow me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, in making me your presiding officer for the past two years, and for the courtesies extended to me during that time.

The good of our Association and of Pharmacy I shall always have at heart. It is my earnest desire and belief that this meeting will prove as beneficial and entertaining, if not more so, than any previous one. We are trying a somewhat new plan; have deserted for this time the large cities, and met where there are not so many of our calling to entertain and provide for us. We must not expect to have entertainment furnished always at the expense of others. We should, and I believe are, willing to pay for all we receive.

Gentlemen, the time is now yours. May harmony and profit attend all our sessions, and may we return to our homes refreshed and benefited, and with pleasant recollections of our meeting at Ithaca.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS—You have listened to the carefully prepared and admirable paper of our President; what is your pleasure concerning it?

DR. EATON moved that the address and the recommendations contained therein be referred to a committee of three, which motion was duly seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT, DR. HUESTED, having resumed the Chair, stated that the next order of business was the reports of officers and committees, and called upon the Secretary for his report.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President and gentlemen: I had expected in preparing the report for this year to incorporate in it the clerical expenses which are incurred by the Secretary, thinking that the Association might perhaps for their own satisfaction like to see them; but owing to sickness at

the last moment I was compelled to omit it, and shall simply give a brief sketch :

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

The fourth annual meeting opened with a membership of 481. One hundred and twelve applicants were elected to membership during the meeting, and two resignations accepted, leaving a total membership at the close of 591. During the year three deaths have been reported, which leaves a present membership of 588. The absence of a stenographer during the first session rendered it impossible for the Secretary to take accurate notes of the welcoming addresses, and in consequence the published proceedings contain only so much as could be gleaned afterward. The proceedings were issued as early as possible after the meeting, and mailed on the 5th of September to all members and exchanges, and complimentaries as usual. Three hundred copies remain, subject to the wants of the Association. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of the following State Associations, viz : Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin, and also the Weekly Drug News and American Pharmacist, The Pharmaceutical Record, and the Chicago Druggist.

There have been issued during the year 101 certificates, as follows : Two to members elected in 1879 ; four to members elected in 1880 ; three to members elected in 1881, and ninety-two to those elected at our last meeting. Acting under instructions, the effects of the Association in charge of the Secretary have been insured for \$300.

Official notice of the call of this meeting was mailed May 1st to all members, as far as addresses were known.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Secretary be received.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT called for the Treasurer's report, which was presented and read :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully report the following :

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report.....	\$816 14
Initiation fees, dues, etc., received.....	1,013 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,829 14

EXPENDITURES.

1882.		
June 21.	Paid draft G. M. Baker.....	\$12 87
	Secretary's bill, postage and sundries.....	59 15
23.	Rent of hall.....	100 00
29.	Secretary's salary last year.....	100 00
July 8.	Initiation fee returned.....	4 00
	Paid for collecting checks.....	3 15
25.	Stenographer's report.....	47 25
Aug. 21.	Secretary's salary current year.....	100 00
	Secretary's bill, postage and sundries.....	42 66
	Engrossing certificates .....	42 85
Sept. 2.	W. P. DeForest, traveling expenses.....	9 75
	W. L. DuBois, traveling expenses.....	14 00
6.	F. L. Norton, traveling expenses.....	12 75
11.	C. W. Holmes, traveling expenses.....	16 45
Oct. 7.	Printing of proceedings .....	200 00
19.	Postage on proceedings.....	36 08
	Insurance.....	3 00
27.	Secretary's bill, postage, etc.....	11 40
1883.		
Jan. 1.	F. L. Norton, disbursements.....	14 29
Feb. 21.	Printer's bill, Executive Committee.....	3 50
May 14.	C. H. Butler, postage stamps .....	24 00
19.	Stationery for Treasurer.....	9 00
June 11.	Expenses and sundries during year.....	2 45
12.	Secretary's bill, postage and sundries.....	20 40
	Balance on hand.....	94014
		<hr/>
		\$1,829 14

It was moved that the report be received, which motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Executive Committee being called for, the chairman of that committee, F. L. Norton, of Delhi,

asked the indulgence of the Convention for a short time, after which he announced that the report would be ready.

MR. C. H. BUTLER, of Oswego—As the Executive Committee are not ready to report, I will ask if the matter to which the President referred in his address would be in proper order at this time—the matter of back dues and the disposition of them? I have a list.

THE PRESIDENT—Does the Association wish to take any action upon this matter, or will they wait for the report of the Committee on the President's Address?

It was moved that the matter be laid over until the next session.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't think it is necessary to make any motion at all in **the matter**. It will be considered by the Committee on the President's Address, and **their report** will probably be made at this afternoon's session—certainly by to-morrow morning.

THE SECRETARY—I have a matter here which I think belongs to the Association to act upon. James M. Davis, of Belfast, sent in an application to this Association, accompanied by four dollars, in 1881. The money passed to the Treasurer, and is now acknowledged on his books. By some means this application was lost; at least, I haven't it now; and Mr. Davis, therefore, never has enjoyed the benefits of the Association, either by his name appearing on the roll, or receiving the proceedings. I would now present the fact to the Association, and ask them as a body to take action in this matter, that Mr. Davis may be placed on the roll as a member, dating from 1881, as he should, it being by accident that the application was lost. It is certain that

the application was received, and the money paid over to the Treasurer; but what then became of the application is unknown.

**MR. NICOT**—I think that should go over to miscellaneous business. We are now on reports of officers and committees.

**THE PRESIDENT**—I ~~think~~ it would more properly come under that head, but still it is a matter that I hope will not be overlooked. Justice ought to be done to this man. It evidently has not been up to this time.

**MR. W. P. DEFOREST**, of Brooklyn—I would like to ask if the gentleman has been communicated with and asked to send a second application?

**THE SECRETARY**—I have communicated with him three times, and he has sent me an application which has never been received. I have received communications through Mr. Hopper, of Hume, who has himself sent an application, and forwarded a postal card, which I have in my hand; and he says he will again forward one, which will reach me in Ithaca. I have not yet received it.

**MR. NORTON**, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that his committee was ready to report, and the report was read as follows:

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

Your Executive Committee respectfully submits the following report:

The duty assigned us, of revising and preparing the minutes and proceedings of the Association for publication, was performed at a meeting held at Middletown on August 22d, 1882, at which all the members were present. Vice-President Wm. H. Rogers was also present, and the committee availed themselves of his valued suggestions. In accordance with instructions, 1,000 copies of the proceedings have been printed, at a cost of \$200. The expense of mailing was \$32.50.

After fully considering the facts, the committee deemed it advisable

to suggest a change in the date of meeting for this year. They issued a circular setting forth such fact, and following their action a petition was duly signed and call issued for this special meeting.

Bills to the amount of \$889 have been audited by the committee. The present membership of the Association is 588. Respectfully,

F. L. NORTON,  
WILLIAM L. DuBOIS,  
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST,  
Executive Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Executive Committee be received, and printed in the proceedings.  
Carried.

The report of the Committee on Trade Interests being called for, Prof. Bedford said: "I would say that the other two members are not present, and I have had no communication from them, except from one, a few days ago. I expect Mr. Sager will be here, and we will probably present our report later."

The Committee were given further time; and the President called for the report of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, to which there was no response. The report of the Committee on Adulterations was then called for.

MR. H. B. PARSONS, of New York—Mr. Chairman, it will be impossible for the Committee on Adulterations to report before to-morrow morning. If it will be allowable to bring in our report at that time, we would prefer it. The other two members of the committee, one of whom is chairman, are absent.

THE PRESIDENT—I think there will be no objection to allowing this report to come in at a later time. I wish to state, as a member of the Legislative Committee, that the report of that committee will be ready this afternoon. It is the intention, I believe, to have a session this afternoon, and I think we ought to decide at this time at what hour we

will convene, and about how long the session will last. I would like, also, to request that if any persons present have any papers upon any subject that they wish to read or present to the Association, they will notify the Executive Committee before leaving the hall, so that some arrangement can be made regarding them.

DR. EATON—Mr. President, will you again call the attention of the Association to the fact that we want their registry, and also their two dollars? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT—The attention of the Association is called to the matter mentioned by Dr. Eaton—that we wish to have a full registration of all who are in attendance at this meeting; and also, he says, the Committee on Entertainment want to get two dollars from them. The sooner they pay this two dollars, the happier the Doctor will be. I would like to ask if there are present with us any delegates from other State Associations? We have heard from New Jersey, and are very glad indeed to welcome the representative from that State. If there are any delegates from any other State Associations, I would like either at this time or at the close of this session to have them call my attention to that fact. We wish to receive all delegates from sister Associations in a proper and respectful manner, and make them feel as if they are welcome here, and try and provide them with all the hospitalities that we can.

MR. NICOT—If there are no other reports, I have a report as a delegate to the New Jersey Association.

Mr. NICOT read the report as follows:

The undersigned, delegated to represent this Association at the Convention of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, take pleasure in reporting that they attended said convention, were very cordially

received, and accorded the privileges of the floor. The meeting took place at Orange, on the 16th and 17th of last month, was well attended, and was in every way a complete success. Orange is one of the prettiest of the many pretty villages for which New Jersey is famous, and no better place could have been selected.

Among the papers read were some valuable contributions to Pharmaceutical science, and it was apparent that our New Jersey friends do not propose to be outdone in this direction by their sister societies. In point of hospitality they also did themselves credit. After dinner on the first day all who were in attendance, many ladies among the number, were taken in carriages first through the village and its delightful surroundings, up the Orange mountains, passing the beautiful villa of our fellow member. Mr. George J. Seabury, through Llewellyn Park to Eagle Rock, on the mountain top, from which we had an excellent view of the surrounding country; and among other things that attracted general attention were the tall towers of the Brooklyn bridge, visible to the naked eye, some twenty miles away, close by our own homes. The weather was charming, and every one was in the best of spirits. On our return to Music Hall we found a most sumptuous banquet in readiness, and the banquet found us in readiness also, for the ride had given all, particularly the New York delegation, a good appetite.

This Association displayed great wisdom in sending a good speaker as one of its delegates, as was clearly demonstrated by the eloquent response of my colleague, Mr. DeForest, to the toast, "The New York State Association."

The second session was occupied in reading and discussing papers, electing officers and a new Board of Pharmacy. One of the subjects discussed is of special interest at this time to this Association, in view of prospective Pharmacy legislation, and upon which it might be well for it to express itself, namely, "The advisability, propriety or desirability of Boards of Pharmacy recognizing one another's certificates of qualifications." The subject was discussed *pro* and *con* at some length, and although no formal expression by vote was arrived at by the Association, the president of the New Jersey board stated that their board recognized no certificate other than its own, and did not wish any other board to recognize theirs; and in this position he evidently had the support and tacit endorsement of the New Jersey State Association. Mr. Sayre, who took part in the discussion, can give a more detailed account of the manner in which the subject was handled.

In reciprocation of the action of this Association in sending a delegate to their meeting, they elected ——— of their members to repre-



sent them at this meeting, one of whom, Mr. Ch. Halzhauer, of Newark, is with us to-day. After also electing a delegation to attend the National Retail Druggists' Convention at Washington next September, the meeting adjourned, and we returned home much refreshed and benefited by the excursion, and with a lasting impression of the hospitality of our New Jersey friends.

LOUIS E. NICOT, Chairman.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and printed in the proceedings.

Carried.

A member asked to hear from the delegate to the Massachusetts Association.

MR. T. J. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to appropriate Mr. Nicot's report, and change the names so as to apply to Massachusetts. But one member of the committee put in an appearance at Massachusetts, and that happened to be the man from New York, and he found that our President, Dr. Husted, had been there and represented the State very well ahead of him, particularly at all the entertainments, so that the member who was there appointed him one of the committee as a delegate; and it was the unanimous request of the ladies who were there attending the Massachusetts Association, as the next meeting was to be held at Lowell, where there are three ladies to one man, that President Husted, of the New York State Association, should come to the next meeting. For fear I may be away when the delegates are appointed, I would now speak for Dr. Husted to be sent in any event.

DR. EATON—When the committee requested the attendance of gentlemen in Massachusetts from other States, they didn't wish to see Mr. Macmahan. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT—In spite of what Dr. Eaton has said, I can assure the Association that the presence of Mr. Mac-

mahan at the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, next year, I think, will be greeted with pleasure.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would like to put myself on record as having paid for my ticket to Dr. Eaton. There was one of our delegates who was to go to Massachusetts who, for the best reasons, was sent to the Virginia meeting. He is here, and I believe represented us there, and will probably make a report—Mr. Post.

MR. E. POST, of Brooklyn—I believe there was no one appointed from the Pharmaceutical Association to attend the meeting in Virginia; consequently no one represented us as a delegate, although I attended. They had about a hundred members present. They have a very pleasant association and place of meeting, and I think they can beat us all on banquets and entertainments. It was one of the most pleasant State Pharmaceutical Associations I ever attended. I have no report to make for the Association, as I was not a member of the committee.

THE PRESIDENT—Miscellaneous business is still in order, and the subject the Secretary spoke of I think could be brought up properly at this time; and also I would like to present at this time something that I have here, dated Davenport, Iowa, June 9th, 1883:

*To the President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association,  
Ithaca :*

DEAR SIR—Permit me to greet you with fraternal good wishes for your fifth annual meeting. Iowa wishes you a pleasant, harmonious and successful meeting. I am sincerely yours, J. J. HARRISON.

This letter was handed me upon arriving here at Ithaca last evening. I would also state at this time that as the

committee to which is referred the President's address I would appoint Dr. J. H. Eaton, L. E. Nicot and T. L. Corwin.

DR. EATON—I would like to have the committee meet at the dinner table.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I object to that, Mr. President, as I sit at the same table.

THE SECRETARY—I hope some one will make a motion in regard to Mr. Davis, that he be placed on the record as dating in membership from 1881. It can be done by motion, and the Association should do it.

THE PRESIDENT—I hope whoever makes that motion will make it that Mr. Davis be placed upon record as joining in 1881, and that any dues which have accrued during that time be remitted to Mr. Davis—that is, that he be not obliged to pay further than he has paid, upon paying this year's dues. Mr. Davis has suffered an injustice, and I think it is no more than fair that such a remission should be made to him.

MR. NICOT—I am not familiar with the facts of the case; but if that is the recommendation of the officers, I move that that course be taken.

Motion seconded.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—I would like to ask if this is not entirely out of order, according to our By-Laws? Injustice has been done to this man; but has it been done by the Association or by some individual? It seems to me if you place a man on the record to-day as joining two years since, that it will look very bad in our printed reports. I don't see that there is any course left to be pursued in this matter

except to put this man on the record now. I don't see that we can go back and place a man on record as joining this Association two years ago when he does not join until to-day. The facts of the case are certainly in favor of the gentleman, but it is the law and the records of the Society I am looking after.

THE SECRETARY—There is no doubt of the fact that the application of Mr. Davis was received, passed through the hands of the Executive Committee, the money was transferred to the Treasurer, and the application acted upon; but the application was lost. It occurred during the earlier years of my experience, and by accident it must have been lost, and in that way his name was lost sight of.

MR. SAYRE—Then, Mr. President, ought it not to appear in our reports of this present meeting as an *erratum*—put in the report of the present meeting as an *erratum* in our proceedings of 1881? Isn't that the proper way to get over it?

THE PRESIDENT—Any way of that kind. I think if, as the Secretary says, this man's application was received and acted upon, he certainly was made a member, even if it did not appear in the proceedings.

MR. SAYRE—Then I would move, as a substitute for the motion, that an *erratum* be placed in our proceedings for the present year, placing this man upon record as becoming a member in 1881.

MR. NICOT withdrew his motion, and the President stated the motion of Mr. Sayre, which was seconded.

DR. EATON—If you do that, Mr. President, Mr. Butler will charge him up with every dollar, and he can't help doing it and keep his books right. I think the true way is to make Holmes pay it.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I understand from the Secretary that this gentleman, whose case we are considering, has paid his initiation fee, and that his application was received by the Executive Committee, and that he was elected a member of this Association. It seems to me wholly unnecessary to re-elect him, and make him pay again, if he is actually a member of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—We don't propose to re-elect him; simply to put a notice of error in our proceedings that this man was elected a member in 1881, but through some oversight his name was not placed upon the record.

A member suggested that if the *erratum* was put anywhere, it should be put in 1881, because it was not an error of the present year, but an error of 1881—in reply to which the President said that it would not be possible to carry out such suggestion.

THE SECRETARY—The point desired to be covered is, that his name appear in the roll of members as having been elected in 1881. The proceedings will show that by an error his name was omitted from the previous proceedings.

DR. EATON—There is but one way to do this and do it right: Charge this man his dues, and then by vote of the Association remit them.

THE PRESIDENT—That would be for the year 1882?

DR. EATON—Up to the present time.

THE SECRETARY—I don't think Mr. Davis desired to have his dues remitted. I think he will pay them at once, when he is properly placed on the roll. I haven't a moment's doubt of the fact. I don't think he expects any such thing.

He simply desires that he should have the credit of being a member from the time he paid his initiation fee.

MR. W. P. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—As I understand Mr. Sayre's motion, it is that a special notice be placed upon some page of the proceedings, probably the front or back, calling attention to the fact that this gentleman was elected in 1880 or 1881. In reference to the remitting of his dues, I believe he has had all the benefits of membership. He has had the proceedings sent to him ?

THE SECRETARY—No, sir. If he should be placed on the record, I should at once send him the proceedings of the years for which he sent his dues ?

MR. DEFORREST—I was under the impression that his case was before the Executive Committee, and it was suggested the proceedings be sent to him, and I think it was carried.

THE SECRETARY—I have not attended to it as yet.

MR. DEFORREST—Since he has enjoyed the benefits of membership, with the exception of having his name placed on the roll, and since he is not desirous of having the dues remitted, it would be well to collect the dues of him.

MR. SAYRE—I was about to make a motion, after the other one had been carried. If the other motion is carried, I should move to remit him his dues. If he has not had his privileges, we certainly ought not to be receiving dues from him. I move to that effect.

MR. A. P. STORRS, of Owego—Mr. President, it seems to me that as far as the Association is concerned they are not at fault; it is simply the minutes of the Secretary for that year which should be corrected. If this Association should

at this time request the Secretary to correct his minutes for 1881, by the insertion of the name which was omitted, it seems to me it would straighten the whole matter out. As I understand it, he keeps the record in writing on which the correction would occur, and Mr. Davis would enjoy the privileges of the Association, after paying his dues for the past three years, and would stand as any one else, and receive the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—The question now comes up upon the motion of Mr. Sayre, that a notice of error be placed in our proceedings this year, calling attention to the fact that this gentleman was made a member of the Association in 1881, and that his name so appear now in our proceedings to that effect.

MR. SAYRE—Calling attention to the error in the proceedings of 1881; that is what I intended.

Motion put and carried.

MR. SAYRE—I would now move you that the two years' dues which would have accrued or been due from this gentleman, had he been placed upon the roll properly at the time of his election, be remitted, and that the dues he has already paid date from this present year.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—This, I suppose, requires really a suspension of our By-Laws.

MR. DEFORREST—I would suggest that the Association draw a warrant upon the Treasurer for two dollars, to pay the dues of this gentleman for the past years. We have no right to remit.

THE PRESIDENT—We have by unanimous consent of the Association, I think.

MR. HUBACHECK, of Rochester—This is a matter of two dollars. I know something of Mr. Davis, and I believe he

would very much prefer that there should be nothing further said about this, and that his dues be collected. I found an error here just now on my part. I had never paid any dues, and I paid them. I have had the benefits of the Association, whether I have been on the record or not. It seems to me this two dollars is too small a matter to go on and make a record of in our minutes.

THE SECRETARY—I hope this motion will be lost. I think it was, perhaps, through some error of mine that this mistake was committed; and if Mr. Davis is not ready to pay his dues, I am willing to do so.

MR. W. P. DEFOREST objected to the suspension of the By-Laws, and Mr. Sayre withdrew his motion.

It was moved that the Convention here adjourn until 2:30 P. M., and also moved as an amendment that an adjournment be taken until 3 o'clock.

THE SECRETARY—I wish to state that this, our first day, is the best day for work which we have. To-morrow we have entertainments on hand. If we make hay while the sun shines to-day, we will not have so much to do to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT—I would also state here that we can have but one session to-morrow, and we do not expect to have a session this evening. I feel, in common with a great many, that we should pay some attention to the exhibit, and it is the purpose to visit that this evening; and so it seems to me that two hours ought to be enough for us to get our dinner. There are quite a number of matters here which I think command and ought to have our earnest attention at this time, and I think we should attend to them this afternoon.

The amendment to the motion to adjourn to 3 P. M. was withdrawn, and the original motion seconded, put and carried, and the Convention declared adjourned until 2:30 P. M.



## SECOND SESSION.

**Tuesday Afternoon, June 12, 1883.**

**THE PRESIDENT**—Gentlemen, the time to which we adjourned has already passed, and I think we may as well proceed to business. The first business in the order as laid down will be the reading of the minutes of the last session. I will call upon the Secretary for the minutes of our morning session.

The Secretary thereupon read the minutes of the previous session, and the President inquired if there were any corrections.

**MR. SAYRE**—I think there was a note read here from the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association, which has been omitted from the minutes.

**THE SECRETARY**—There were several things omitted from my minutes, I think.

There being no further corrections suggested, it was moved and seconded that the minutes as read be adopted.  
Carried.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next order of business is the election of members. There were the names of fifty-two new members proposed at the morning session, and their election is now in order.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—Have they all been acted upon affirmatively?

THE SECRETARY—Yes.

It was moved by MR. SAYRE that the Secretary be instructed to cast an affirmative ballot for the names as read, which motion was seconded and carried. The Secretary deposited such ballot, and the following gentlemen were declared elected members of the Association:

Adams, Henry L., Auburn,	Holmes, Anson B., Horseheads,
Auchampaugh, Julius C., Syracuse,	Kirkham, Walter A., Newark,
Austin, Robert, Painted Post,	Maine, August, Utica,
Baker, Benj. N., Rhinebeck,	Marsden, J. J., Waterloo,
Beach, Otis, Owego,	McCaig, Jos., Canisteo,
Blake, Wm., Tioga Centre,	Mead, Robert P., Brooklyn,
Brown, Emory G., Waterville,	Nelson, E. H., Rochester,
Burdick, Frederick R., Syracuse,	Newton, W. E., Tioga Centre,
Cahill, John F., Johnstown,	Page, Alfred A., Rochester,
Cole, Victor L., Corning,	Palmer, Murray W., Newark,
Comfort, D. U., Canisteo,	Pettit, Chas. G., Fort Plain,
Cullen, Jas. P., Waterloo,	Pettit, C. P., Elmira,
Davenport, Geo. W., Painted Post,	Pierson, Chas. J., Lockport,
DeLano, D. Fay, Ithaca,	Platt, Chester C., Ludlowville,
Draper, Walter J., Lockport,	Pulford, Frank A., Marathon,
Dudley, G. F., M. D., Owego,	Shults, Chas. A., Bath,
Dudley, Oscar E., N. Y. City,	Smith, Burling A., Salamanca,
Eastmead, Frank S., Poughkeepsie,	Smith, Peter, Syracuse,
Farnum, Wm. H., Avon,	St. Clair, F. A., Albion,
Flanders, Alton A., Jamestown,	Stone, Archibald M., Hudson,
Flood, G. W., Highland Falls,	Sullard, Geo. Fitch, Franklin,
Grant, Schuyler, Ithaca.	Suften, Watson J., Canaseraga,
Griffith, Wm. H., N. Y. City,	Welch, Carlton S., Ithaca,
Hill, Chas. C., Ithaca,	Whitney, Geo. H., Oswego,
Hill, Homer H., Ithaca,	Wiley, Frederick, Oswego,
Hinsdale, Chas. W., Hudson,	Zimmerman, Jesse W., Lockport.

The Secretary read additional applications for membership.

The names were referred to the Executive Committee, and laid over under the rule until the next session.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the election of officers. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

DR. EATON—In view of the scarcity of the members of the Association present, and that there will be more here, I suggest that we postpone the election of officers for a little while, and take up the next order of business. We are not all here, and ought not to go on with that yet. The election of officers for the ensuing year is a very important part of our business. I ask unanimous consent to pass this order of business for the present.

There being no objection, the election of officers was passed, and the next order of business, the reading of communications, was taken up.

MR. DEFORREST—If there are no communications to be read, I would like to present the following amendment to article second of the By-Laws, by inserting the words, "who shall post the same conspicuously before the Association," between the words "committee" and "and," making the article read as follows: "The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, *who shall post the same conspicuously before the Association*, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election;" the only change being to put in those words, "who shall post the same conspicuously before the Association."

THE PRESIDENT—This is a notice of an amendment to the By-Laws, and, according to the Constitution and By-Laws it will lay over and be acted upon at the next regular session, which will be probably to-morrow morning.

The President having called for any communications, the Secretary read the following :

BROOKLYN, Dec. 15, 1882.

*Mr. C. W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

DEAR SIR :—I respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect on receipt of this. I have never received any certificate of membership.

A. J. ROZEZLAWSKI.

It was moved that the resignation be received.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary also read the following communication :

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21, 1883.

*To C. H. Butler, Esq. :*

DEAR SIR :—I enclose my dues for '82, for which send me a receipt to the above address. I would like to have my name withdrawn from the Association, for I am here, and I intend to make my home West. Wishing prosperity to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I am  
Yours truly,  
FRED C. ROBINSON.

Moved that the above communication take the same course as the last.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY read the following telegram :

CLINTON, N. Y., June 12, 1883.

*Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

I regret that I cannot attend the Convention. Confined to my room with rheumatic fever.  
J. T. WATSON.

The following letter was also read :

EAST LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 9, 1883.

*Clay W. Holmes, Secretary :*

DEAR SIR :—I regret exceedingly my inability to meet with you at the present session of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, for I apprehend that you will have a highly profitable session ; that it will be an enjoyable one, I have not a shadow of doubt. I sincerely hope some method will be devised during the session towards terminating this “cutting” business, indulged in so largely by the druggists of to-day. I have reference more especially to the so-called “patents,” but it does not stop there, by any means. Though not possible to be present with you in person, I shall be there in *spirit*, which is a good preservative, as you are aware.

Hoping everything will move off to your entire satisfaction, I remain,  
Yours, W. D. BALLIETT.

Moved that the last two communications be received and placed on file.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—It is customary at this time for us to appoint a Committee on Exhibits, and in order to give that committee as much time as possible, I would name it now. I have appointed on that committee Mr. H. A. Cassebeer, Jr., of New York ; Mr. C. H. Haskin, of Rochester, and Mr. Charles Hubbard, of Syracuse.

DR. EATON, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the President's address, read the report of that committee as follows :

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12, 1883.

The committee to whom was referred the President's annual address, would most respectfully report :

First—We would congratulate the President and the Association upon the fact that, while the address was very able, it was not as *exhaustive* as was the one to which we listened last year at Albany ; owing to which fact, the committee were able to get their dinners and prepare this report between sessions.

1st. The committee cordially endorse the recommendation in reference to the Pharmacy Law, and desire to go on record as firm believers in such law and its necessity, and would recommend that the Legislative Committee be clothed with the authority necessary to carry out the President's suggestions.

2d. In reference to the delinquent members, we would suggest that they be allowed one year's grace, and that the Treasurer be directed to notify each delinquent that after that time their names will be stricken from the roll ; and we would further recommend that in future no applications will be considered by the Executive Committee unless accompanied by the fee prescribed by the Constitution.

3d. In reference to delegates to represent this Association at the "National Retail Druggists' Convention," to be held next September, in Washington, we would advise that the Association appoint such delegates, and that said delegates be authorized to pay their own expenses.

4th. In reference to the alcohol tax, we fully endorse the action of the Georgia Association, and believe that the time has arrived when pharmacists should be relieved from this unjust burden.

5th. The recommendation of the President in reference to the appointment of local agents to collect the fees and distribute the publications of the Association, meets with our approval, and we would further recommend that action should be taken in reference to the same at the present session.

6th. We heartily agree with the President in his remarks in reference to the Association entertaining itself; but do not feel that we should be committed to the policy of holding our future meetings in small towns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. EATON,  
LOUIS E. NICOT,  
T. L. CORWIN.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I move you that the recommendations of the President, which have received the endorsement of the committee to whom they were referred, be embodied in the form of resolutions by the Secretary, and submitted for the action of this Association at its next sitting.

Motion seconded.

MR. DEFOREST—If that is not seconded, I will make a motion that we take up this committee's report, item by item, and act upon it.

MR. NICOT—It was seconded. That would be the natural result of the adoption of this resolution, except it would postpone it in order that it can be properly framed in the form of resolutions.

MR. DEFOREST—I would like to suggest, it might be possible to refer it back to the committee, and let the committee put it in the form of a resolution, and then we can receive their report and adopt the suggestions one way or the other.

DR. EATON—Allow me to suggest, that the chairman of the committee is a good writer, and Mr. Holmes is a good reader, and I think the proper action has been taken. Now let the Secretary put it in the form of a resolution, and let the Association decide what it will do.

Original motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any committees or delegates to other associations, or to the American Pharmaceutical Association, who were not present this morning, who will report now?

MR. SAYRE—I am not prepared to make a report from the delegates at the American Pharmaceutical Association at this time, but probably shall before the close of the meeting if I may have the time extended, as I expect other members of the committee to be present.

THE PRESIDENT—The time will be extended. If there is nothing further at the present time, I would suggest that the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law is ready at this time. If it is the pleasure of the Association, I will read that report.

First Vice-President Rogers took the chair, and Dr. Huested read the report, as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of securing the passage of a State Pharmacy Law, offer the following report:

A joint meeting of the New York and Kings County Committees with the State Committee could not be effected till a late date, yet when held, though only four were present, it was thought that a perfect unanimity was secured regarding the bill, taking as a basis the bill of the previous year, modified only with respect to the estate of deceased pharmacists. Your committee found, however, that such unanimity did not exist, and that to attempt the passage of the proposed bill would bring opposition from our own ranks, and so surely defeat the object sought. By consultation your committee came to an agreement, by making a vital change in the bill. This change was the allowing of any person to open or own a pharmacy, even if not a competent pharmacist, provided he put a competent pharmacist in charge. To this change, New York and Kings County were not willing to agree. A bill was therefore prepared in accordance with this change, applicable to the entire State, excepting the two counties mentioned, and introduced in Senate March 12th, by Senator A. Lansing. It was referred to the Committee on Public Health, and in this committee a further change was made. The penalties were all stricken out, and violations of the provisions made a misdemeanor; the annual registration clause was dropped, and other minor changes made, whereby the bill was shortened two pages. These changes were made by demands and suggestions of Senators Lansing and Titus. In this shape (a copy as amended being included with this report) it was reported favorably from the committee to the Committee of the Whole, and in the regular course was not reached for action before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Senator Lansing made several attempts to move it out of its regular order, but being in the nature of a general bill, objections were always made.

Your committee feel that they have rather exceeded their authority in the changes made, but have done so only because they felt obliged so to do, if there was to be any hope of success.

Two other pharmacy bills were before the Legislature, one for Kings



County, that was successful,\* and one for Erie County, that shared the same fate as the State bill.

The Erie County bill was very much like the State bill in all its provisions.

From appearances and slight hints, not sufficiently definite to make positive statements, it is probable that some influential parties are opposed to any form of State law, and have and will continue to exert all possible influence against one.

There are on the Statute book laws (Penal Code) affecting the sale of drugs and poisons, as follows :

“SECTION 401. An apothecary or druggist, or a person employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or druggist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who, in putting up any drugs or medicines, or making up any prescription, or filling any order for drugs or medicines, wilfully, negligently, or ignorantly omits to label the same, or puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing a drug or medicine, or substitutes a different article for any article prescribed or ordered, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any article than that prescribed and ordered, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription or order, which he undertakes to follow, in consequence of which human life or health is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

“SEC. 402. An apothecary or druggist, or a person employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or druggist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who sells or gives any poison or poisonous substance without first recording in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person receiving such poison, together with the kind and quantity of such poison received, and the name and residence of some person known to such dealer, as a witness to the transaction, except upon the written order or prescription of some practicing physician whose name is attached to the order, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

“SEC. 403. A person whose duty it is by the last section to keep a book for recording the sale or gift of poisons, who wilfully refuses to permit any person to inspect said book upon reasonable demand made during ordinary business hours, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

“SEC. 404. A person who sells, gives away or disposes of any poison or poisonous substance (except upon the order or prescription of a regu-

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\*The bill was not signed by the Governor. and therefore failed to become a law.

larly authorized practicing physician) without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance a label with the name and residence of such person, the word "poison," and the name of such poison, all written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SEC. 405. No person employed in a drug store or apothecary's shop shall prepare a medical prescription unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in such a store or shop, or is a graduate of a Medical College or College of Pharmacy, except under the direct supervision of some person possessing one of those qualifications, nor shall any proprietor or other person in charge of such store or shop permit any person not possessing such qualifications to prepare a medical prescription in his store or shop, except under such supervision. A person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months ; and in case of death ensuing from such violation the person is guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than two years nor more than four years, or by both fine and imprisonment."

There is also "An act to prevent the adulteration of food or drugs," a copy of which is here presented.

During the past winter a bill was introduced to compel manufacturers of patent medicines to print the recipe of the article upon the label or wrapper. It did not become a law.

Your committee feel that the laws now on the statute books are not sufficient to give the protection that should be afforded the public, and also that they are unjust, and impose much unnecessary labor on the pharmacist, should they be enforced.

By the present laws all poisons or poisonous substances, when sold at retail, in all parts of the State, excepting New York and Kings counties, must not only be marked poison, but registered, and a witness had to the sale. Poisons are not defined, nor is any classification made whereby only the more potent ones should be registered and witnessed. The only qualifications necessary to make one competent to prepare prescriptions of physicians is to be a graduate of a College of Medicine or a College of Pharmacy, or to have served two years' apprenticeship in an apothecary store.

That these laws are not imposed is well known ; their existence even is not surmised by many ; and not until an evil-disposed or spiteful individual makes the victim aware of their existence will some feel the

necessity of a fair and just law regulating the practice of Pharmacy and the sale of poisons. Combined efforts for a general Pharmacy Law are recommended, not including New York and Kings counties, and should that seem best, a condensation of the present bill is desirable. A simple yet effective measure, that will secure competent persons for the care and sale of medicines, will the more readily pass the Legislature and be more certain of enforcement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
ARCH. McCLURE,  
CHARLES H. GAUS.

After completing the reading of the report, DR. HUESTED said: I have neglected to obtain the signature of Mr. Sweet, another member of the committee, who is present at this meeting, and Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, was the other member. He has not been here, and I have not been able to get his signature. In connection with this report I have the bill as introduced in the Legislature last winter, and also a copy of the "Food and drug adulteration act," which is published on a subsequent page.

MR. NICOT moved that the report be received and printed in full in the minutes,

Which motion was seconded and carried.

President Husted resumed the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—There are some points in that Pharmacy bill in regard to which I feel as if I would like to have an expression from the Association in some way. The committee last year took upon themselves, as I stated in the report, the authority to make changes in it, and if there are any objections to any such change, I think we should note them here at this meeting, so that any future committee may have something to guide them. Of course, if there are no objections made, it will be supposed that they can take

this bill as a foundation to build upon. Perhaps that will come up when the Committee on the Address is considered. Are there any other reports from committees to be presented at this time?

MR. DEFORREST—The Committee on Adulterations has not reported.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Adulterations will not be ready to report till morning. We might proceed to the election of officers, if it is thought best by the Association at this time. I don't know but we have as many members present here now as we will have at any time.

MR. SAYRE—I was about to move that the Executive Committee be requested to report upon the place of meeting for our next session.

THE PRESIDENT—That might very properly come up at this time, and if the committee have any recommendation to make, we will hear them now.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi, chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the committee had not yet considered that question, but would do so at its earliest convenience, and report.

MR. CASSEBEER—I think, perhaps, Mr. President, it would be the best thing now to proceed to the election of officers. Some persons desire to get away, and yet wish to be here at the time of the election.

It was duly moved and seconded that the Association now proceed to the election of officers.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Officers of the Association are required to be elected by ballot, and I suppose it will be necessary to appoint some tellers for that purpose, and I would appoint Mr. Cassebeer, of New York, and Mr. Todd, of Ithaca. The first officer to be elected is a President of this Association for the ensuing year, and I suppose that nominations for the office of President would now be in order.

MR. W. P. DEFORREST—Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to arise and nominate a gentleman who has been suggested to me by several members as a desirable person for the Presidency of this Association for the next year. He has been a member of our Association from its beginning, is very active in his interest in it now, and has done all in his power to help any of the officers of the Association during the years which it has been organized. I propose the name of William H. Rogers, our present Vice-President, of Middletown, N. Y., for the Presidency of this Association next year; and I know when I voice his name I will touch a chord that will respond in each heart here, because we all know his goodness of character, we know his executive ability, and we all feel that we can honor him, and he will honor the Association by being made its next President. (Applause.)

DR. J. H. EATON—Mr. President, while no man in this room feels less inclined to dispute a word which has fallen from the eloquent lips of the gentleman from Brooklyn than myself, yet I have the pleasure of presenting to this Association the name of an able-bodied, able-minded Pharmacist, residing in the western portion of this State, and known to most of the members of the Association; who has been a life-long—that is four years'—member of the Association; who could fill the position with avoirdupoise and with brain; who would fill the position with ability. I won't

say a word against Mr. Rogers, because I like him. I nominate Fred K. Sweet, of Lockport, for President for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

MR. ROGERS—I would respectfully ask that the gentleman who placed my name in nomination would withdraw it.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman is out of order.

Moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of President be closed.

Carried.

The tellers appointed by the Chair proceeded to collect the ballots.

THE PRESIDENT—While this is being done, I wish to remind the Association that if there are any members present in the room who have not yet registered on the roll, we would be much obliged to them to do so before they leave the hall. And, also, I would like to call the attention of members to the programme for entertainment that has been provided here by our Ithaca friends; and if they have not purchased tickets for those, we would like to have them do so at as early a time as possible; and I do hope that every single member who is here present will take interest enough to stay until the close of the session, and go with us on these excursions and to these entertainments. I think they will feel amply repaid, not only in the excursion itself, but in the acquaintances they will make and the pleasant time they will have. It seems to me that some action ought to be taken by the Association with regard to our next place of meeting. Although I do not wish to take any business out of the hands of the Executive Committee, still it seems to me that it would be well enough for members of the

Association to suggest in open meeting places suitable for our next meeting, so that the Executive Committee may have something upon which to work. Those suggestions, I think, could be made now.

MR. MACMAHAN—Would it be in order to make a motion to have the President appoint a committee for that purpose?

THE PRESIDENT—It really belongs to the Executive Committee, but they will act upon any suggestion made here, if we appear to be at all unanimous.

MR. NORTON—I would state that the Executive Committee would be glad to receive such suggestions from the members of the Association.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would like to know whether there has been any desire expressed from any particular part of the State?

THE PRESIDENT—I have heard two places mentioned by different members of the Association, but I couldn't say by whom.

MR. MACMAHAN—Has there been anything like an invitation or expression from any particular part of the State?

THE PRESIDENT—I couldn't say that there has.

MR. MACMAHAN—Having this entertainment committee, we can go where we please. Still, if any particular part of the State desires the Association, it might be well to go there.

MR. CLARK Z. OTIS, of Binghamton—Mr. President, living in Binghamton, I should be very glad to have the Associa-

tion come there, and the other druggists in Binghamton who are members of this Association would all be glad to have them come there another year. But I have heard two or three members here to-day speak of another place, and of course I should be ready to give way to the majority; yet you would be very welcome at Binghamton.

THE PRESIDENT—I would like to state here that I think we ought to take another matter into consideration in connection with this. I am rather disappointed in the number of members we have present here to-day, and I don't know what cause to lay it to, except it be—not that Ithaca is not a desirable place—but it seems to be a rather out-of-the-way place to get to; it is somewhat difficult to get to; and the time that is occupied in coming here, I think, is quite a detriment to a place of this kind. I think we should choose places easily accessible. I do not believe that Ithaca being a small place has had so much to do with the thinness of our ranks as its difficult location.

MR. OTIS—I wish to have it understood that Binghamton is a large place. (Laughter.)

The tellers having finished taking the ballots, declared that Mr. F. K. Sweet had received a majority of all the votes cast.

MR. DEFOREST—As a supporter of Mr. Rogers and as a firm friend of Mr. Sweet, I move that Mr. Sweet's election be made unanimous.

Seconded and carried.

MR. F. K. SWEET—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association: I thank you for the honor bestowed—indeed, a greater honor than I



could have expected; and I know it is bestowed in part as a vote of recognition of the druggists and pharmacists of the western part of the State, and not from any personal reasons peculiar to myself. I therefore gratefully accept the office in their behalf, as a vote of recognition by this body of representative pharmacists of the State, for the good work which has been accomplished, and which we expect to continue, for all legitimate pharmacy. (Applause.)

**THE PRESIDENT**—Nominations for the office of First Vice-President are now in order.

**DR. EATON**—Mr. President, I rise to put in nomination Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, the incumbent of the Second Vice-Presidency at present. I believe in rotation in office, and I would like to see Mr. Otis promoted, in accordance with civil service reform.

Moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of First Vice-President be closed.

Carried.

**MR. CASSEBEER** moved that the Secretary be instructed to deposit one affirmative ballot for Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, as First Vice-President.

There being no objection, it was so directed, and the Secretary deposited the ballot, and Mr. Otis was declared unanimously elected to the office of First Vice-President.

**MR. T. J. MACMAHAN**, of New York, was nominated for the office of Second Vice-President, when it was moved that the nominations be closed.

Which was seconded and carried.

DR. EATON asked unanimous consent for the President to cast a ballot for the election of Mr. Macmahan as Second Vice-President.

There being no objection it was so done, and Mr. Macmahan declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have unanimously elected Mr. T. J. Macmahan, of New York, to the office of Second Vice-President. I know that the gentleman will appreciate this courtesy on your part. He was Third Vice-President last year, and he felt that it was a very honorable position, especially when he was a delegate to the Massachusetts State Convention, and he ably represented the Association there, in spite of his remarks this morning, saying that I took all the honors before he got there. I waited until Mr. Macmahan came, and it was not until his arrival that we could do full justice to the affair. (Applause.)

MR. ROGERS nominated Mr. J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, for Third Vice-President.

MR. FRANK CAMPBELL, of Red Creek, was also nominated.

THE PRESIDENT—As Mr. Todd is one of the tellers, I would appoint Mr. P. G. Siener, of Rochester, as teller in the place of Mr. Todd. Mr. Todd feels delicate, and he thinks in all probability if he should be elected the Association might think there had been some ballot-box stuffing.

MR. MACMAHAN—While they are counting the ballots, I would like to call attention to one thing, and that is the time of meeting. I know it has kept some of the best men we have in New York city away. It is just betwixt and between. It is just the time our customers are going to the

country, and just the time the country drug stores are getting busy with the people whom we have kept alive all winter. It seems to me if we can have this meeting a little earlier or a little later in the season, or at some other time of the year it would be better.

MR. SAYRE—There is a proposition to come up here—a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT—That will come up to-morrow morning, when the resolutions are presented as drawn up by the Secretary.

The tellers announced that upon the vote for Third Vice-President, Mr. Todd received the majority of votes cast, whereupon Mr. Todd was declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT stated that the next officer to be elected, was a Secretary for the ensuing year.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I move that the President cast one vote for Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.  
Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections, such proceeding will be taken.

There being no objection, the President cast such ballot, and Mr. Holmes was declared unanimously elected Secretary of the Association for the ensuing year.

THE PEESIDENT—It is now in order that we elect a Treasurer, and as this is a very important office, I would ask the Association to consider it carefully, as the funds of the Association are getting to be quite an important matter.

MR. CLARK Z. OTIS—I would like to ask unanimous consent of this Association to have the President cast a ballot for the present incumbent, C. H. Butler, of Oswego.

There being no objection, the President cast such ballot; and Mr. Butler was declared unanimously elected Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

MR. MACMAHAN—Inasmuch as Mr. Butler has been so modest for the last two or three years, I would like some one to instruct him to put his name and address on his bills when he sends them to us, so we may know where to send the money.

MR. BUTLER—I hardly think it could be called modesty. It was explained at Buffalo. The blanks were printed before I was Treasurer, and I have used them ever since. I have not had receipts enough yet to use them up. I am willing to undertake to give receipts to any gentleman who will help me to consume my present stock.

THE PRESIDENT—I am glad Mr. Butler is able to make a good explanation of this thing. I have had quite a number ask me who was Treasurer of the Association.

MR. MACMAHAN—For the Association, I will take the liberty of accepting Mr. Butler's apology.

MR. CASSEBEER—He has his card on the corner of the envelope; that is the way I found it out.

MR. BUTLER—I think some of our members have not read the transactions very diligently lately. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT stated that nominations for Chairman of the Executive Committee were in order, and Mr. Cassebeer

inquired the names of the present members of that committee, which were stated by the President.

MR. OTIS presented the name of W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MR. SAYRE thereupon moved that the nominations be closed.

Which motion was seconded and carried.

MR. CASSEBEER asked unanimous consent that the President cast one ballot for Mr. Rogers.

There being no objection, the ballot was so cast, and Mr. Rogers was declared unanimously elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

DR. SALMON, of Lansinburgh, nominated Mr. W. L. DuBois, of Catskill, as second member of the Executive Committee.

THE SECRETARY nominated Dr. James H. Eaton, of Syracuse.

MR. SAYRE nominated Mr. W. P. DeForest.

MR. DEFOREST—Mr. DeForest declines. He has served on the Executive Committee for a year. He knows there is an immense amount of money, and an immense amount of fame, and an immense amount of hard work in it, and he wishes to be relieved.

DR. J. H. EATON—I wish to withdraw the name of James H. Eaton, and wish to announce the name of Mr. Sidney A. Newman, of Rochester.

MR. NEWMAN—Mr. Newman is a *new man* in this business, and has had no experience. He is a Newman as well by name as otherwise, and wishes to be relieved.

MR. DEFORREST—I move the President deposit one ballot for Mr. W. L. DuBois for the position of second member.

MR. EATON—The name of James H. Eaton is withdrawn, but Mr. Newman's name is still insisted upon, so we will have to have a ballot.

MR. NICOT—I think there are three names before the house. I move that we proceed to vote for two of those three, to fill out the number.

Seconded.

DR. SALMON, of Lansingburgh—I nominated Mr. DuBois for second member. It has not been seconded, I believe. I think it is better to vote for them individually than for two at once.

THE PRESIDENT—These were intended to be all for the second member of the Executive Committee.

The nominations were closed, and the Association proceeded to ballot for the second member of the Executive Committee.

Pending the consideration of the vote—

THE PRESIDENT said—I would like to inquire if there are any other delegates from any other State Associations present besides the one who was presented to the Association this morning? If so, we should be glad to be informed of the fact. I hope if any member knows of any delegate here from any other State Association he will make the fact known.

DR. EATON—The Committee on Entertainment have not been called upon yet to present the compliments to any gentlemen from outside of the State. We are prepared to do so.

MR. DEFOREST—We have the gentleman from New Jersey here.

MR. HALZHAUER—I tried to buy a ticket this morning, but my money would not pass.

THE PRESIDENT—Perhaps it was counterfeit.

DR. EATON—The President evidently is acquainted with the gentleman. (Laughter.)

MR. CASSEBEER, for the tellers, announced that there was no majority for any one of the gentlemen named.

DR. EATON—I withdraw the name of Eaton, of Syracuse, in favor of Newman, of Rochester.

MR. NEWMAN—I withdraw the name of Newman, of Rochester, in favor of James H. Eaton, of Syracuse.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen there has been no election.

MR. DEFOREST—As a gentleman whose name is used in spite of himself, I move that the election of Mr. DuBois be made unanimous; or, in other words, that the President deposit one ballot for Mr. Dubois, as second member of the Executive Committee.

There being no objection, such course was taken, and Mr. DuBois declared elected as the second member of the Executive Committee.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would ask unanimous consent that Mr. Norton, of Delhi, be the other member.

MR. NORTON—I must decline. I have been in the committee two years——

Calls were made for the question, and the President declared Mr. Norton out of order.

DR. J. H. EATON, of Brooklyn—Mr. President, geographically considered, the western part of the State should have a member of the Executive Committee. Rochester is as near the center of the world as anywhere on this earth, and as we expect to hold our next meeting there, I think we ought to have a member of the Executive Committee there. I therefore renew my nomination of Mr. Newman, of Rochester, for the third member of the committee.

MR. NEWMAN—There are other members here from all directions, who have served faithfully and well. I think Dr. Eaton has got a little ahead of his story. At any rate, I think it would be wise to keep those men in place who have served so well, and not bring in new members without experience.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't know that I have any power to stop the resignation of these gentlemen. If the Association wish to drop the names of Mr. Newman and Mr. Norton, we will nominate somebody else. They have both declined.

MR. MACMAHAN—I will ask unanimous consent once more that the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Norton, of Delhi.

There being no objection, one affirmative ballot was cast for Mr. Norton, and he was declared unanimously elected third member of the Executive Committee.



THE PRESIDENT—This completes the list of all the officers of the Association that are to be elected by ballot. I would like to ask if it is not now in order that these gentlemen be installed to their respective positions?

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD—Mr. President, there is an unwritten law, apparently—I thought it was a written law—that the installation of the officers of Association shall take place at the last sitting of the annual meeting. You will remember that at the second meeting, which was held at the city of Syracuse, in the address of the President that plan was suggested. It was adopted formally by altering the Constitution and By-Laws so that the election of officers came last. The election of officers at that time took place in the early part of the session, but the officers did not assume their places till the last sitting. At Buffalo the election was not followed by the officers taking their seats at the same time. At the last meeting, there being no change of the Presidency, there was of course no such formal change in that office; and while I do not find, as I anticipated to find, that that is in our By-Laws, I make the point that it is altogether a more desirable plan that the officers shall not be changed until the last sitting of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I hardly know what to say in regard to this. I was in hopes that I might be relieved from further responsibility at the close of the election, so that I might become a high private again.

PROF. BEDFORD moved to proceed with the reading of papers.

Which motion was seconded and carried.

MR. CLARK Z. OTIS—If it will be in order, I would like to call on one of the gentlemen from New York, who was a

member of the coroner's jury upon the death of the man in New York city, within a couple of weeks, from a mistake, so-called, of a druggist. As the New York city papers have been full of this, with startling accounts, &c., and, as I understand, give a wrong impression throughout the State, I think it would be interesting to the members that gentlemen understanding the particulars of that affair as it was, should explain to us in regard to it, as it would be of general interest to members of the Association. The story has gone out that a druggist in New York gave morphine for quinine, which I understand is a wrong impression of it. I think, perhaps, our member, Mr. Macmahan, could enlighten us on this subject, he being one of the members of the coroner's jury.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections, I don't see any reason why we should not listen to any explanations in regard to this matter on the part of Mr. Macmahan. It certainly is a matter of considerable importance, and it always makes me feel very badly indeed when I see any such notice as that; and if there is any explanation that can be made that will make the thing appear more favorable than it does, I should be very glad, as far as I am concerned, to hear it.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. President, if it would be interesting, I would give you a little history of the case. It was this: On Thursday evening, the 31st day of May, Leo Steinhart went to the drug store of Francis Ehrmann, corner of Sixty-first street and Fourth avenue. He asked Mr. Ehrmann himself for six 5-grain quinine capsules, made fresh. Mr. Ehrmann turned to his clerk, Mr. Viol, and said to him in the German language: "Put up six 5-grain quinine capsules." I will tell you now just what testimony the jury received. Mr. Viol proved to the jury conclusively

that he did put up six 5-grain quinine capsules. To state to you how he proved it: He had just returned from his supper; just before going to supper he had put up some quinine, and emptied the quinine bottle entirely, placing it on a table in a proper place to be refilled by Mr. Ehrmann, the proprietor of the store, which was his usual habit; when he received this order for the six quinine capsules he had just come in and taken off his hat and coat, and started back of the prescription counter back to the rear part of the store, to the stock closet, and picked up a can. Now, mark you, Mr. Ehrmann buys his morphine in five-ounce white tin cans, and his quinine in ten-ounce fancy tin cans, black and yellow in color, twice the size of the morphine cans. Mr. Ehrmann was working at the prescription counter himself, and at the right-hand side of the counter, which was occupied entirely by poisons; next, there was a two-ounce bottle of morphine—that is, what we call a two-ounce bottle; it held about two hundred grains of morphine, and was half full. When Mr. Ehrmann did not see Mr. Viol going to the proper place, which was on the left-hand side of the store, to the quinine bottle, he turned and saw Mr. Viol, the clerk, coming with the can in his hand; he said, “Mr. Viol, I have filled up the quinine bottle in your absence.” Mr. Viol proved that he did not go within several feet of the prescription counter, but turned immediately and placed the can back in the stock closet. He also proved that he came and took the material, whatever it was, from this quinine bottle, and made these capsules. Mr. Ehrmann himself was making twelve 10-grain wafers of quinine, standing right in front of the little morphine bottle, so that there was no way for Viol to get morphine except from this bottle in front of Mr. Ehrmann, or from the can in the rear part of the store. They produced some of the 10-grain quinine wafers, also some of the prescription of Dr. Wetzel of fifty grains of quinine, which had been put up from this

same bottle; and the reason he remembered so well the fifty grains was because Viol had not been in the country long, and the fifty grains of quinine was written with five X's, and he showed it to another clerk in the store and asked him if that stood for fifty in this country; the remainder of the twelve 10-grain capsules was produced, and showed nothing but quinine. I may here say that Mr. Viol holds a diploma from the University of Breslau, which is a pharmaceutical college there, and also a certificate from the Staats Society, which gives him the right to practice the profession of pharmacy anywhere in the German Empire.

They proved, on the other side, that these six 5-grain capsules were delivered at Mr. Steinhart's house in Madison avenue, Steinhart saying himself that he saw them; also that he was in the habit of buying 5-grain quinine capsules every little while; that was on Thursday night at 10 o'clock; on Friday morning Mr. Steinhart went out to take a ride, and came back, and on coming in asked for his son Joel; this was about 8 o'clock; his little daughter, four or five years old, answered that Joel had gone to the college, but he had taken one of the capsules which he bought the night before, of which Steinhart had spoken.

He went to the college. The testimony went to show that he went to the college, which is on Twenty-third street, a distance of probably two miles, staid there all the forenoon; had his recitations, and went on with his studies as usual; and after 12 o'clock he left the college, stating that he did not feel very well, and on the way home he threw up a little; he had eaten but little breakfast in the morning; he reached home. There were some vague rumors by some of the parties that somebody told them he went into another drug store and took ten grains of quinine in some whiskey, and went home; he went home, and about 3 o'clock he laid down and slept an hour; he got up with quite a severe chill, and then he got better from that time till about 8 or 9

o'clock in the evening; he said: "Father, I will take ten grains more of quinine, and go to bed, and I will be all right in the morning." He went up stairs; nobody knows whether he took ten grains of quinine, or any other quantity; he went up stairs, and in the morning, about 6 o'clock, his father went up to look at him; he was in the habit of taking him out to ride in the morning; he was asleep, and as it was Saturday, and he was not going to the college, he concluded to let him sleep; he went out, and came back, and went up stairs, and he was still sleeping, naturally, as his father thought—pleasantly, as he expressed it; he shut up the windows to keep out the light and let him rest; he went down to business, and came back at 12 o'clock, and asked where Joel was; his little sister went up and returned, and said he had not yet got up; his father said, "Go up and awake him;" she came down and said Joel was snoring very loud; the father took his lunch, and at 1 o'clock went up to see him, and he said he looked as though he had had an epileptic fit, and was frothing at the mouth; he tried to awake him; worked with him from about 1 to 4 o'clock; not succeeding in awaking him, he sent for a doctor; their own family physician had died last February, and they had never found a physician since, so that there was no physician to give any history of the boy, who was seventeen years of age. The first doctor who arrived there was Dr. Rudisch; he made a diagnosis of the case, tried to open his eyes, and said the pupils were very much constricted; he said it looked like opium poisoning, in some shape or other, and asked if they had given him any; they answered, "Nothing but quinine;" he asked to see it; they looked around the house and found the empty box, marked "six 5-grain quinine capsules;" he said he wanted to see the medicine, he didn't care about the box; on another floor in the house they found three capsules—that is, somebody did; Dr. Rudisch didn't know whether it was Mr. Steinhart that handed them to him,

and Mr. Steinhart didn't know whether he handed them to Dr. Rudisch; nobody knows; nobody could tell; Dr. Rudisch immediately said, "Send for some other doctor—anybody you can; they sent and got Dr. Seaman and Dr. Allen there, and sent to the hospital, which was near by, for some of the staff physicians and Dr. Stimson; they got there, and Dr. Rudisch went to a neighboring drug store with one of these capsules, and asked the druggist to test it for opium; he made the usual rough test with nitric acid, and said, "Yes, it shows the presence of morphine." Dr. Rudisch then rushed back, having been absent only a few minutes; in the meantime, Drs. Seaman and Allen had got there, and were making the usual test for albumen; they thought they saw signs of albuminoid, and they found two per cent. of albumen; but when Dr. Rudisch came in, and said he had found the presence of morphine, they dropped that. Remember, this was eighteen hours after they supposed he took ten grains of morphine, and nearly twenty-four hours after they thought he took five; they sent for a stomach pump, and they pumped him out; they lost half of the first stuff which they got, and kept the last, but they didn't test it. That was the testimony given by the two doctors; they stayed with him until Sunday; that was Saturday, and they stayed with him till Sunday, about 11:45, I believe, or 11.15, when he died; they never succeeded in arousing him in any way. Dr. Stimson and Dr. Jacoby both testified that the patient was under the influence of a dose or doses of atropine, which had been given in a tenth of a grain, by sub-cutaneous injections, and that his pupils were then dilated, which wore off the next morning; that was the testimony of Dr. Stimson and Dr. Jacoby. The others simply gave the history I have given you, that they got from the other physicians in attendance. There was another physician, Dr. Gaskin, I believe, who had been there, who was not called before the coroner's jury.

There was an intimate friend of the young man, who went with him in the morning to college, and came home with him, and was with him at the time he died, whom the jury asked for, but he was not present; he was asked for, but for some unexplained reason, he was not brought forward.

The jury asked unanimously that Prof. Chandler be requested to test the remaining capsule, which was there, for morphine, to ascertain if it showed the presence of morphine, how much, and if there was any quinine in it. There was also a request from three or four members of the jury that Prof. Doremus should not have anything to do with it, as he was a professor in the college where the boy was attending. For some reason, the next day, Prof. Doremus himself appeared, with the remaining capsule, and said it showed traces of morphine. He made some twenty-four tests, all agreeing that it was morphine.

The jury was composed of eight doctors and seven apothecaries, making the maximum number which the law allows in New York. The apothecaries upon the jury took particular notice of the capsule itself—that is, the covering, and concluded that it was a good capsule, nice and fresh, and such as we all use; we concluded that it was a “Park, Davis & Co.” capsule. We found afterwards that Mr. Ehrmann never had a “Park, Davis & Co.” capsule in his store, but used “Dundas Dick’s,” which are much darker in color. There was no connection, in the minds of the jury, betwixt the three capsules produced there, and Mr. Ehrmann’s store in any way, yet the testimony upon which we were sworn to bring in our verdict, was that he died of morphine poison, and of course we had to bring in that verdict.

There was a Dr. Calster,(?) whom many gentlemen here know is a volunteer in all possible cases, in order to get his name in the papers in any manner, who dissented, and brought in a verdict that the boy died from paralysis, brought on by morphine poison, which he got at the store of Mr.

Ehrmann, and that Mr. Ehrmann did not take proper precautions to guard against such fatal cases. The other verdict was signed by the other fourteen—seven physicians and seven apothecaries; and I noticed that the New York papers all published the next morning that he had been poisoned by morphine obtained at the store of Mr. Ehrmann, and the jury didn't know anything about how it was.

That is the true history of the testimony that we received, and I would say, in answer to some insinuations which have been thrown out, that it was an attempt by a jury of Germans to whitewash a German druggist, that just two members of the jury were born in Germany.

THE PRESIDENT again urged upon the members the importance of signing the register, so that a record could be obtained of members in attendance, and DR. EATON again called attention to the equally important matter of the tickets for the entertainments.

MR. NORTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, by request of the President, proceeded to read a paper upon "The Sunny Side of the Druggist's Life," prepared by Mr. A. D. Watson, of Clinton.

After the reading had proceeded for some little time,

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn, moved that the further reading of the paper be dispensed with.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—There are two other organizations, of similar character to this to-day in session in other States—the association of West Virginia, at Charlestown, and the association that is to be formed to-day in Jackson, Mississippi—the Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association. I would therefore move that the Secretary send telegrams of



congratulation to the pharmaceutical associations now assembled in Charlestown, West Virginia, and Jackson, Mississippi.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY thereupon forwarded the following telegrams :

*To the Mississippi Pharmaceutscal Association, Jackson, Miss. :*

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association sends fraternal greeting to you, and hopes your organization will be successful, and advance Pharmacy in your State.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

*To the West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, Charlestown, W. Va.:*

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association sends hearty congratulations to their brethren of the West Virginia Association.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

The chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests asked further time to present report, which was granted.

MR. PARSONS, of the Committee on Adulterations, stated that the report of that committee was expected to be ready in the morning.

MR. NICOT—I move that the paper, a portion of which has just been read, be placed on file, instead of being placed in the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT—There has no disposition been made of it. What do you mean by its being placed on file ?

MR. NICOT—I mean it should not be printed in the minutes.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that had he had time to examine the paper before presenting it to the Association, he would not have read it here.

It was moved and seconded that the Association adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT stated that it was desired that all who could do so, should visit the exhibition at the exhibition hall in the evening.

## THIRD SESSION.

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**Wednesday. June 13, 1883.**

At 9:30 the PRESIDENT said: It is now past the time to which we adjourned yesterday, and although we have but a few here present at this time, I think it better that we open the meeting and proceed to business. We shall have to adjourn promptly at 12 o'clock to-day, and I think we should proceed with our business. The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes of the last sitting.

THE SECRETARY read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The first order being miscellaneous business, the election of members whose names were presented at the last sitting was called up.

MR. OTIS moved that the Secretary cast one ballot in the affirmative for those whose names were reported favorably by the Executive Committee.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY cast such ballot, and the following gentlemen were declared elected to membership in the Association :

A. Cullen, M. D., West Troy,	W. M. Harrington, Lockport.
Fred H. Coggershall, Waterville,	S. W. Slaughter, Waverly.

MR. NICOT—I desire to call attention to the fact that when we elected officers we failed to elect delegates to the Ameri-

can Pharmaceutical Association, which is called for in the By-Laws, all the other delegates being appointed by the Chair. I move now that we proceed to the election of such delegates.

Seconded and carried.

DR. J. H. EATON—I would nominate for chairman of that delegation, Mr. Frank L. Norton, of Delhi.

Nomination seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—Can these all be elected on one ballot? There are five.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would nominate for the second member of the delegation, Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany.

PRESIDENT HUESTED—I think it would be better to place some one else on that delegation. I am not positive whether I can go to Washington, and I think there are plenty of men here who would be glad to go, and perfectly sure to go. I shall go if I can.

MR. MACMAHAN—The delegates who do go are always instructed to put on any one belonging to the Association who may be there, in case of vacancy, and there will probably be a number there.

PRESIDENT HUESTED—I would rather withdraw my name. I think there are others here who should be sent.

MR. OTIS—I would like to nominate Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse.

DR. EATON—I should be unable to attend to it.

THE PRESIDENT—I think it would be better to nominate some one who feels almost positive of going. If there are

any gentlemen who intend to go, or feel that they can go, it seems to me that such are the ones who ought to be nominated.

Mr. H. B. Parsons, of New York, was nominated.

DR. EATON—You will understand, Mr. President, that my name is withdrawn. It will be utterly impossible for me to attend. I would nominate Prof. P. W. Bedford for the third member.

MR. MACMAHAN—One of the best members we have in the Association is unable to be here, but I know he expects to be in Washington; therefore I take the liberty of nominating Mr. H. W. Atwood, of New York.

PROF. BEDFORD—I withdraw my name in favor of some member outside of New York city. I shall be there, and I want to see our State represented by others.

MR. MACMAHAN—Prof. Bedford and myself will be glad to be there, and would rather see the State represented by some one from other parts of the State. There are quite a number of gentlemen here from Kings county, and from New York city, that would willingly go on that delegation, if necessary, when we get there, to fill vacancies.

MR. NICOT—I nominate Mr. Sweet, of Lockport.

DR. EATON—Mr. Sweet will be present, and I think the same thing will work there.

MR. NICOT—I will nominate Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, in order to have him there without fail.

Mr. Kenyon, of Syracuse, was also nominated.

THE PRESIDENT announced as the five nominees, Mr. F. L. Norton, Mr. H. B. Parsons, Mr. H. W. Atwood, Mr. Rieffenthal, and Mr. Kenyon.

MR. PARSONS—Mr. President, I might say a word or two on this subject. It is an old saying, "Old men for counsel, and young men for war." I expect to be there at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but perhaps for war; and I do not care to go on this delegation under the circumstances. I should like to see some gentleman from the western part of the State appointed in my place. If I am there, I will be glad to do anything to help this Association; but I do not feel that I ought to go there, under the circumstances, as a delegate from this Association. I shall have my hands full there, I know; and I do not care to compromise the Association, at any rate. I would withdraw my name.

THE PRESIDENT—I suppose we will have to allow Mr. Parsons the same privilege we have the rest.

Mr. Sager, of Cortland, was nominated.

Moved that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

Moved as an amendment that the Secretary cast one affirmative ballot for the gentlemen named—F. L. Norton, of Delhi; Mr. Sager, of Cortland; Mr. Atwood, of New York, Mr. Rieffenthal, of Buffalo, and Mr. Kenyon, of Syracuse.

Motion as amended seconded and carried.

The Secretary cast such ballot, and the gentlemen named were declared elected delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the meeting to be held at Washington, in September.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The delegates to adjoining State Associations are to be appointed. That will be done by the newly-elected President.

**DR. EATON**—Mr. President, will you allow me one moment? It is going to clear up at precisely half-past twelve, and the carriages leave at 1:45 for our excursion. We are going to have a bright, nice day. We have some tickets on sale. We want to sell some thirty more tickets. Any gentleman here who wishes to buy six or eight to distribute among his friends, we should be glad to see. The registration must be attended to. We have sixty-one names on the register. There are more than that here. Some gentlemen arrived last night who have not yet registered.

**THE PRESIDENT**—There are two amendments to the By-Laws. I don't know whether those would come up at this time, or whether it would be best to call up the resolutions which the Secretary was directed to prepare. The resolutions which the Secretary was directed to prepare, embodying the recommendations of the committee to which was referred the President's address, will now be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolutions as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Pharmacy Law be authorized and empowered to secure such legal counsel as may be necessary in constructing a Pharmacy Bill which will meet the desires and wants of the Association; the expense to be borne by the Association.

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to instruct all members in arrears for three years, and those who have failed to pay their initiation fees, that their names will be stricken from the rolls at the next meeting, if they do not soon settle.

*Resolved*, That hereafter no application for membership be received unless the fees accompany it.

*Resolved*, That the officers of the Association be empowered to take such action in regard to the removal of the alcohol tax as may seem necessary.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Association appoint five delegates to the Retail Drug Convention, to be held in Washington, in September next.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Adulterations be made a standing committee.

*Resolved*, That in towns where five or more members reside, a local agent be appointed to collect dues and distribute copies of the transactions.

MR. SAYRE moved that the resolutions be taken up *seriatim*, and acted upon.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The first proposition to be acted upon will be the following: “*Resolved*, That the Pharmacy Law Committee be authorized and empowered to secure such legal counsel as may be necessary in constructing a Pharmacy Law which will meet the desires and wants of the Association, the expense to be borne by the Association; and to make such changes as suggested in the President’s address.” Now, I wish to say one word in regard to this. I believe that this committee should have power to employ counsel to put the Pharmacy Bill for the State in proper shape; but I think the expense of such thing might very properly be limited to some certain amount. That is, I don’t believe in giving that committee power to go ahead and expend any sum they may see fit. It seems to me it would be better to put some limit to the amount for their use for this purpose, at \$50, for instance.

DR. EATON—It seems to me that any legislative committee that would be appointed by this Association would possess sufficient common sense to allow them discretion in that



matter. I don't suppose the committee would want to run us in debt, but I never knew a committee yet but what expended their appropriation under all circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT—Just as the Association wish. I merely offer that as a suggestion, that seems to me proper. I am perfectly willing to be guided by the wishes of the Association in this matter.

MR. SAYRE moved the adoption of the first resolution as read.

Seconded.

MR. NICOT—Those changes, I believe, include the drafting of a bill exempting Kings and New York counties?

THE PRESIDENT—That is the idea at the present time.

Motion to adopt the first resolution as read put and carried.

MR. SAYRE—Before we proceed any further, I would like to call the attention of the members to the fact that all members of this Association are called upon to vote, unless excused by the President. When only one or two voices are heard in a vote upon such important matters as this, I don't think it is right.

THE PRESIDENT—I am very glad Mr. Sayre has spoken of this thing. It would be much more profitable, and much more desirable, to have a full vote, or a full expression from the members on these different subjects. These questions of Pharmacy Law are very important ones, and so are the rest of the questions that are to come up here; and a full expression would be much more desirable.

MR. SAYRE read Article IX of the By-Laws.

THE SECRETARY read the second resolution.

MR. NICOT—I notice the Secretary had slightly changed the wording. As our recommendation read, it included all who were in arrears—that is, it included those who became members last year, and failed to pay their initiation fee. This class would not be included as the Secretary has framed his resolution; and I would suggest the striking out of the words, “for three years,” leaving it simply, “those who are in arrears.”

THE SECRETARY—Then it reads, “That the Treasurer be instructed to notify all members in arrears that their names will be stricken from the rolls at the next annual meeting, if they do not sooner settle.” How would it do to make it read as follows: “That the Treasurer be instructed to notify all members in arrears for three years, and also those who have not yet paid their initiation fees?”

MR. NICOT—That would cover it.

MR. SAYRE—The By-Laws already cover the three-years' class.

THE PRESIDENT—I know that; but still there are quite a number of members who have failed to pay their initiation fees and dues for three years. Their names are still put in our proceedings as members of this Association, and no one has taken the authority to drop those names; and an expression of the Association is desired, and that is what this is.

Resolution as read by the Secretary in amended form adopted.

The Secretary read the third resolution, and it was adopted as read.

The Secretary then read resolution number four, and MR. NICOT suggested the insertion of the words, “the Chairman

of," making it read, "That the Chairman of this Association appoint five delegates," &c.

Adopted with such change.

THE PRESIDENT—I would suggest to any members who desire to act as delegates to that convention that they signify their intention to the chair at some time.

The Secretary read the fifth resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—In this connection, I would call attention to the communication received from the Georgia State Pharmaceutical Association. They are taking throughout their State active measures to send petitions to their representatives in Congress to have the tax removed from alcohol used in medicine. Whether this can be accomplished or not, I do not know; I very much fear that it cannot; but they have sent a communication to us as an Association for our consideration. This resolution leaves it with the officers of the Association to take such action on this subject as they deem proper. If they feel that anything could be done in this way, they will do it; if not, I suppose they will keep quiet.

Resolution as read adopted.

The sixth resolution was read by the Secretary, "That the Committee on Adulterations be made a standing committee."

And it was moved that it be adopted as read, and the motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—In order to do this, it necessitates a change in our By-Laws; and this proposition would have to come up at this time and remain till our next session.

DR. EATON—I move that the resolution as read by the Secretary be considered a notice to that effect, and lie upon the table for one year.

THE PRESIDENT—It is not necessary that it lie upon the table for one year ; until our next session.

DR. EATON—I will change it, and make the motion in that way.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the next resolution, “ That in all towns or cities where five or more members reside, a local agent be appointed, who shall collect dues from members, and distribute proceedings.”

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I should think it would be a good plan to have that worded in some way so that it would be that in places where a person is empowered to receive dues, that he be also empowered to receive dues from the small adjacent towns, where there may be only one member. A small place, like Syracuse (?) or Binghamton, a druggist living in an adjacent town might go to those places and receive dues. I know it is so of Binghamton, where I reside, and it would be very convenient for adjacent places to have some person in such a place to whom they could pay their dues in that way.

MR. COWLEY, of Rochester—I move as an amendment to that resolution, that the word “county” be inserted in the place of the word “city.” I do not know of any county in the State where there is more than one principal city in the county. A member could be appointed in a city, and those in the county towns near by could get the proceedings there, and pay their dues in the county.

Seconded.

PROF. BEDFORD—The objection to an agent for a county is that there is just the same difficulty in relation to counties then that there is now in regard to the State ; that it

costs no more to deliver by mail from the Secretary direct, than it does from the local agent in the county. It would be necessary to have one person go around and make the circuit of the county personally; otherwise it would be necessary to do the work over again. Therefore I see no reason why that amendment should be carried. I think it should be left in the discretion of the Treasurer.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I am heartily in sympathy with the idea advanced by Mr. Otis, and I am certainly opposed to the amendment. It seems that members can reach our Treasurer just as easily as they can reach any part of the county. I am heartily in favor of the appointment of some one in each one of our large cities, like Lockport and Syracuse.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe that the resolution as it stood originally will answer every purpose, and I don't see why the suggestions recommended by Mr. Otis will not be included just as well without any special notice in regard to it.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—The original motion was for the appointment of one in each of the cities or towns having five or more members?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes.

MR. ROGERS—It seems to me if you extend it beyond the limit of a city it will lead to endless confusion. Often, practically, one part of the county is as far removed from direct intercourse as the other end of the State. If you go outside of those who come in daily contact, or can do so, you increase the original expense. I therefore move the original resolution.

THE SECRETARY—A part of this concerns me, and therefore I will speak of it. In case there are but five members

of the Association in a town, there will be nothing gained in forwarding the proceedings to one individual and giving him the labor of distribution. In the second place, it will make very much more labor, and it would be imposing a tax upon the member in the larger town to do anything with the proceedings in the way of distribution; and since the expense is comparatively light in the distribution of the proceedings, and the members would be better satisfied to receive from the Secretary direct, and all receive them at the same time, I should like it left to my discretion in the matter of the proceedings, because to look up and select, after the proceedings have been prepared for the mail, would be a matter of considerable labor, and in some cases would make nearly as much expense as to send them by mail. Where the expressage would be over twenty-five cents, I could send by mail to ten members as cheap as to send them to one member by express, and at the same time save him the trouble of distribution after they arrived there.

DR. EATON—The President wanted to suggest some way to facilitate the collection of this two dollars, and he suggested that where there were several members in one town they should hand their dues to one man, and he make that distribution. We don't want to interfere with the United States mail. We want to get the two dollars in the hands of Mr. Butler as soon as possible.

THE SECRETARY—The recommendation of the committee was that the proceedings be sent as well.

MR. COWLEY, of Rochester—As there is more or less objection to the amendment suggested in my motion, I would withdraw the amendment.

MR. NICOT—I would offer as a substitute for that, that the President be authorized to appoint such local agents as

the Treasurer may recommend, for the purpose of facilitating the collection of dues.

Seconded.

MR. C. H. BUTLER, the Treasurer—I ask in this matter, as being a matter in which I have some interest, that some recommendation—some flexible recommendation—be made, by which the Secretary and Treasurer together, both or separate, could ask a favor of a member residing in a town where he conveniently could make collections—ask him to do it, without a formal appointment. It will be done, I take it, as our President has done in Albany; he collected the dues of perhaps a dozen or fifteen members, and sent his check for them in one batch. It would simplify the thing, reduce correspondence, and probably ensure more prompt collection of dues. The recommendation or motion that is now before the house, it seems to me, is a very good one.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would make that amendment—that the Treasurer be authorized to appoint whom he wishes, and where he selects, to assist in the collection of annual dues.

Seconded.

MR. NICOT—That, I take it, is my motion; but I think there should be a formal appointment.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't think there would be any trouble there. It all depends upon the persons themselves; if they are willing to undertake this work, of course it will be done all right. If nobody can be found willing to undertake it, it will have to be dropped.

MR. NICOT—We might find a person willing to undertake the collection of dues, but the members might not be will-

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ing to recognize that person as properly authorized unless appointed.

MR. MACMAHAN—Let them send directly to the Treasurer then.

MR. ROGERS—The list of “authorized agents,” as they would be called, should be printed in the proceedings each year, then there would be a sort of a warrant for the members to pay to those parties.

MR. COWLEY—It does seem to me as though a notice or a letter from the Treasurer to any member of this Association, requesting him, if willing to look after these dues from the different members, would be sufficient, without having them legally appointed and laid down in our book. Whenever they get ready, let them send a letter requesting one member, or whoever they see fit, to collect these dues, and it does seem to me as though that is sufficient for any member.

MR. NICOT—We have found it worked very well in the American. The local members of the American Association always know that when old Mr. Close comes into the store, we have got to get down and hand him a five dollar bill. We are ready for it every time, and it has worked admirably; and if the same were done in the case of New York, Brooklyn and Binghamton, I think it would work very nicely.

THE PRESIDENT—If I had known this thing was going to take up so much time I would never have said anything about it; I think we are wasting time upon the subject.

Calls for the question.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion before the house is on the adoption of the resolution as offered by Mr. Nicot as a substitute, and that the Secretary will read.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Nicot said the President.



MR. NICOT—That the President appoint such local agents as the Treasurer may suggest.

THE SECRETARY—Then it reads, “That the President appoint such local agents for the collection of dues as the Treasurer may suggest.”

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—There are two amendments proposed to our Constitution yet, and they should come up for action at some of our meetings this year. I don't know that we can do any better than to bring them up at the present time, if such is the desire of the Association.

It was moved that the Association now proceed to the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Motion seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The first amendment is to Article VII., and is as follows: “To substitute for the Article as it now stands the following: ‘The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.’” The old Article in regard to it is that the annual meetings of this Association shall be held at a definite date in June.

Its adoption was moved, seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—There is an amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution, in reference to the duties of the Executive Committee. Article VI. of the Constitution as it now stands is: “The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall

audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned." The amendment is as follows: To add to that, "They shall transact all routine business for the Association that may occur between the times of meeting; also all routine and general business which is not of a scientific character or pertaining to trade interests, at the meetings, and shall report their acts to the Association, which shall have power to revise the acts of the Executive Committee."

MR. NICOT—I think it is a dangerous amendment. It is too indefinite altogether. When the Association delegates powers, it should define those powers; it should state what it delegates. This requires that they shall transact all routine and general business. I think the result of the carrying out of this resolution, with this meeting, for instance, would have been to render it almost unnecessary to hold a convention. The Executive Committee might have transacted everything excepting the scientific business, which has been rather limited at this meeting thus far. I cannot see the necessity of the adoption of this section. The American Pharmaceutical Association have a Council to do that work; but the Council's work is defined by definite rules. If that were the case with this, I think it would be an advisable amendment. The spirit of it is good, but in the shape it is here it is left entirely too indefinite, and I am afraid it may lead to trouble in the future.

MR. OTIS—I don't think any Executive Committee we shall elect would take any advantage of the technical points as the law would read, and I don't think it would be a dangerous law to adopt.

DR. EATON—No Executive Committee will take advantage if we let it stand as it is now; and the Executive Commit-

tee, as I understand it, now attends to the routine work of the Association in the interim; but when the Association is in session, they are the servants of the Association.

MR. SWEET—That is my position exactly. It seems to me that the Executive Committee have all they want to do now; and if this amendment is adopted, then we hardly need a convention, as Mr. Nicot states.

MR. NICOT moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

Seconded.

PROF. BEDFORD—I wish to say, while I think—

Objected to, that a motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

PROF. BEDFORD—Allow me to make an explanation. I do not wish to carry the amendment at all; I have no idea or desire to do it against the wish of any one. It is simply this: We have had occasion during the past year to know when the Executive Committee ought to have more power; to change the time of meeting, for instance. In that instance, if they had had more power, they could have done that without the formality we had.

MR. NICOT—May I make an explanation? I am in sympathy with the tendency, if it be properly framed. We have not had time to make it specific enough. That is the reason I moved to lay it on the table, so that it may come up at some future time.

MR. ROGERS—I would state that for this year, at least, the Executive Committee feel very indolent, and don't want to take any more work on their hands. It would give great pleasure to us to let it lie there one year at least.

Motion to lay the amendment on the table put and carried.

DR. EATON—I see that the trains have arrived from the north and south, and some gentlemen are present from Elmira, Syracuse, and some other towns, who have not as yet had an opportunity to register, and we want their names upon the roll.

THE PRESIDENT—We should be very glad to have any members who have recently come in, sign the register and interview Dr. Eaton.

THE SECRETARY read the names of four applicants for membership, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT called for the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, which report was read by Prof. Bedford, at the request of the chairman of that committee, as follows :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Your Committee on Trade Interests respectfully submits the following report:

The past year has been one of general prosperity throughout our State. Abundant crops in the country and increased demand for manufactured goods in our cities and towns have contributed largely to this desirable result. In sympathy with the general healthy tone of business, the drug trade has been unusually stimulated. The most noteworthy feature of our market during the year has been the extremely low prices reached by some of the most staple goods, especially the products of Peruvian Bark and Opium.

Several questions of great importance to the trade have excited general interest among dealers, the most prominent being that of co-operation in sustaining prices. Much has been said upon the subject in the many journals devoted to Pharmacy, but the problem still seems difficult of solution. While the rebate contract system has met with fair success in maintaining prices between the manufacturer and whole-

sale dealer, the question, "What shall be done for the protection of the retail trade?" remains practically unanswered. Some facts bearing on this subject, though necessarily of a local character, may be worthy of more general application. The chairman of your committee resides in a town where a combination for the regulation of prices has been sustained for the past four years. By invitation of our home dealers, a meeting of nearly all the druggists in the county was secured, and a still larger organization effected. To the success of the enterprise we are able to bear this encouraging testimony, that but a single deviation from prices agreed upon has come to the knowledge of our Committee on Grievances. The exception was in a town where one establishment, out of the four in the place, refused to avail itself of the advantages of our organization. We wish to emphasize the fact, as worthy of general notice, that the result in this locality has been in every way satisfactory, and, as far as we know, a united purpose exists to sustain the organization. Another instance has recently come to our knowledge, where a like combination with equal success has been carried on for the past ten years. During the recent winter a member of your committee was invited to attend a meeting of the druggists of a thriving city, not far from the center of the State. A local combination had been formed several years before, but owing to a rupture between two neighboring dealers, a general slaughter of prices ensued. The meeting was called for the purpose of devising means to end the warfare, and, if possible, to revive the organization. A committee was appointed to wait upon the wholesale dealers of the city, and induce them to effect, if possible, a reconciliation between the disaffected parties. The result was so successful that to-day the entire city is united in maintaining prices, and the system meets with general approval. Another example may be cited, in a similar organization in the county of Oswego, which has proven itself no longer a mere experiment, but an eminent success in every particular.

Your committee, desiring to present this matter in a practical view, has given these few illustrations, which demonstrate the positive benefits of this class of organizations, without which nothing can be accomplished. When the intelligent retail druggist is convinced that he can sell as many goods at regular prices as he can by giving a portion of his legitimate profits to his customers, there is little in the way of a common agreement for the benefit of all.

The question now arises, "What is the most practical plan for organization?" Of the various methods proposed, we believe the following to be the simplest, and therefore the best: Let the retail druggists

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throughout the State form county associations, which, by uniting, will finally become auxiliary to a central organization; let this latter make a price-list, and secure the co-operation of manufacturers and wholesale dealers in maintaining it. In due time, organizations in other States will naturally be invited to combine with ours, thus rendering the system national. We suggest the appointment of a committee by this Association, representing the various parts of the State, to take immediate steps to carry out the plan proposed, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest.

The subject of "Retail Rebate" and the plan known as the "Coupon Plan" have been discussed by members of the committee. They speak in this report of their knowledge as to the success of the local plan of co-operation, but they are not so wedded to that plan that they cannot see some admirable features in the plan known as "Retail Rebate;" in fact the plan we have tried is a "Retail Rebate," for where parties in our experience have refused to come into the combinations to obtain and retain fair prices, they have been prevented from making purchases on advantageous terms, and have finally, for their own interest, been obliged to unite with their neighbors, and so restore the standards of reasonable profits, which had previously been interfered with.

In view of the fact that a convention is to be held in Washington, in September next, when the subject-matter will largely be trade interests, we suggest that, as this Association will be represented by delegates, that these delegates should have the assurance of the members present at this convention, that whatever plan may be adopted by the Convention of Retail Druggists, it will receive the hearty co-operation and aid of the druggists of this State.

AARON SAGER,  
P. W. BEDFORD,  
Committee on Trade Interests.

Moved that the report be accepted and printed in the minutes.

Seconded.

PROF. BEDFORD—I have a communication on the same subject, showing the desire of some of the druggists of the city of Utica, who are suffering from this same trouble.

[This communication has been lost, and could not be recovered in time for insertion in the proceedings. It was signed by nearly all the druggists of Utica.—SECRETARY.]

In connection with that, the gentleman from Utica states that the same trouble and the same feeling exists in several other cities in the State. Whether the Association care to take any action other than simply to enter the report in the minutes, is for them to say.

DR. EATON—I move that the communication and report be received and printed in the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT—There is already one motion before the house.

DR. EATON—I move that as an amendment.  
Amendment seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Trade Interests be received and printed in our minutes, and also that the auxiliary communication received from the pharmacists of Utica be received and printed with it.

Carried.

MR. COWLEY—I would move that the recommendation therein by the committee be also approved by this Society; that the recommendations in the report of the committee be adopted by this Society.

Amendment accepted.

DR. EATON—We are about to appoint five delegates to this Retail Druggists' Convention; couldn't we instruct them to follow those recommendations?

THE PRESIDENT—By approving this, it would be necessarily a sort of notice to the committee in regard to their action. That amendment is also accepted. The question now comes up on the original motion as amended, which is that this report of the Committee on Trade Interests, and

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also the communication from the druggists of Utica, be accepted and approved, and placed in our proceedings.

Carried.

The President read the following telegram from Mississippi :

JACKSON, Miss., June 12, 1883.

*New York Pharmaceutical Association :*

Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association send greeting, and solicit an exchange of courtesies.

J. W. ECKFORD, President.

THE PRESIDENT—I would state that there has been a dispatch already sent to the association of Mississippi, and they probably have it this morning. There is now another committee to be heard from. I would ask if there is any one present from the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries. There was no one yesterday, and I am very much afraid there is no one to-day. If no one is present from that committee, I would call upon the Committee on Adulterations to report.

MR. H. B. PARSONS, of New York—Mr. President, I feel placed in a rather peculiar position this morning. The chairman of this committee, Dr. Charles Rice, of New York, is not present, nor is Mr. Ferguson, of Albany; and I have not had an opportunity to present to them for signature the portion of the report which I here present; but I have their verbal authorization to present this report. I will say, in the first place, that for the analytical results which are here given, I will hold myself responsible; they need not share in the responsibility for that. I think in the few recommendations which may be given they will be willing to share with me :

*To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN—The interesting discussion of the Laudanum question, at last year's meeting of this Association, led your Committee on



Adulterations, etc., to believe that the examination of samples of Laudanum from different parts of the State might be of value.

Accordingly samples were gathered by one member of your committee, who has kept a record of their sources. These samples were then all poured into plain four-ounce bottles, and marked only with numbers. The analyst has not seen this list, and does not know from whom the samples were obtained.

The samples were obtained before the new Pharmacopœia had been issued, hence they must be judged by the standards of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870. These samples, numbering forty-seven, (one broken bottle,) were received for analysis on November 16th, 1882. These assays have been made as follows:

#### EXAMINATION OF LAUDANUM.

1. The specific gravity was determined by weighing in an accurately adjusted specific gravity bottle, at a temperature between 15° to 20° C. (59° to 68° F.)

2. The solid residue was determined by evaporating a known volume of the Laudanum to dryness in a small dish containing sand, the final drying to a constant weight being conducted in an air bath heated from 90° to 100° C. (190 to 212° F.)

3. Morphine was estimated as follows: 75 cubic centimetres of the Laudanum were evaporated to dryness on the water bath to remove alcohol. On cooling there were added 75 cubic centimetres of water, together with three grams of powdered water-slaked lime. Thorough admixture was obtained by trituration at intervals during half an hour. The Morphine was thus readily dissolved. The liquid was then filtered from the meconate of lime and other insoluble substances, and 50 cubic centimetres of the filtrate (representing 50 cubic centimetres of the original Laudanum) were placed in an assay flask for further treatment.

To the above mentioned liquid were added, in succession: Alcohol, 5 cubic centimetres; Ether, 25 cubic centimetres; Ammonium Chloride, 3 grams, and the mixture was well shaken in the cork flask several times during the first half hour.

The soluble compound of lime and Morphine was broken up by the addition of the Ammonium Chloride, the result being the liberation of the Morphine and of free Ammonia, and the production of soluble Calcium Chloride.

The free Morphine was nearly insoluble in the ether saturated mixture, and gradually separated in small, light-colored crystals. After twelve or more hours standing, these crystals were gathered on a small

balanced filter, slightly washed with cold water, dried at 60° C. (140° F.) and weighed.

This is the process recommended by the United States Pharmacopœia of 1880 for the assay of Opium. It is rapid, simple and accurate, provided the lime used is well burned and the directions of the Pharmacopœia are carefully followed. Considerable experience with this process in the assay of Opium seems to show that it gives results not more than 1-10 to 2-10 per cent. below the actual Morphine contents of the sample.

The Pharmacopœia of 1870 requires that 1200 grains of powdered Opium (10 per cent. Morphine) should be used in the preparation of two pints of Laudanum. Each fluid ounce, therefore, should represent not less than 37½ grains of powdered Opium, or a minimum of 3½ grains of Morphine. But no upper limit for the strength of Opium and its preparations was given, and, as will appear later, a Laudanum containing 6 grains of Morphine would be produced if the highest grades of powdered Opium were used.

The requirement that the dried Opium used should yield not less than 10 per cent. of Morphine by the manufacturing process of the late Pharmacopœia, is practically equivalent to a demand for 11 or 12 per cent. of Morphine, for the reason that the process there recommended is known not to recover all the Morphine, or nearly as much as is shown by accurate assay. Consequently a strength of about 4 grains of Morphine per fluid ounce would be really about what was required by the late Pharmacopœia.

If assayed by the more accurate processes now in use, it would have appeared that no powdered Opium sold by a reputable house contained much less than 12 per cent. of Morphine. In like manner, most moist "gum" Opium contains from 10 to 11.5 per cent. of Morphine, few samples falling as low as 9 per cent.

Here appended is a table showing the number of grains of Morphine in each fluid ounce of Laudanum, if made from different amounts or different grades of moist or powdered Opium:

	MOIST OPIUM.				POWDERED OPIUM.					
Per cent. of Morphine.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1½ tr. oz. to pint.	{ 3.3	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8
1½ av. oz. to pint.	{ 3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2
1 tr. oz. to pint.	{ 2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4
1 av. oz. to pint.	{ 2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0
¾ tr. oz. to pint.	{ 1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
¾ av. oz. to pint.	{ 1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1

From an inspection of this table, in connection with the assays of Laudanum here presented, it appears:

1st. That a considerable number (21) show an evident intention on the part of the maker to give a full-strength preparation. All results of 3.5 grains Morphine and over are included.

2d. Some samples seem to have been made from one avoirdupois ounce of moist Opium per fluid ounce; the results ranging between 2.3 and 3.3 grains are here included, the number of samples being 17.

3d. A number of samples seem to have been made of about one-half strength, probably from 5-8 to 3-4 avoirdupois ounce per pint. Results ranging between 1.3 and 2.2 grains are the basis of this supposition. About seven samples fall into this class.

4th. Two samples fall even below this strength; they may have been on the half-strength plan, but from very poor Opium, or they may have been made from good, moist Opium in the proportion of 1-2 ounce avoirdupois per pint.

The analytical results presented are believed to be correct for Morphine, within 1-10 to 2-10 grain, and the benefit of this correction has been given the manufacturers of the Laudanum. Perfect extraction of all the Morphine is not always accomplished, even when the work is performed with care and conscientious attention to details; and it would be neither fair nor wise to condemn a man for a shortage of 1-10 or 2-10 grain of Morphine per fluid ounce.

On the other hand, however, it is the conviction of the writer that the day for short-weight or half-strength preparations has gone by.

The name Laudanum should be applied only to one preparation or definite and unvarying composition, and only that one Laudanum should be kept or sold.

The argument urged in favor of "Grocers' Laudanum" or "Family Laudanum" has been that it would be unsafe to sell to untrained customers an article of such potency as is recognized by our Pharmacopœia. This argument is not convincing, inasmuch as there is constant danger that the customer who is used to the weaker preparation sold at one store is at any time likely to buy the full-strength article at another. Possibly the cost of the Opium may have been the cause of much weak-Laudanum philanthropy. At all events, a multiplicity of grades and standards of strength leads only to confusion, and in case of active medicines, to danger. Let us have reasonable standards, and then be bound by them.

The following table shows the result of the assayed samples referred to in the report:

LAUDANUM ASSAYS.					
No.	Specific Gravity.	Temperature °C.	Weight 1 fl. oz. Grains.	Solids 1 fl. oz. Grains.	Morphine in 1 fl. oz. Grains.
1	0.9578	17	436.5	11.1	3.1
2	.9531	16	434.3	19.5	4.3
3	.9527	17	434.1	15.8	4.0
4	.9654	17	439.9	13.9	2.7
5	.9609	16	437.9	15.8	4.0
6	.9545	16	435.0	18.7	4.2
7	.9555	16	435.4	11.9	3.5
8	.9616	16	438.2	23.3	7.4
9	.9543	15	434.9	14.8	4.7
10	.9492	16	432.6	10.6	3.6
11	.9601	15	437.5	15.7	2.8
12	.9654	16	439.9	16.5	1.1
13	.9631	16	438.9	11.8	1.9
14	.9514	17	433.6	9.3	2.5
15	.9544	15	434.9	17.8	4.3
16	.9631	16	438.9	16.2	3.9
17	.9468	16	431.5	12.6	2.8
18	.9687	15	441.4	17.9	4.8
19	.9388	20	427.8	04.0	.9
20	.9529	16	434.2	10.4	2.3
21	.9577	16	436.4	14.4	3.3
22	.9562	17	435.7	14.9	3.5
23	.9582	17	436.7	16.2	3.3
24	.9540	18	434.7	16.7	2.8
25	.9488	16	432.4	9.1	1.5
26	.9569	16	436.1	10.1	2.1
27	.9477	18	431.9	12.7	3.2
28	.9447	17	430.5	13.1	2.7
29	.9626	16	438.7	18.6	3.9
30	.9526	16	434.1	11.8	3.3
31	.9518	16	433.7	11.9	2.6
32	.9509	16	433.3	7.2	1.9
33	.9557	15	435.5	16.5	4.3
34	.9512	17	433.5	15.7	3.9
35	.9567	16	436.0	15.8	3.2
36	.9583	16	436.7	13.1	3.2
37	.9596	15	437.3	10.4	3.5
38	.9568	17	436.0	13.3	4.1
39	.9521	17	433.9	12.0	3.1
40	.9666	17	440.5	14.0	3.7
41	.9580	17	436.6	13.9	3.9
42	.9496	16	432.7	7.6	2.0
43	.9557	17	435.5	10.7	1.7
44	.9588	16	436.9	15.2	3.4
45	.9654	16	439.9	13.4	4.4
46	.9566	16	435.9	13.5	2.4
47					
48	.9573	17	436.2	14.3	3.9

Before the words in the report, "The Pharmacopœia of 1880 required," insert "This process has been tried in my hands and those of my assistants for the assay of some three

hundred cases of Opium. It has been tried with some other processes which have been recommended of late, and it gives results which I believe to be accurate within 1 1-10 or 2-10 per cent."

It will be impossible to read the table. I will pass it around if the gentlemen would like to see it. It is a very difficult matter to read figures and make them intelligible; but it shows that if the Laudanum were made from Opium ranging from 9 to 18 per cent., from the poorest wet Opium to the strongest and best dry Opium, we should have from 3 to 6 or 8-10 grains of Morphine to the fluid ounce, which would have been allowed by the requirements of the old Pharmacopœia.

The results, I may state, ranged from .9 of a grain of Morphine per fluid ounce to a maximum of 7.4 grains per fluid ounce. This last proportion of 7.4 is rather too much of a good thing. The proportion of .9 of a grain is hardly enough of it, it seems to me. About seventeen samples were evidently made on the plan of one avoirdupois ounce of wet Opium to a pint of Laudanum.

THE PRESIDENT—The number of samples examined was forty-seven, I believe, was it not?

MR. PARSONS—Yes; twenty-one were made with honest intentions, I think; seventeen were made with one avoirdupois ounce of wet Opium to a pint, and seven, I believe were about half that amount, or a trifle more—perhaps five-eighths of an avoirdupois ounce; two samples were made with even less, or else with very low grade Opium.

A gentleman, who stated that he was not a member of the Association, asked Mr. Parsons whether he obtained all the samples from druggists, or whether some of them were obtained from country drug stores.

MR. PARSONS—I am not perfectly able to say where the samples came from; they came from different sections of New York State, and were gathered by different members of this Association, and including some samples made by members of this Association; but as to the names of the manufacturers, I cannot say. That is in the hands of another member of the committee, and he has not sent to me any notice as to where these samples were obtained.

THE PRESIDENT—I could give some little information in regard to that, and state almost positively that all of these samples were collected from druggists or apothecaries, and not from grocery houses, that I know of. Possibly there may have been one exception; but I think that with that one exception all of the rest of the samples were collected from apothecaries throughout the State, and they were collected from almost all sections of the State; there are included in that, samples from Buffalo, from Elmira, from Syracuse, from Oswego, from Amsterdam, from Albany, from New York, from Brooklyn, from Hudson, and I think some from Catskill, and Poughkeepsie, and possibly some other towns.

MR. SWEET, of Lockport—I move that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Parsons, and that the report be printed in our proceedings.

Seconded.

MR. SAYRE—I would offer as an amendment that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Parsons and the other members of the committee.

Amendment accepted. Motion put and carried.

MR. NORTON, chairman of the Executive Committee—The Committee on Adulterations have presented a bill to the

Executive Committee to the amount of \$22.75, for expenses in obtaining samples, &c. I move that the bill be audited and paid.

Seconded.

PROF. BEDFORD—I would like to ask if, when a committee is assigned to work of this kind, it is not within the province and duty of the Association to have all such bills audited by the Executive Committee, without coming to the Association? The work of the Executive Committee is to audit these bills. When committees undertake work, and they are required to expend money, their bills should be audited. I think it is a wrong precedent to establish for them to come here to have their bills audited.

MR. SAYRE—Mr. President, this was a special committee, appointed last year, and while the evident intention was that these gentlemen were to expend some money, there was nothing said about it. Now we propose to make it a committee of the Association, and of course the bills would go through the regular course.

PROF. BEDFORD—I think it is not a precedent that should be established. All bills incurred by a committee in the regular line of its business ought to be audited. I ask the decision of the Chair upon it.

THE PRESIDENT—I hope you will not ask me to decide any such thing as that. I would much prefer that the Association would decide that thing.

MR. OTIS—I move that this bill be referred to the Executive Committee, as a substitute for the motion now before the Association.

Seconded. Substitute accepted.

Motion put and carried, and the bill was declared so referred.

THE PRESIDENT—We have some other papers, and I would state there is a paper here in connection with this same subject, that if the Association so desire, it might come up at this present time.

DR. EATON—I would suggest that President Husted's paper on Laudanum be now read.

First Vice-President Rogers took the chair.

DR. HUESTED—In connection with this subject, of which there has been a great deal said of late, especially since the advent of the new Pharmacopœia, I thought it would be of interest to prepare a few ideas or suggestions upon the same topic, and therefore I have presented the following paper: "Why should Tincture of Opium be made strictly according to the Pharmacopœia?" (See subsequent pages.)

DR. EATON—I move the paper follow the usual course.

MR. OTIS—I move the thanks of this Association be tendered to President Husted.

Seconded.

DR. HUESTED—It is entirely unnecessary. I would withdraw that motion of Mr. Otis's.

Motion put and carried.

MR. PARSONS—If this paper is open to discussion at present, I would like to draw out one point. On the supposition that 14 per cent. is the average composition of the powdered Opium in the market—that I think is not exactly warranted; for while it may be that 14 is the average between 12 and



16, I don't think that the average of the powdered Opium in the market is above 13. There are many samples which range higher than 14; there is a considerable number of samples which fall somewhat below 13; I think 13 per cent. of Morphine is about an average percentage of Morphine in powdered Opium—I mean of good grade, as sold by respectable houses. I think the percentage of 14 is just one too high; I think 13 per cent. is about what may be expected. There are many samples which go 12.8 and 12.5; there are a great many that go 13 to 13.5; there is a smaller number which reach 14 in the samples which are now sold in the New York market, at least.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS—Can Mr. Parsons state whether there is any effort on the part of manufacturers to bring about a certain average, if they have cases varying in strength?

MR. PARSONS—I think they are sold by many houses on assay of what they actually contain. An attempt to mix Opium, so as to bring it to a uniform standard, would give the customer a smaller average than 13, rather than a higher. If a man has a case of 12 and another of 14, and mixes them, he would get 13; but the fact is, there are not so many that assay 14 as 12.4, and it would be difficult to keep the grade up to 13. I think the best plan is to buy Opium for what it actually assays.

PROF. BEDFORD—One point that I wish to call out is, that a great deal of the opposition that has been made to the new Pharmacopœia is based on the so-called wrong action of the committee in changing Opium proportions; and there has been more hue and cry over this “dangerous” change in the strength of tincture of Opium or Laudanum than almost any other one thing. It will be seen that if persons bought powdered Opium and made their tincture of Opium

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by the old process of the Pharmacopœia as it was then given, that it was almost as strong; varying only a very small amount indeed from what it is under the new process. Still, it has been believed by many that the increase of the Morphine strength of tincture of Opium is nearly 50 per cent., or, as some assert it, from 25 to 40. This is entirely wrong, for the change simply varies it some 10 per cent. The wide variations that have been shown in the strength of tincture of Opium, as obtained from these various manufacturers, certainly go to prove that there is no risk of life or any danger whatever incurred by bringing the strength of tincture of Opium up to the requirements of the new Pharmacopœia. It is only one more evidence that those who have done the work on the Pharmacopœia are correct in their general results.

MR. SAYRE—It has occurred to me that possibly there might be present this morning some druggists or druggist not a member of the Association. If so, I would move that the privileges of the floor be extended to him.

Seconded.

DR. EATON—I would like to amend that—if they reside in the State, that they be invited to become members.

Amendment seconded. Amendment accepted. Motion put with amendment and carried.

CLAY W. HOLMES, of Elmira, read a paper on Fluid Extract of Senega. (See subsequent page.)

Moved that the paper be received and take the usual course.

Seconded and carried.

Paper by Mr. W. M. Quirk, of Binghamton, on Syrup Senega, read by Prof. Bedford in the absence of Mr. Quirk. (See subsequent page.)

PROF. BEDFORD read a paper, prepared by himself, on the same subject, and stated that he had had various samples, showing the different stages, which were not present. He also stated that in the percolate there was no precipitate; in the percolate heated to the boiling point, there was a scanty precipitate; if filtered while hot, there was a slight deposit when it became cold; but if filtered after it had sat twelve hours, then it filtered perfectly clear and transparent, and left this fawn-colored deposit, which is very slight, on the filter. (This paper will be found on a subsequent page.)

It was moved that the two papers last read be received, and take the usual course.

Seconded and carried.

PROF. BEDFORD read a paper on poison sales and poison laws as follows: (See subsequent page.)

MR. MACMAHAN—Do I understand you to make a recommendation, or is it the law, that no poisons can be sold without the full name of the physician, if it is a prescription?

PROF. BEDFORD—An order, with the name of the physician.

MR. MACMAHAN—Prof. Bedford will only have to look back to the time when he was employed in the store which I now own to remember Dr. Taylor, who cannot write a thing that anybody can read. I have gone to Dr. Taylor, and he couldn't read it himself. I have got up in the night to go in and help him read something that he could not read himself, and had to substitute something else. There are a good many physicians in New York city that do not put their names to their prescriptions, and if they do they cannot be read; and it seems to me it would be very wrong for us to

have a law passed requiring the names. If they are required, they should be intelligible.

DR. HUESTED—I think the gentleman is laboring under a slight misunderstanding. It is not suggested here that we should have such a law as that, but he states that is the law ; and it applies all over this State, excepting to New York and Kings counties. In New York there is a special law regulating the sale of poisons in your Pharmacy Bill, and in Brooklyn and Kings county it is the same. But in any other locality in this State, if you are asked to furnish a poison on a prescription of a physician, and the physician does not sign his name to that prescription, according to law, you cannot fill it. If you sell a poison to any one, no matter if it is even Sugar of Lead, I should say—and that is what counsel say—you have got to make a record of that and the amount of it, mark it poison, put your name upon it, and get some person to witness that sale. That is so of every single poison.

A member asked, “ Would not the physician’s initials suffice ? ”

DR. HUESTED—The law says, the physician’s name ; so I do not see as the initials would suffice, although I think a court of justice would allow it. A great many physicians never sign their names nor give their places of residence. Strictly, I suppose, physicians—and it is customary in some places and by some physicians—when writing prescriptions, should give the name of the party the prescription is for, and sign their own names in full. It is only prescriptions signed by physicians, calling for poisonous substances, that, according to law, we can put up in any part of the State, outside of New York and Kings counties. I don’t know how the law is there, but that is the law all over this State.

It originally applied, when it was passed, to places of one thousand inhabitants and over; but now it applies to the whole State. The witness part of it was in the original law, which was repealed two years afterwards; and when the revision of the Penal Code was made, that witness clause was put in again. So we are bound by law to have a witness to every sale of poison we make.

PROF. BEDFORD—Another word I wanted to say was, that my object in writing this paper was to bring up this very question, that it might be more thoroughly impressed on the minds of those who are here, and through our proceedings go to our members, that they might be guarded against what may come up to their injury; and then again, to bring before them this idea of selling poisons loosely. Talking with a druggist in New York a few days ago, he said to me, “I never sell Laudanum over the counter. I never sell Paris Green, and I sell nothing that can be used.” We were discussing poisons, and he said, “Here are some of my neighbors who will sell to small children Paris Green, without putting a label upon it.” That was in New York. When I was in the retail business—to be sure it was some years ago—the law was in force there, and I had a book in which I kept a register, and I never sold an ounce of Oxalic Acid without it was put up in a certain kind of paper, and the little girl, or whoever got it, had given me her name, and my clerk saw it. That is, I would not let them have it if I was alone in the store. There was a case that came up of Laudanum poisoning in one of the most singular ways, which, perhaps, is worth repeating. A party was sent to my store with a number of prescriptions. He came from a long distance, and it was one Sunday afternoon. I put up the prescriptions for him. The man went out, and came back again, and said, “There was one thing I forgot; I was to bring two ounces of Laudanum.” With-

out any question or hesitation I gave it to him. He had been in the habit of coming and getting medicines for his town. I knew who he was, and it was all right, and never for a moment hesitated to give it to him. The next morning he had taken about six drams, and he was ill. The Laudanum was good; mine was full-strength. And by the way, I would make one remark—that in ten years' business I never bought but one single pound of common Opium. I always bought powdered Opium, and used full weight, and my Opium killed every time they took enough of it. This man took it and died. They came to the store and inquired about it. I had complied with the law, and not one word ever appeared, simply because there was nothing to appear. Had that not been recorded, had I not had a witness to the sale, had I not had it properly labeled, I might have been in the same box as some of my neighbors have been since then and before. I want, if possible, to impress it on the minds of the members of the Association what dangerous ground they tread on when they sell poisons without complying, to the best of their ability, with the law in relation to the sale of poisons.

MR. J. B. TODD—Mr. President, I would like to announce in regard to the local arrangements, that I have been over to exhibition hall and consulted with all the exhibitors, and they are quite in favor of closing up the hall this afternoon, in order to go down on the excursion with the druggists. The probability is that almost all the druggists want to go, and there is no particular need of keeping the hall open after that time, and they are very willing to close it up. So I announced over there that the hall would be closed at 12:30 to-day. The 'busses leave this hall and the two hotels at a quarter of 2 o'clock. We are very desirous of getting back at 7 o'clock if we can. The hall will be opened to-night from 8 to 11, it being the last evening they are going

to keep it open. We have changed the appointment with the quartette, and they will sing in Journal Hall, (exhibition hall), instead of at the hotel. That will be another attraction to bring members there, and it will be more satisfactory to the exhibitors. To-morrow forenoon the hall will be open from 8 until 12:30, when it will finally close. The certificates for returning delegates over the various railroads are in the hands of the Secretary, and can be obtained at any time.

DR. EATON—Before Mr. Todd leaves the room I wish to make a few remarks. The Tompkins County Medical Society hold their annual meeting in this place to-day at 2 o'clock. I think it would be a matter of courtesy for us to invite the Tompkins County Medical Society to attend our exhibition this evening, and partake of the courtesies and entertainments of the Association. I make that as a motion.

Seconded and unanimously carried.

THE CHAIR directed the Secretary to send official notice to the Tompkins County Medical Society of the invitation of the Association to attend the exhibition this evening, and the meetings while the Association remains in session, and to accept the courtesies.

MR. F. K. SWEET—There is just one point that has been advanced by Prof. Bedford, as regards the law. I venture to say that in the western part of the State, outside of our larger cities, perhaps outside of New York city, that 75 per cent. of the physicians who write their prescriptions do not sign their names; they simply give the initial. I think if it was brought before a court of justice, that law would be declared unconstitutional, as it is, I believe, in the mind of every pharmacist in this room. He also spoke of Paris Green. Pharmacists in cities, perhaps, don't handle goods

of that class as much as we do in the country. I handle perhaps a quarter of a ton of Paris Green a month. My friend from Lockport, Mr. Weaver, probably handles a half a ton to a ton a month. According to that law, we must put a label on every package that goes out of our stores.

DR. HUESTED—I think the law applies to retail dealers.

PROF. BEDFORD—Under one pound.

MR. SWEET—Under one pound, then. There are constantly coming into our stores people calling for a half, three-quarters, or a quarter of a pound of London Purple or Paris Green. According to that law, we must take the name and have a witness. I think it would be declared unconstitutional. If a physician prescribes Iodide of Mercury, a quarter or a tenth, according to that law it is necessary for us to make a registration of that. Unless the physician's name is attached to it—simply his initials—it is a violation of law to fill it. What will we do in furnishing our customers? They come in and call for some Prussian Blue, so much Prussic Acid—small quantities—and many times there are a great many of them. I know in some of our stores it would require the attendance of one man to make this registration. I believe it is wrong and unconstitutional.

MR. WEAVER, of Lockport—I have been cautioned a little myself in regard to poisons, for I used some Fowler's Solution myself at one time; I took it to my own house, and I did not put any label upon it. The bottle was set aside after using it, and my oldest daughter, sixteen years of age, wanted some Paregoric, and came to me and said, "This is Paregoric, isn't it?" I said, "No, it is not," and took the bottle and kept it. Since that I have been very cautious in labeling medical poisons. With my Paris Green, I used to take my odd times and put it up in packages. As my recol-



lection goes, the law says to write in red ink—that used to be the old law, I think—the name of the article, and “poison,” and I have done so. I now buy Paris Green in half pounds and pounds, already labeled, and the larger packages are labeled any way. We have a great many people in our section making rag carpets, and we sell a great many of the goods used in coloring, and it would be a terrible task for us to register those things; but I think, at the same time, we would be liable in case anybody was poisoned by using those goods which are commonly used as dyes.

DR. HUESTED—I wish to call attention to one portion of this paper, and that is where I think we will all be perfectly safe in the recommendation that is made, and that is, that we follow the proposed Pharmacy Bill, in which the poison clause makes a distinction of poisons in Class A. and Class B. In Class A. they are to be registered and witnessed—not by our present bill, but by the proposed law. I think if we register and witness the sale of such articles as are enumerated in Class A. of our proposed bill, and simply mark “poison” those that are in Class B., we will be perfectly safe. The law has given no definition, that I know of, of what is to be called a poison; but, according to the best light that we can obtain upon that subject, this seems to be the idea of the mass of intelligent people in regard to it; and I think if we were to follow that course we would be perfectly safe. It would save a great deal of trouble, because the articles in Class A. are not very numerous, and are mostly the stronger poisons.

MR. WEAVER—In regard to prescriptions, I have of late had two or three times to accept a prescription from a physician only signing his initials. For instance, a half ounce tincture of Aconite, half ounce tincture of Belladonna; “Use as directed.” I have twice refused to put them up;

and I told the physician of it, and he really got provoked at me for not putting them up. I told him I could not put them up under such directions. I think it would be well enough to have the physicians understand that.

PROF. BEDFORD—A single word more as to the objects I had in bringing this up before you, one of which was what I have already mentioned, and the other is to unite us more firmly in obtaining a Pharmacy Law. The whole object of this Association centered in that at the beginning. We have been four years, and we are yet, I think, a little further off than we were in Syracuse. I want to get that Pharmacy Law. It don't affect me; I have no axe to grind, and it can not benefit me nor harm me. But for the men of this State, that Pharmacy Law is an absolute necessity, that we may be free from the uncertainty of the law as it now exists, and that we may be protected if we follow its provisions. And then one other thing was, regarding the difficulty of registration. A book that is handy in the store may be used for Class A. and Class B., simply registering the articles of Class B.; and for Class A. the same book will answer, simply putting in the space prepared the name of one of your clerks, and calling his attention to it; but it is preferable that the attention of a customer in the store should be called. The registration and the witness business can be done just as quickly as you can write a label, the difficulty being to get your customers at first accustomed to it; and the most ignorant are always the most troublesome, thinking that there is something else behind it.

THE CHAIRMAN—A note has been sent in by Mr. Norton, bearing upon this subject:

NOTE ON POISONS.

Druggists are required to label poisons; why don't Powers & Weightman label Morphine poison? Yours, &c.,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

W. M. QUIRK.

MR. SAYRE—In our session yesterday it appeared in one of the reports that all the Boards of Pharmacy throughout the country do not recognize each other's certificates of qualification; I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Association that it is desirable that the several Boards of Pharmacy should recognize each other's certificates of qualification, and that the efforts in this direction commenced by them several years since should be continued.

MR. NICOT—On that subject I would simply state, for the information of the members, that two years ago a circular letter was received by the several Boards of Pharmacy, and a convention of Boards was held at Saratoga. At that meeting the views of the various delegates were given, and it resulted in the appointment of a committee, which should recommend or report some plan which would tend towards making the laws uniform, and making the standards of examination uniform, and which would finally result in making certificates of qualifications interchangeable. The meeting adjourned to meet again in Kansas City on the following year. At that meeting, the place of meeting being so far removed, the convention was poorly attended; many of the Boards of Pharmacy were not represented. The weather, as those who were there will remember, was exceedingly hot, and very little work was done. The meeting adjourned, and no meeting has since been held.

Now, on the subject of the advisability of Boards of Pharmacy recognizing one another's certificates, much can be said *pro* and *con*. Some favor it, and some oppose it; but in the present condition of this Association, I think it is of special interest. We propose to pass a Pharmacy Law for this State. There are now two Boards of Pharmacy already in existence. If the law, as now proposed, is passed, there will be three for the State. It will certainly be desirable that the New York State certificates should be interchange-

able, and in a measured sense it would be desirable that the certificates of the several Boards of Pharmacy in other States should be interchangeable. This resolution simply puts this Association on record as favoring that thing, and it seems to me it should be adopted, and perhaps a copy of the resolution forwarded to the several Boards of Pharmacy. That probably will spur them on to renewing their efforts in that direction.

The Secretary read the names of F. J. Brown, of New York, and Edwin H. Todd, of Weedsport, applicants for membership; and also read the following telegram:

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., June 13, 1883.

*To New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

Greetings received. Please accept hearty congratulations from West Virginia State Pharmaceutical Association.

C. MONKEMELLER, Secretary.

PROF. BEDFORD—In regard to the subject under discussion, first of all, we have no Board of Pharmacy yet, and it is rather premature for this Association, having no Board of Pharmacy under its direct supervision, to dictate or suggest to the Boards of Pharmacy what they should or should not do. It strikes me that the proper source for this to come from would be some Board of Pharmacy, and not for a State Pharmaceutical Association to assume to dictate to Boards of Pharmacy in this or any other, or all the States, as to what they should do. Regarding the action at Kansas City, there were quite a number of Boards represented there. Just how much they accomplished I do not know; but there is such a discrepancy in the laws and the requirements of the Boards of Pharmacy, that I think that the gentleman who has proposed the resolution himself, if he knew the whole thing, would hardly be willing to have the Board of Pharmacy of his own city recognize the certificates

of some of the Boards of Pharmacy in other States. Another thing : It is not a desirable thing that an examination of a Board of Pharmacy should have the same weight and character as that of a College of Pharmacy. I do not wish to be understood as advocating Colleges of Pharmacy in any special manner in what I say. Simply this : If young men leave their own homes and go for the purpose of studying and passing through a course of instruction, at some considerable expense of time and money, they obtain a certificate which, in all common sense, is more than equivalent to the examination of a Board of Pharmacy—I take it now in its general sense—because I think there are some Colleges of Pharmacy that are hardly entitled to such credit as that. But I speak of the majority, and College of Pharmacy certificates are recognized everywhere, not only in our own land, but in other lands. Now, a Board of Pharmacy certificate never would be recognized in any other land, nor is a Board of Pharmacy certificate intended for any other than the region over which that Board of Pharmacy supervises. I can tell you of some States where the examination is very much below that provided for in our proposed bill, and we would not want to have it made obligatory upon us to accept them. It is a matter of courtesy between the associations, if they choose to do it ; but I really think that it is not the legitimate province of this Association to recommend to the Boards of Pharmacy what they should do. If the Kings County Society wants to have this done, they have a perfect right to do it in their own corporate capacity.

MR. SAYRE—I would like to call attention to one fact—that in the resolution it does not say that they *shall* recognize, but that they *may* recognize the certificates of other Boards of Pharmacy. Now, I think it is entirely within the province of this Society to take action upon this resolution at this time, either for or against the plan pro-

posed, and for the very good reason that for the past four years we have been trying to pass through the Legislature of the State of New York, a Pharmacy Law, or a bill, providing for a Board of Pharmacy, or Boards of Pharmacy. In each and every one of those proposed bills, if my recollection serves me right, and I think it does, we have provided that this Board of Pharmacy, if that law passes, shall recognize the certificates of other Boards of Pharmacy. We are now about to bring forward another bill, and that provision will very likely appear again. If we are not in favor of this resolution, this action certainly should be taken at this time, for the very reason that our Committee on Pharmacy Law may leave that clause out. It has been suggested here that the Kings County Board would probably not wish to recognize the certificates of some of the other Boards of Pharmacy in the United States. But if this is left optional with the Boards they may recognize, they certainly would not recognize any Board of Pharmacy certificate that was so far below their own standard that it would not come up to the standard they had set. For that reason I think we should pass this resolution.

MR. CASSEBEER, of New York—In relation to the Boards of Pharmacy, I think it is out of their province entirely, as Boards of Pharmacy, more or less, are part of the city government of the different cities as they now exist in this State; they are a part of the police regulation. I don't see how they can go behind their authority by recognizing somebody's else registration. In New York city, as I read the law, I don't think they can; I think they must examine the applicants, and I think the law reads that way, if I am not mistaken, and I think I am not. I don't see how they can recognize any one, unless they go through an examination. I don't think it is within our province to do anything of the kind at all.

MR. HALZHAUER—I am sorry to differ from my friend from Kings county. We have talked this matter over somewhat among ourselves. Mr. Cassebeer strikes a very important point on this subject. Our law in New Jersey says that we shall grant certificates to such persons as may be entitled to them under the provisions of the act, and to such others as the Board shall judge, on examination, to be properly entitled to practice Pharmacy. We could strain that so far as to recognize certificates of other Boards of Pharmacy, but it is doubtful whether we could do it legally. It seems to me you are treading on dangerous ground when you introduce into your law anything that renders it obligatory upon your Board of Pharmacy to recognize other Boards. We are Boards of Examination, to pass upon the qualifications of persons engaged in that business in our immediate vicinity. If you had to do with examinations among Boards of Pharmacy, you would be surprised and amazed to see the amount of ignorance that is sometimes developed before the Board; and it sometimes happens that even an ignorant person may, under some possibility, get a certificate just for one locality, and it seems to me it would be very improper to have that certificate good in any other locality in the United States. We take the ground that instead of making these certificates interchangeable, our main aim should be to send young men to the various Colleges of Pharmacy, and that they should secure a diploma from a College of Pharmacy, in order to enable them to practice Pharmacy throughout the United States. If you don't do this, the result will be that our young men will aim to get a certificate of registration from some Board, and there they will end, and the good of these various associations will be hurt to a great extent, and the qualifications will be lowered because of that fact. Our main endeavor has been, whenever we have granted a certificate of registra-

tion on the examination of a young man who has not attended a college course, to advise him to get on with his studies and qualify himself, in order that he may be enabled to practice Pharmacy anywhere in the United States. Another thing about this that I think my friend from Kings county is a little lame on : He would make it discretionary with the Board. In my experience of six years on the Board for New Jersey we have conducted a number of suits. The opposition to those suits is invariably technical. We never begin a suit unless we have the bottom facts in our favor ; but they fight us on every point that can be raised. Suppose such a point should be raised in a suit, after you get a Board, that it is discretionary with this Board of Pharmacy to do this and do that. It would be pulled to pieces very surely. We were pulled to pieces on smaller things than that. They say, " Here is a favoritism ; it is left for them to admit people without any examination or qualification, or anything of the sort." I think you will find it to work very badly. It seems to me you want to go slow in this matter ; it is something that will bear a great deal of thought. I would like very much to be able to say that we recognized all the Boards of Pharmacy in the United States, and yet, at the same time, there are some Boards whose methods of examination I should be very sorry to have a law that would compel us to recognize. While I would most heartily favor recognizing the Kings County or New York Societies—and I think it would be a good thing, and we would like to do it over in New Jersey—yet when you make it obligatory, I think you are on dangerous ground. I would say in this connection, in relation to Boards of Pharmacy, we have been conducting several suits in New Jersey, but none during the last year, because we have had a man who has been fighting us on technicalities, and he has been carrying it from court to court, and has finally got to the



highest court, and we have been waiting for a decision. I got a telegram from one of my colleagues, the other day, saying we had got a decision in our favor, the question being on the constitutionality of the law ; and if a thing is declared constitutional in New Jersey, you are pretty safe in New York. (Applause.)

MR. NICOT—Mr. Cassebeer seems to be in error when he states that the law prevents recognition of other certificates. He says that Boards of Pharmacy are parts of the municipal government. As I understand it, all Boards of Pharmacy are simply the creatures of associations ; the Kings County Board, of the Kings County Society, and the prospective New York Board, the creature of this Society ; and so the New York Board is the creature of the New York Society, and the same in New Jersey ; and I am sure that the Boards of Pharmacy would listen to the expressed sense of the Association. It was mainly to put the Association on record as instructing its Legislative Committee to incorporate that clause, as heretofore. Now, as to the custom of other Boards of Pharmacy, I would state that even the New Jersey Board has construed its own law in such a manner that they recognized other certificates until very recently ; and on account of their decision I have indulged in considerable correspondence ; and I will state that of the seventeen Boards of Pharmacy in the United States, with the exception of three, they recognize one another's certificates. The New York Board does, and is allowed to do so by its law. The Kings County Board is allowed to do so by its law. The late draft of the New York State Law allowed the Board, if it had been carried, to do so. The resolution does not instruct, does not direct or compel ; it simply expresses the opinion of this Association, that the Boards should take such action as would tend to this eventually.

If their laws are not in that shape now, they may perhaps become so if they make future amendments; and if they don't do it, by courtesy they may consider the question. It was intended simply that it should have the effect of bringing the Boards together again in September to consider this question. It seems to me the weight of the argument is in favor of making the certificates interchangeable.

MR. CASSEBEER—I wish to make one remark on that. I think Mr. Nicot errs when he says that the Board of Pharmacy of the city of New York is not a part of the city government. I hold it is, as we had a suit in New York some years ago, and it was a part of the police regulations; and the wording is distinctly, "shall examine." I think you will find the words there. I was one of the framers of it.

MR. NICOT—I have not the New York law here.

MR. OTIS—I would like to make an amendment, that this subject be laid on the table.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to amend that, and make a statement here—12 o'clock has arrived. If we are going to get any dinner and go on the excursion, we have got to adjourn very soon, and I would move as an amendment to Mr. Otis's motion, that it be laid on the table until our session in the morning.

MR. SAYRE—I think this subject is about exhausted now. If Mr. Nicot may be allowed to read a letter from the New York Board of Pharmacy, I think we might have this question settled now.

MR. NICOT—There is no necessity of reading the letter. It is simply that they have, in the past, recognized our certificates, and will always be glad to do so.

MR. SAYRE—I call for the question on the original motion, the motion to lay on the table not having been seconded.

Question put upon the original motion as to the adoption of the resolution, and lost.

It was moved and seconded that the convention adjourn to 9 A. M.

Carried.

## FOURTH SESSION.

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**Thursday, June 14, 1883.**

Convention called to order by President Husted at 9:20 A. M.

**THE PRESIDENT**—We can have but a limited time this morning. We will have to adjourn at a definite time, which will be about 12 o'clock. We adjourned yesterday to meet at 9 this morning; it is now 20 minutes past 9, and I think we had better get to work, because we shall have to close up everything this forenoon.

**THE SECRETARY** read the minutes of the last session.

**DR. EATON**—In reference to the matter of interchange of certificates of qualifications by Boards of Pharmacy, wasn't that laid upon the table upon motion, previous to adjournment?

**MR. SAYRE**—If I recollect right, two motions were made to lay the paper on the table, without any second, and I pressed for the original motion, and it was put and lost.

**THE SECRETARY**—The reports of the latter end of the morning session are not perfect. We have the exact record on the stenographer's notes, and these will be corrected.

There being no further suggestions, the minutes were approved.

THE SECRETARY read the names of three applicants for membership—Charles H. White, D. W. Burdick and H. S. Haskins, all of Ithaca.

THE SECRETARY—I have before me an application received by mail last evening from John Hurley, of Little Falls, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT—The names proposed for membership as read will be acted upon at the proper time. It seems to me proper at this time that the newly-elected officers should be installed. I should be glad if some member would make a motion to that effect.

PROF. BEDFORD—I move that the Association now proceed to have the officers elected duly installed in their places.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I would appoint Mr. Belden, of Syracuse, and Mr. Sweet, of Geneva, to conduct the newly-elected officers to the platform. Mr. F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, was elected President; Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, was elected First Vice-President; Mr. T. J. Macmahan, of New York, Second Vice-President, and Mr. J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, Third Vice-President.

The gentlemen named having escorted the newly-elected officers to the stage, the PRESIDENT said: Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I have the pleasure to introduce to you this morning, Mr. F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, whom you have honored with the position of President of this Association. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT SWEET—Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I realize somewhat the responsibility of the position in which you have placed me; but the success of our Association must still remain with you. If by your counsels and

advice you support me, then will this experiment have been well placed. I shall not detain you at this meeting with any long speech. I thank you again for the honor, and will try to perform the duties of the office with credit to the Empire State Pharmaceutical Association.

DR. HUESTED—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman whom you have probably seen before in this Association—Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, your First Vice-President. (Applause.)

MR. OTIS—Gentlemen, it is said that some men assume greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. In being elected to the First Vice-Presidency of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I can assure you that I thoroughly appreciate the honor conferred, and shall endeavor to so conduct myself that it will give you no cause to regret your choice; and it will be my greatest pleasure to carry forward any points to promote the good and welfare of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. I thank you for the honor conferred. (Applause.)

DR. HUESTED—I now have the pleasure of introducing a perhaps somewhat unknown young man from the village of New York, whom you have elected as Second Vice-President. (Applause.)

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen : I should like to entertain you this morning till the train leaves for New York, but my young friend, Mr. Todd, asked me as a special favor to let him do that, as he had sat up all night preparing an address for you; in fact, he has had nothing else to do for the last three weeks but to get ready for this speech. (Laughter.) This will probably be the greatest effort of his life so far, and I don't think it would be quite the thing for me to take up the time and not

give him that chance. However, I thank you not only for this honor, but hope that I may have an opportunity to thank you for some other honor. (Laughter and applause.)

DR. HUESTED—It is now my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, as Third Vice-President of this Association; a young man who has labored during the past year, and especially within a short time past, as we are all very well aware, and have been made aware, and will be made aware still more before we leave here, for the comfort and success of this Association at our meeting here. I have the pleasure to introduce to you Mr. J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, as Third Vice-President. (Applause.)

MR. TODD—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I wish to tender you my most heartfelt thanks for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I assure you that while my efforts upon the Local Committee have been, of course, somewhat laborious, it has been nothing more than I have been perfectly willing to do, as I am always happy in making others happy. If anybody has enjoyed himself here during his sojourn in Ithaca, I am amply repaid. I wish, however, to have the members all understand that I have had some auxiliaries here that have helped me and done perhaps as much, or may be more, than I have. The chairmen of the several committees appointed here have done a great deal of hard work, and are deserving of as much honor as I am, if there is any honor to it. I am sorry to see that my friend, Mr. Macmahan, is so sadly misinformed in relation to what he stated a few minutes ago; but I don't know but what I will have to submit to it, since I have got to be associated with him for the next year. I will pass it by and see him later. Thanking you for the honor conferred, allow me to say that I will try and serve you to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

DR. HUESTED—I now have the pleasure of introducing a gentleman who has been introduced to the Association a number of times in the capacity of Secretary of this Association, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira. (Applause.)

MR. HOLMES—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I left my speech at home, the one I have always used heretofore; but I was elected to write, and not to speak; therefore I will proceed to write, thanking you for the great honor. (Applause.)

DR. HUESTED—Mr. Charles H. Butler, the newly-elected Treasurer of the Association, does not seem to be present this morning.

DR. EATON—Allow me to say for Mr. Butler, that he is working for the good of the Association; he is out on the streets boning strangers to join the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. (Laughter.)

DR. HUESTED—The excuse is accepted.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association: In retiring from the office of President of this Association, I cannot but return to you my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have treated me during the time that I have occupied the office of President. During that time it has been my honest effort and desire to do all that I could for the interest of the Association. If there has been anything left undone, or anything done that should not have been done, it has not been from any bad motives, or from any disinterest in regard to the Association. On becoming a high private again, as I might say, I shall continue to labor for the best interest of the Association, and shall take just as much pride in seeing the affairs of this Association conducted in a proper manner as I have



during the time that I have occupied this office. Thanking you again sincerely for all the favors and honors that you have conferred upon me, I wish the New York State Pharmaceutical Association all the success possible. (Applause.)

The newly-elected President, Mr. F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, in the chair.

DR. EATON again urged members to sign the register.

The Secretary read the name of Frank C. Joslin, of Syracuse, as an applicant for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Todd will take pleasure now in informing the Association in regard to the programme this afternoon.

MR. TODD—It is necessary to announce, perhaps, that we have quite a programme on hand for this afternoon. I have arranged for the 'buses to leave a little earlier than has been advertised—at about half-past one. We have considerable ground to cover in order to visit the University buildings and the Fiske mansion, and come down through the Glen. A great many wish to leave on the evening train, and I thought it was best to inform you that it would be necessary to be prompt, and rather hurry from the hall to dinner, in order to get around and get through in time to let those leave on the evening trains who wish to.

DR. HUESTED—I beg to apologize to Mr. Rogers and the Association for not noticing his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and would now call upon the President to have Mr. Rogers brought forward, introduced to the Association, and installed in his office.

The Chair appointed Mr. Corwin, of Marathon, and Mr. Knapp, of New York, to escort Mr. Rogers to the platform.

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MR. ROGERS—I enter my protest against the ruling of the President, and I insist this is a case where it is not fair to disturb me. I am perfectly satisfied as it is.

MR. SAYRE—Having learned that Mr. Rogers has recently joined a fire company in Ithaca, I hope he may be excused.

THE PRESIDENT—The suggestion is not accepted.

Mr. Rogers was conducted to the stage, and introduced to the Association by the President.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Exhibits.

The Secretary stated that the report had been delivered to him, but was temporarily in the hands of Mr. H. B. Parsons, who was not present.

MR. SAYRE—At the session day before yesterday I was the only one of the representatives of this Association at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Niagara Falls, and asked for more time, hoping that some of my associates who were present at that meeting would arrive here; I had understood they would come, and make a report. As there has no one arrived since that time, I have prepared a very short report, so that the matter should not go by default.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Three members of your delegation to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Niagara Falls attended that meeting, and had a very enjoyable time.

The meeting was one of the largest that has been held, and one long to be remembered by the participants. Your delegation was honored by the election of one of its members to act upon the reception committee at the ball given during the meeting. The choice falling upon one of those not present upon that occasion, our worthy chairman was selected, and ably filled the vacancy. Other members of this Associa-

tion were called upon to fill positions of trust, and did so with credit to themselves and honor to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

By the death of Mr. Charles J. Powers, this delegation lost its chairman, not before he had ably acquitted himself at the meeting, but before the historical facts of the meeting had been jotted down for presentation here. Respectfully submitted. EDWARD A. SAYRE,

Member of delegation to American Pharmaceutical Association.

Moved and seconded that the report take the usual course.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would like to say, in addition to what Mr. Sayre has already said, that Mr. Powers was there, and not only did great credit to our State Association, but he came to the aid of the Entertainment Committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, and was probably of more service to us, and did more real good work in helping us, than any other member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I take this opportunity, and it gives me pleasure, to say that much of our late friend, Mr. Powers.

Motion put and carried.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—If it is in order, I desire to introduce a resolution here.

DR. HUESTED—There are some other important matters that ought to come up before this Association, and perhaps this may open up quite a lengthy discussion on the matter. We have a time and place of meeting to select or appoint, and it seems to me that it would be well to lay this upon the table till that business and possibly some other business is disposed of. There is an amendment to the By-Laws to act upon that was introduced yesterday, and those things ought to be attended to before it is too late, so that we will have plenty of time to act upon them. I would move that this resolution be laid upon the table until such time as matters that are in the hands of the Executive Committee

be reported to the Association and acted upon, and then taken up.

Seconded and carried.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—The Executive Committee have a report to make on the place of meeting.

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Your Executive Committee report in regard to the place of meeting for next year, that several localities have been suggested, and earnest expressions of preferences have been made in favor of each. The committee, therefore, beg leave to decline to recommend any location, but present the names of Rochester, Saratoga and New York as the places most prominently mentioned, and from which the Association is respectfully requested to select.

F. L. NORTON,  
WM. L. DuBOIS.

It was moved and seconded that the report be received.  
Carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—Mr. President, I rise to urge the selection of the city of New York. When the organization was effected, the first thing had in view was that the organization should be composed of men who were resident throughout the State, and not in New York city. There were fears expressed by some that if New York city were taken in, it would take the whole Association in. But the Association has now grown so that it is able to take care of itself, and it can not be taken in very readily. I think the wisest plan for the greatest usefulness of the Association is that we should meet in New York. The Rochester people would rather see us at a time later than next year, *than* next year. The meetings that so far have been held, have been held along the line between Albany and Buffalo. Only a year ago it was held in Albany, and I doubt the wisdom of going to Saratoga, delightful as the place is, for next year. I urge, not for our especial gratification or enjoyment, but the best

interests of the Association, that it should meet in New York next year ; and I offer a motion that this Association meet in New York on the second Tuesday of June, 1884, which will be the 10th of June.

Seconded.

MR. OTIS—I would like to say a few words in reference to the next meeting. I, for one, am not in favor of going to New York city, and I have talked with a number of members—and among them at least three members of this Association who live in New York city and who have the best interests of this Association at heart—and they think, for the best interests of this Association, that New York city should not be the next place of meeting. I think if some of these places, like Rochester, or Binghamton, or Saratoga, could not be selected, I should prefer some city on the Hudson river, from which locality we have not many members present, like Peekskill, or Poughkeepsie, or Hudson. Any one of those places would be good, as we take care of ourselves nowadays. In the first place, in New York city our sociability would be destroyed ; that is, we should not have that sociable element that we now have at our evening gatherings, and so on. We should be scattered all over the city of New York, and we shouldn't know where to find our members. And in the next place, our meetings, in my opinion, would not be attended so well as they would be in some place where there would not be so many things to attract us. I, for one, living in a smaller place than New York a little, would have a great many things to attend to if I went to New York city. I would have a memorandum book filled with little errands and things that I should want to attend to, and I am afraid I would have to leave some of the meetings myself, and that I shouldn't like to do.

A Voice—Send a messenger boy.

MR. OTIS—I hope New York city will not be the place selected.

DR. EATON—I wish to offer an amendment to the resolution offered by Prof. Bedford, by substituting the words “Saratoga Springs,” in place of the words “New York.” In offering this amendment I wish to pay a tribute of respect to the grandfather of our Association, Prof. Bedford, and the members from New York and Brooklyn, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to make us what we are; but we are now a healthy infant, and we have outgrown the swaddling clothes of infancy. It is not necessary to take us to New York for the interest of the Association. I think the position taken by Mr. Otis, that the meeting should not go to New York, is a good one. The members from the rural districts—

DR. EATON called to order on the ground that the motion was not seconded.

Held that it was seconded.

DR. EATON—When the rural members get in the region of that great Brooklyn bridge and Coney Island, they will think of everything and do everything but attending the meetings of the Association. You won't have a corporal's guard. You will not find them. You will find them anywhere but in the hall selected for the meeting of the Association. I therefore urge my substitute, that we insert the words “Saratoga Springs,” in the place of the words “New York.” I would respectfully call upon some of the members from New York city for their opinion. I would like to hear from Vice-President Macmahan.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I desire to offer a substitute for the motion made by Prof. Bedford, to the effect that the

Association proceed to ballot on the places mentioned. While the ballots are being prepared and taken up, we can proceed to other business. I take it that the members of the Association are prepared now to vote on the question.

DR. HUESTED—I move as an amendment to that, if Mr. Norton will allow me, to make this ballot an informal ballot. Amendment accepted.

MR. MACMAHAN—I second the amendment of Dr. Eaton. If there is one member of this Association that would be more pleased to see you and entertain you in New York city than Prof. Bedford, it is myself, if it could be done. In New York city, although the largest city in the United States, I don't think there is a single hotel, from the Battery to Harlem, that would listen to us one moment about making arrangements for you. If there were a party of half a dozen in this hall at this moment to telegraph to New York for six rooms to-morrow night, I don't think there is a hotel there that could furnish them for you. It is a very pious city—a very good city. There are a great many of the members that would be everywhere else, as Dr. Eaton says, but at the meeting. Our friend, Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, would want to go to Hoboken; and Dr. Eaton would come with his bathing suit, and he would be at Coney Island; and Dr. Husted, my friend when we went to Massachusetts, would probably be at Twenty-seventh street, at Jerry McAuley's; and when our President, Mr. Sweet, would bring his gavel down upon the table, he would probably look around and ask where the meeting was. Now, we will be very glad, Prof. Bedford and myself, to entertain any of you and all of you, if you will let us know when you are in New York; but, as an Association, I don't think it would be possible to make it a success; I don't think we could get

a dozen people in any hall to do the regular business of the Association.

MR. SAYRE—In rising to urge the Association to come to New York city next year, in opposition to all that Mr. Macmahan has said, I must say that I am sorry to hear prominent members of this Association say that the members who attend from year to year have no further interest in attending the meetings of the Association than to have a good time ; have not the interest of the Association at heart, but are interested in having a good time, and in looking out for their own personal interests and comforts. Now, I believe when we left New York city and came up here, we were interested in the work of this Association ; each and every one that came from New York came interested ; and I think that the members from this part of the State, if they came down to New York, would come perhaps, not entirely with the same interest, but they will take an interest in the work. At least, I hope they will ; I hope they are that much interested in the Association, and I certainly hope that New York will be selected for the next place of meeting.

PROF. BEDFORD—I seldom rise to speak twice on the same question ; I don't think it is right, ordinarily, but I ask permission. I am sorry to hear Mr. Macmahan state things as he has. When I spoke to him yesterday about having the meeting in New York, he said he didn't want to have it in New York ; he wanted to go somewhere where he could have fun.

MR. MACMAHAN—I object.

PROF. BEDFORD (continuing)—I think he has basely maligned the city that has given him a good living. I don't think there is any one of the objections that he has raised that is valid. We have places where you can be cared for ; we have



hotels that are the equals of any. We may not get them all in one building, but I can assure you, from my own experience in the entertainment of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1867—although times have changed somewhat since that—when there were no more there than there probably will be of you at the next meeting, (we had over two hundred,) they were all cared for, and this Association will be cared for. I think it is a great mistake that Mr. Macmahan has made such statements; and while I do not wish to go into detail, or take your time, I still urge that of all places that can be selected the present year for the meeting next year, that New York is the one that should be selected.

MR. MACMAHAN—I forgot to state that every word that I said was prepared by Mr. H. A. Cassebeer, of New York, and myself before I came here. Mr. Cassebeer has been called away; he was chairman of some committee here, and insisted on my making these remarks.

MR. ROGERS—Not wishing to prolong this discussion, I wish yet to say a word in favor of New York as a place of meeting. I can understand the timidity of the members from some of these smaller inland villages, like Binghamton and Syracuse, &c., to going to New York. They are modest, and afraid to be exposed to the temptations of city life, and all that sort of thing, and may get lost there; but if they will stop on the way down at some of our larger Orange county cities, they will become accustomed to metropolitan life and get accustomed to those things. I don't think there will be any difficulty in that. The whole railroad system of New York State points to New York as a place of meeting. You can reach it better than any place in the interior. I think you will draw out a large attendance. Even if some who go for pleasure rather than for business remain away, it will leave a much larger number at the meeting, and the

balance will be in our favor. I second most heartily the motion to meet in New York city.

DR. HUESTED—I second the motion made by Mr. Norton, of Delhi, that we proceed to an informal ballot, designating the place of the next meeting, and call for the question.

Carried.

DR. EATON—I hope that the delegates will remember that this now is an informal ballot, to express our individual opinions, without having any binding force, and not determining our place of meeting; and it would certainly be proper and better to confine it to two of the places mentioned, and urge Saratoga Springs and New York, and not divide our forces.

Messrs. Haskins, of Rochester, and Ely, of Owego, were appointed by the Chair as tellers to take the vote.

DR. HUESTED—While this vote is being taken, there is another matter I think that the Executive Committee have, that I believe might just as well be reported and acted upon, and I would call upon the Executive Committee for a further report.

MR. ROGERS, for the Executive Committee:—

The names of Frederick T. Whiting, Great Barrington, Mass., and Charles Halzhauer, Newark, N. J., are proposed for honorary membership in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

T. J. MACMAHAN,  
ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
CLARK Z. OTIS,  
WM. L. DuBOIS,  
F. L. NORTON,  
W. H. ROGERS.

DR. HUESTED—I move that the report be accepted, and that these gentlemen be elected honorary members of this

Association. In regard to the two names mentioned here: Of Mr. Whiting, of Great Barrington, Mass., I would simply say that Mr. Whiting had been an attendant upon two of our meetings; he was with us at the organization of our Association at Utica, and assisted us materially by his presence and counsel. He was present as a delegate last year at our State Convention at Albany, and he has the interest of Pharmacy truly at heart. I think it was his intention to be present at this meeting. He is an honored member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I believe deserves the recognition of being made an honorary member of our Association. Pharmacists, chemists and scientific men of honor and renown can be made honorary members of this Association, and I do not think it is necessary for us to make as honorary members only those who reside out of the country. I believe if we select honorary members from our sister States it will be better, and I believe that Mr. Whiting is fully entitled to and deserving of this honor. In regard to our friend mentioned here, Mr. Halzhauer, of Newark, N. J., we all know him very well indeed. He has been President of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association; he is now, and has been for some time, President of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, and he has been an active worker in all pharmaceutical matters. He is present with us to-day, and he has been during our entire session here, as a delegate from the State of New Jersey. I hope that these two gentlemen will be honored by the selection by this Association as honorary members of our Association.

MR. SAYRE—Mr. President, I rise to second the motion of Dr. Husted, and in doing so I concur heartily in every word he has said in reference to the two gentlemen named. I will also state that Mr. Halzhauer is an ex-president of the Newark Association as well.

Motion put and carried.

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MR. HALZHAUER—I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. It was entirely unexpected. I didn't dream of such a thing. As has been said, I am thoroughly interested in raising our calling to the standard which it should have, and which I trust is being rapidly brought about by these various Pharmaceutical Associations. (Applause.)

THE SECRETARY—I read the names of Mr. O'Brien, of Rochester, and Mr. Putney, of Ithaca, applicants for membership; and it also gives me great pleasure to read the name of the second lady who has made application, and I hope she will not be the last—Mrs. Starkey, of Owego. (Applause.)

The informal ballot for a place of meeting for next year having been completed, the result was announced by the tellers as follows: 45 ballots cast, of which New York received 27, Saratoga 16, and Rochester 2.

DR. EATON—I move that this Association hold its next annual meeting on the second Tuesday of June, 1884, in the city of New York, and that every member present pledge himself to come and bring his wife or somebody else's.

Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—It is moved and seconded that this Association meet on the second Tuesday of June, 1884, at the city of New York.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Convention take a recess of sixty seconds.

Carried.

At the expiration of the time the meeting was called to order by the President.

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen : When you meet in New York, I shall do everything I possibly can to get you to the meeting ; do everything I possibly can to get you together in the evening somewhere ; everything I possibly can to make it pleasant for everybody's wife and everybody's daughter. I got up for the purpose of making a motion. I move that Prof. Bedford be made Local Secretary.

MR. SAYRE—I second that motion.

PROF. BEDFORD—I protest.

DR. EATON—He seems to be elected already ; but I ask unanimous consent for the Secretary to cast a ballot for Prof. Bedford.

There being no objection, the Secretary cast such ballot, and Prof. Bedford was declared elected Local Secretary.

PROF. BEDFORD—Ladies and Gentlemen : I am in for it.

DR. EATON—Prof. Bedford whispered to me that he would like to have all the gentlemen who bring their wives, stay with Mr. Macmahan.

THE PRESIDENT—That is a very wise suggestion.

PROF. BEDFORD—I think it was some angel whispered that.

MR. MACMAHAN—In all seriousness, I hope that every gentleman will not only bring his own wife, but if he has not got one, that he will either get one or bring somebody's else.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I desire to call my resolution from the table ; and while I am up I wish to call the atten-

tion of some of our friends to the fact that the resolution is not yet properly before this Association. I presented it on the solicitation of quite a number of members of our Association. It has not yet been seconded. If there is interest enough to second it, I would be glad. I don't want to put it before the Association before it is seconded.

Seconded by Dr. Eaton.

THE SECRETARY—Wouldn't it be well to proceed to the election of these members, so that if any of the gentlemen are before us they may be elected, and participate in the voting?

It was moved that the parties whose names have been read by the Secretary be elected members of the Association, and that the Secretary deposit one ballot.

Seconded.

By request, the list of names was again read.

Moved that the Secretary deposit one ballot for the parties whose names were read.

Seconded and carried.

THE Secretary did as ordered, whereupon the following gentlemen were declared elected:

Geo. E. Sykes, Buffalo,	A. H. Todd, Weedsport,
T. W. Spafford, Utica,	C. H. White, Ithaca,
Wm. A. Dean, Auburn,	D. W. Burdick, Ithaca,
Wm. Cuer, Catskill,	H. S. Haskins, Ithaca,
Fred G. Brown, New York,	John Hurley, Little Valley,
Frank C. Joslyn, Syracuse.	

The resolution offered by Mr. Sager was taken from the table and read by the Secretary:

*Resolved*, That a committee of one from each county of the State be appointed to secure an organization of the retail druggists, wholesalers

and manufacturers in his county, for the purpose of maintaining prices of proprietary articles; and that when such organization shall be effected, the fact shall be reported to the Committee on Trade Interests. When two-thirds or more of the counties have been reported, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests to call a meeting of the Committee on Organization, at a convenient point, for the purpose of perfecting a State organization.

MR. SAGER—I have very little to say in relation to this matter. I was very much gratified, as Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests, to know that our report was approved—that it was not laid on the table, nor thrown in the waste-paper basket, and that it is to be published in the proceedings of the Association. That is a very pleasant thing for the Committee on Trade Interests; but it does not seem to satisfy a large number of members of the Association. It seemed that this was the proper time, as the subject had been sufficiently agitated, to take some steps towards a practical result. I have endeavored to prepare a resolution that will meet the emergency. I don't know how well I have succeeded. I feel sometimes about it as was expressed in connection with a little circumstance that came to my knowledge: A friend of mine said that he visited Leadville, in the far West, and he was invited into a place where they had a sort of concert saloon, I think, and the first thing that met his eye was a large placard, and upon it was printed, "Please don't shoot the musician; he is doing the best he knows how." That was the best thing I could prepare under the circumstances, and I submit it to the consideration of the Association. If it is not the thing that you need, I want to know what is, and I am willing to adopt anything that will bring out some practical results in this direction—the maintenance of the prices of those goods that have a fixed value—in some manner; and I therefore submit it without any further discussion of its merits.

THE PRESIDENT—The resolution offered by Mr. Sager is certainly one of great interest to all of us in the retail trade, and it should receive our most serious consideration. I hope there will be a free expression in regard to the resolution.

MR. T. L. CORWIN, of Marathon—Mr. President, the resolution introduced by Mr. Sager is one that should have place in all of our thoughts at this time. It is one that comes close to us, especially in the pocket-book, and that is a vital point with druggists. It is a fact that in the retail trade, and especially in the cutting of prices on proprietary articles, there has been a door left open, and it is growing wider and wider. It has been opened by somebody, and how, and by whom? We find retailers themselves, as a class, cutting, cutting. It is done, and it must be assumed that druggists are something like the articles in which they deal—of different classes and colors. We first find, perhaps, a cutter coming from the class of pharmacists who lack the ability or the character and standing to maintain a sufficient business, and so resorting to cutting as a means of increasing business. We find it coming from another class, but very little interested in the sale of drugs, they being but a mere adjunct to their other business, and so they throw in a few patent medicines and cut the prices upon them, in order to bring out other things. We find another class, that is represented by too many, and that is the class that hang out a drug sign in front of their stores, which shall be but the shadow that shall hide the rum shop behind it. Those men engage in cutting prices. And we find another class, driven to this cutting by the very action of the ones of whom I have spoken previously, and that is the class who would, if they could, hold prices in their proper place, and sustain their reputation as pharmacists and as business men. There



must be some way out of this. I have given the subject some thought and some attention, and to my mind there is but one way of closing this door, and that is to bring it to the attention of the jobbers and manufacturers, and let them be the ones that shall place a ban on this manner of doing business. It may be urged that they have not the power; but indeed I may say they have the power; in them rests the power. In our ordinary commercial transactions, if for a continued period of time any one should be guilty of irregularity of conduct, that is at once known and heralded across the continent and through the States and Territories. Jobbers and manufacturers are posted upon this; they understand it; it becomes a matter of dollars and cents, and they attend to it that this man does not receive the credit he would otherwise have been entitled to. Here we find another man who shall be looking not only to his own interest, but fair to others, and not depriving them of the proper profits that belong to the business, and continue year after year. It is theirs to say to these men, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. These prices shall be maintained, or we shall not furnish you goods as under the present circumstances." It is a fact that jobbers and manufacturers are to-day furnishing the retail stores of the country, to a great extent, and not fifty per cent. of them buy their goods for cash, and not half of that number, I might say, pay their bills at maturity. These are matters I have picked up from personal observation, and experience otherwise obtained, and I find that to be the fact. So that the jobbers need not dodge this question, and the manufacturers need not dodge it; but let them take hold of it in the proper way, and they shall be the ones that shall lead us out of this darkness and into a better, stronger light. (Applause.)

MR. A. L. SWEET, of Geneva—I wish simply to say that I am very much in favor of this resolution. It has got to a

point now where I believe the subject which Mr. Sager has embodied in this resolution has got to be a vital one with all retail druggists. I don't know how it is in other places, but in Geneva, where I am doing business, the drug business has got to be a very insecure one indeed. It is only by the most rigid economy and by the hardest work—we work days, and nights, and Sundays, too—it is by practicing the most rigid economy, by reducing our expenses, that we are able to make a living, to say nothing about laying up a supply for future contingencies. So far as proprietary articles are concerned, in our town there are no fixed prices whatever. Take those proprietary articles that are as standard in the market, as bread and beef, and a man will come into our store and we don't know what to ask him for it. If we ask him the regular price, he can "get it cheaper somewhere else;" and it has got so that they shop from one place to another, and get the goods wherever they can get them the cheapest. There is no regular price for those articles. I wish to endorse very heartily everything the gentleman has said; but I think there is one point he made that I hardly agree with. We can hardly leave our interests, I think, in the hands of the jobbers and manufacturers, for this reason: They put their wares upon the market and spend their money like water advertising them everywhere, and create a demand for them, and the retail druggists have got to get those articles, and we have got to pay their prices for them. To show you how this thing works, I simply refer to the recent rebate system which they have all adopted. It don't make any difference what we sell an article for, we have got to pay the jobbers and manufacturers their prices, and whatever cutting there is, or whatever irregularity there is in the trade, must inevitably come out of the retail dealer. We cannot go back to the jobber and say, "We have to sell this article cheaper, and you must let us have it cheaper." That we cannot do. It is

probable we may get some assistance from the manufacturers and jobbers, but this thing has got to begin with the retailers. There must be some organized effort made for unanimity in maintaining prices. So I urge that this resolution may be adopted by the Association, and sincerely trust that those who are present here, into whose hands this thing is to be placed, will see to it that it is properly carried out. As I have said, the matter is vital with us. The patent medicine trade in this country has got to be simply immense, and we are in the power of these men to some extent. Let men club together and put in their money to put an article on the market and advertise it, and we have got to buy it whether we want it or not. They create a demand, and we have got to have it; and then, as likely as not, after a few months of active advertising on a grand scale, the advertising is discontinued, and we have those wares on our shelves; and if there is anything under heaven that is poor property and does not represent anything at all, it is an old, superannuated patent medicine. (Applause.)

MR. NICOT—Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution, but am inclined to think that its adoption, as offered, would be a little premature. The question has been agitated considerably of late, and, as probably all know, steps are being taken to hold a National Convention on this subject. It seems to me the proper disposition to make of this resolution is to leave it to the delegation which we have provided for, which is to represent this Association at the National Convention; and I would move its reference to that committee. That committee can then propose that plan of organization there, if it sees fit. They will there hear of a number of other plans as to the manner in which this matter can be satisfactorily adjusted, and I think it would be rather taking a step in

advance if we were to organize in this manner before this National Association has met.

THE PRESIDENT—Do you make that as an original motion, to refer the resolution to the delegates to the National Retail Druggists' Convention?

MR. NICOT—I make it as an amendment, to refer the resolution to that delegation.

MR. SAGER—I am not very tenacious about the passage of this resolution by the Association; but it strikes me that to try the experiment in this State would perhaps give us a basis upon which to judge of its utility. There are a great many "ifs" that are always put in the way of a contemplated experiment. If this thing can be made to work, it is what we want; but how are we going to know whether it is good or bad unless we try it? Now, I am a plain business man, but it strikes me that there are some propositions involved which are very plain and very easily to be understood. In the first place, suppose you organize, all of you, retailers and jobbers and manufacturers, in the organization; they are in sympathy with each other, and they are in interest with each other. I saw a jobber this morning, just before he started for his home, and he said, "That is the thing, and we will do what we can to sustain it." Now, suppose we organize, and perhaps one-tenth of all the druggists in the State refuse to come into this organization, the jobbers and manufacturers will know who the tenth are—they will know their names. In our central organization we have the name of every man in the drug business in the State, sent on by the county organization, and it forms a black list of butchers of prices; the manufacturer and the jobber refuse to sell to them. Where are they going to get their goods?

You say, they can buy them in New York, they can buy them in Boston. Now, if this promised to be a success in the State of New York, would it not be adopted by the neighboring States, until we got all our markets in sympathy with us—Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, in fact, all of the commercial centers, as far as relates to the drug trade? On the other hand, suppose some jobber or manufacturer refuses to co-operate with us in our efforts to maintain prices, what will be the result? Every county organization will be put in possession of the name of the firm, and we will cut that firm; we will refuse to buy their goods, and they will find their market with about one-tenth of the trade throughout the State. I present this to illustrate what can be done. I don't say that this is the thing that a committee consisting of the representative druggists from each county in the State might fix upon; but one thing is very evident, and that is, that in order to carry out any plan, we must have organization. The idea of this resolution is to carry out such object. (Applause.)

MR. C. H. BUTLER—I don't wish to occupy much of the valuable time of the Society, but I would remark, in support of Mr. Nicot's amendment or motion, that it seems to me altogether proper that it should be referred to the committee who attend the meeting at Washington. To go on from now and perfect an organization in our State would be the work of at least a year, to make it at all effective. An organization in our State alone would be at best ineffective. It seems to me the thing is best put into the hands of the committee, and then we shall follow the lead and get the benefit of the wisdom that may assemble at Washington in September. I would most decidedly prefer to see the thing put in that shape.

MR. OTIS—While I am in hearty support of Mr. Sager's ideas, yet I fully agree with Mr. Butler, of Oswego, that it

would take time to perfect this organization. Organization is surely what we want for this purpose ; but as steps have already been taken to have a National Druggists' Convention, and that convenes at Washington during this year, I think it would be highly proper to refer this to the committee, which motion is now before the house, I believe. I think by another year it will come around all right. I am very glad of the initiatory steps that have been taken to perfect this arrangement.

DR. SALMON, of Lansingburgh—I think it would be unfair to refer this resolution to a committee not yet appointed. After we know who are to compose the committee, those in favor of Mr. Sager's resolution may be willing to refer it to their hands ; but before the committee is appointed, I think it is unfair to refer it to them.

MR. SAYRE—I move the matter be laid upon the table until after the appointment of the committee.

Seconded.

MR. NICOT—The Association has placed itself on record as being in sympathy with the thing by its vote yesterday, in adopting the recommendation of the President's address, that such a committee should be appointed. It is naturally to be presumed that when that committee is appointed, it will be selected carefully by the Chairman from among the members who have this matter at heart, and I think we can place our confidence in its wisdom.

THE PRESIDENT—It has been moved and seconded that this resolution and the amendment to the resolution be laid upon the table until after the committee is appointed.

Carried.

DR. EATON—I would like to call attention to a little matter that has probably been overlooked. It is the President's

duty and privilege to appoint delegates to the different State Associations, and I suppose he would like to appoint men who would like to go, and give them a chance to hand in their names. While I am here now, I would suggest that we include one more State, Virginia. From Mr. Post's account of the banquet there, I would like to suggest one name, that of our Second Vice-President, Mr. Macmahan, of New York, as a delegate to the convention.

THE CHAIR appointed as the delegates to the National Retail Druggists' Association, which meets in Washington in September, Aaron Sager, of Cortland; E. A. Sayre, of Brooklyn; H. B. Napier, of Dryden; J. L. Belden, of Syracuse, and John Bartholomew, of Elmira.

MR. NICOT moved that the resolution referred to be taken from the table, which motion was seconded and carried; whereupon Mr. Nicot moved that the resolution be referred to the committee announced, which was also seconded and carried.

MR. NICOT—I move that the delegation be empowered to fill vacancies in its own ranks, if any occur.

Seconded.

MR. SAYRE—I think Mr. Nicot's intention is that the members of the delegation present in Washington at the time of the meeting should fill the vacancies.

MR. NICOT—Yes.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—There is a matter to come before us in regard to the adoption of this By-Law in reference to the Committee on Adulterations. It is proposed in Article

VII, Section 1, to insert "Committee on Adulterations," making it read, "The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees, (of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member), viz: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests; Committee on Pharmacy and Queries; also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and chairman of the committee, and Committee on Adulterations." Also to insert after Section 4 a new Section 5 in the same Article, making the present Section 5, Section 6, as follows: "The Committee on Adulterations shall examine and report such adulterations or substitutions as are brought to their notice."

MR. H. B. PARSONS, of New York—Is it proper at this time to draw attention to this second provision which has been read? The provision, as I understand it, is that this committee shall make examinations of such articles as shall be brought to their notice. This throws a great deal of work upon the committee. In case any gentleman finds any case, as he supposes, of adulteration, he has here the right to demand that this examination shall be made, no matter what the amount of time consumed may be. It seems to me better that the committee should be allowed to choose its own field of work, and do all it can, but not be compelled to make these examinations.

DR. EATON—I think the idea of that amendment was that the committee *might*—that it was not mandatory; that they "may," instead of "shall." I move that that be the amendment—change the word from "shall" to "may."

Seconded.

DR. HUESTED—I move that Article VII, Section 1, of the By-Laws, be amended by simply adding the name of this



committee to the other standing committees, which I think was the intent of the amendment suggested.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY—Section 5 has been changed to read as follows: "The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations or substitutions as are brought to their notice."

Moved that the section as read be adopted as Section 5 of Article VII of the By-Laws.

Seconded and carried.

DR. HUESTED—I would move that the present Section 5 of our By-Laws, of that same Article, be made Section 6.

Seconded and carried.

DR. EATON again urged that all members present sign the roll of registration.

THE PRESIDENT announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Adulterations—H. B. Parsons, New York; R. K. Smithers, Buffalo; C. H. Butler, Oswego.

Committee on Pharmacy and Queries—P. W. Bedford, New York; L. E. Nicot, Brooklyn; S. A. Newman, Rochester.

Committee on Trade Interests—T. L. Corwin, Marathon; C. W. Snow, Syracuse; Geo. Weaver, Lockport.

Committee on Legislation—F. K. Sweet, Lockport; A. B. Husted, M. D., Albany; C. H. Gaus, Albany; A. McClure, Albany; J. Rieffenstahl, Buffalo.

CHAIRMAN ROGERS stated, in reply to the President, that there were no more reports from the Executive Committee.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to ask instructions from the Association in regard to mailing the list of queries this year—whether it is so desired or not. The queries will not be presented before the proceedings are prepared; whether or not it will be desirable to send out a copy?

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to the queries for our next meeting? It seems to me it would be advisable to give them now, so the gentlemen who select different subjects may have time to act upon them.

PROF. BEDFORD—Notice having only just come to me that I was to serve on this committee, I am hardly prepared at this time. I will read a query, and have the paper passed round; and if any others have anything they will write on during the year, they may add it to this paper:

“What is the best disinfectant for general use, price and quantity considered?”

“Is the value of Pepsin destroyed when in combination with wine or any other alcoholic liquid?”

I have an article in type on this very thing, where the writer has gone through a long system of experiments, and after trying them under various circumstances, winds up with these words: “An hour’s good walk is better than any Pepsin, and the only objection to it is that it cannot be bottled and sold.” If there is any gentleman present who will pass in any subject upon which he has done anything in the way of preliminary investigation or given any thought to, or will signify some topic that he will take up and examine during this year, I hope he will do so. I feel under great embarrassment in doing this. It is usual for the committee at one meeting to prepare a list of queries for the next meeting; but the chairman appointed last year has sent no report, and nothing whatever has been done towards securing papers for the next year. Therefore I am under

special embarrassment, and I hope the members will do something towards making our meeting next year profitable in the way of papers that they will accept and work upon. As I pass this around, I would be glad if any gentleman will name to me any topic which he will take.

MR. ROGERS—We have yet a little unfinished business; there are some applications for membership to be acted upon, the names having been read. I would move an adjournment for one minute, so that they may be regularly acted upon.

Seconded and carried, and recess declared of one minute.

During the recess, DR. HUESTED, of Albany, said: This is an open meeting now, and I wish to make a few remarks while this paper on queries is being circulated here, and parties are asked to accept any or all of the questions which are placed thereon, and bring in papers in answer to them. I would suggest that if any questions of interest present themselves to the minds of those who look at this paper, that they note it on that paper; or if anyone prefers to write on any subject not mentioned there, that they bring in any other subject they may choose of pharmaceutical or trade interest, without any hesitation. I think we want more of this kind of business, and something that will interest us all, the same as the report of the Committee on Adulterations did yesterday, and some of the papers besides that were read yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT called the Convention to order.

MR. ROGERS—I move that we proceed to vote now upon the names of applicants for membership, and that the Secretary cast one ballot in the affirmative.

Seconded.

No objection being made the ballot was so cast, and the following were declared elected members of the Association :

Geo. E. Putney, Ithaca,	Emma J. Starkey, Owego,
O. J. Bryan, Rochester,	A. B. Brooks, Ithaca,
J. C. Gaunblett, Ithaca,	James Stark, Brooklyn.

(This election was reconsidered. See subsequent page.)

PROF. BEDFORD—I have some resolutions which I desire to propose. There are four or five of them. I will read them, and they may be acted upon *in toto* or singly :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the retiring President, Dr. A. B. Husted, for the faithful and admirable duties performed by him in his office, and also on behalf of the Pharmacy Bill.

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Association are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Judson B. Todd, the Local Secretary; to Dr. J. H. Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainments; to Rogers Scribner, W. DeLano, H. L. Haskins, L. Curtis, and to the fraternity and friends resident in Ithaca for their generous welcome, and the admirable and enjoyable arrangements for our entertainment during our meeting in Ithaca.

*Resolved*, That for the delightful music furnished by the Ithaca Glee Club, on Wednesday evening, June 14, 1883, the members present of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, for themselves and their friends, return their hearty thanks to the members of that Club.

Then there is another resolution that I desire to offer at the suggestion of the Committee on Entertainment, and, as explanatory, I would say that the entertainment given us yesterday at the Cayuga Lake Hotel was far beyond what the committee agreed upon, and was done by the proprietor at his own expense :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to Mr. J. E. Allen, of Cayuga Lake Hotel, Sheldrake, for the excellent arrangements for our enjoyment at his hostelry, our visit to which we shall ever remember with great pleasure.

Moved and seconded that the resolutions as a whole, as read, be adopted.

Carried.

The report of the Committee on Exhibits being called for, the Secretary stated that it was in his hands. It was moved and seconded that the report be received and placed on file and printed in the minutes without being read.

Carried.

The following is the report :

*To the President and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN :—Your Committee on Exhibits would respectfully offer the following:

Binghamton Oil Refining Co. exhibit Petroleum Products for medicinal and toilet purposes. Their exhibit of four grades of Petrolina was very interesting.

Mr. M. H. Dillenbeck, of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., exhibits his druggists' brands of seven Essential Oils. We find these goods of fine appearance and apparent good quality.

Gillman's Sons, of Philadelphia, exhibit samples of Embossed Envelopes and printed and Gummed Cork Tops, which, for variety and excellence and usefulness, commanded our admiration.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., exhibit samples of Petrolatum and Refined Odorless Heavy Oil of Petroleum.

Lake Keuka Wine Co., of Hammondsport, exhibit samples of Dry, Sweet and Sparkling Wines and Liquors, tastefully bottled and labeled.

Lazel, Marsh & Gardinere display a beautiful line of plush hand-embroidered Odor Cases; also a full line of their well-known Handkerchief Extracts and Redwood Cologne.

John M. Maris & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, show a fine line of Cut-Glass Bottles, Shop and Chemical Glassware, Syringes and Merseur's Show Jars on Pedestals. The Franciscus Gelatine Coating Pill Machine, a Rosenwasser Percolator, the Crown Pestle, made with

hard rubber handle cemented into the wedgewood head, possessing advantages which commanded our especial attention. The same might be said of their linen-finished Twine and reel, and section Show Jars.

McKesson & Robbins, of New York: In addition to their usually fine and interesting display of Crude Drugs, &c., we noticed a full line of Cinchona and Opium Alkaloids, Assayed Powdered Drugs in tin cans. Scale Salts of Iron, Abstracts, Fruit Juices, Chamois Skins, Cup and Bath Sponges, making a valuable and interesting collection.

Solon Palmer, of New York, presented for our inspection, Handkerchief Extracts, Colognes, and a great variety of Toilet Soaps, tastefully wrapped, and in one-half pound bars for family use.

Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, make a large and interesting exhibit of Chemicals, Scale Salts, Solutions and Syrups of Iron, Copper, Salts and Barks, Alkaloids of Cinchona and Opium; also an especially fine specimen of Nitrate of Silver Crystals, &c.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., of New York, exhibit nineteen samples of Cinchona Barks, Oleates, Abstracts, Triturations, Quinine and Cinchona Alkaloids, Fruit Juices, Coated Pills, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Photographs of Medicinal Plants made by Lockman, Concentrated Tincture Nitrous Ether, Japanese Drugs and many other chemical and pharmaceutical preparations too numerous to mention in our limited space.

Seabury & Johnson, of New York, exhibit a large variety of Pharmacopœia Plasters. spread on muslin or kid, plain and porous, Medicinal Breast Surgical and Court Plasters, water proof Antiseptic and Absorbent Dressings, Cat-Gut Ligatures, Rubber Tissue, Surgical Dressing Paper, Lint, etc.

The Sparrow Kneader and Mixer Company, of Boston, exhibit and explain their Centrifugal Mixer, with an ingenious mechanical motion, adapted to the mixing of fine dry powders.

Tarrant & Co., of New York, called our attention to their exhibit of Essential Oils and Pharmaceuticals, among which we noticed Abstracts, Chemicals manufactured especially for prescription purposes, Fluid Extracts, Powdered Extracts, Resinoid Oleates, Fruit Juices and Essences, Medicinal Syrups, Solutions of Iron and Quinine. Tolu, etc.. Concentrated Spirits of Nitre, Gelatine and Sugar-coated Pills of Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis.

The Torsian Balance and Scale Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, exhibit an ingenious Scale, doing away with the usual knife-edge bearing, and substituting a gold wire on which to rest the beam.

W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, exhibit Sugar-coated Pills, Fluid Extracts, Resin of Podophylin, Elixirs, Cachous, Handkerchief Extracts and Sachet Powders.

The Porcupine Gelatine Pill-coating Machine, exhibited by Charles C. Wells, of Saratoga Springs, seems to be especially adapted for the extemporaneous coating and drying of Pills.

Whitall, Tatum & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, exhibit a very full line of Druggists', Chemists' and Perfumers' Glassware, Druggists' Sundries, among which our attention was called to their Graduate having the Metric and usual Fluid Measures combined; Spatules, Prescription Scales, Atomizers, Merseur's Syringes in great variety, Breast Pumps, Dauchers, Shop Bottles and Jars, with or without raised letters; also a full line of Prescription Ware.

John Wyeth & Co., of Philadelphia, exhibit their Fluid Extracts, Syrups, Wines, Elixirs, Compressed Tablets, Pellets for Hypodermic use, Tablets for the extemporaneous preparation of Fehling's Test, Lawton's Absorbent Cotton, Dialyzed Preparations, etc.; also their Impalpable Powder of Boracic Acid.

Young, Ladd & Coffin, of New York, exhibit a full line of Lunbourg's Perfumes, among which we notice as specialties Alpine, Violet and Lily of the Valley, Wicker-covered Bottles and Hand-painted Jugs.

Your committee would recommend that the thanks of this Association be tendered the firms, and gentlemen representing them, for the care and courtesy with which they have placed their exhibits before us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. CASSEBEER, JR.,  
C. H. HASKIN,  
T. L. CORWIN.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. C. J. Powers, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as read:

*Resolved*, That by the death of Charles J. Powers this Association has lost an able, prominent and esteemed member and friend.

*Resolved*, That while speaking words of acknowledgement and praise of his mental attainments, of his manly and genial character, of satisfaction at his excellent pharmaceutical record, his honorable and industrious business methods, we cannot withhold our deep regret for what

seems to us the too early closing of a life that promised much of usefulness and attainment.

*Resolved*, That our tenderest sympathies for their loss are hereby expressed and tendered to the family of the deceased ; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and also be published in our proceedings.

ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS,  
CLARK Z. OTIS,  
T. J. MACMAHAN.

MR. SAYRE—It has just been brought to my attention that the ballot cast for a number of names that had been proposed at some previous session of this Association, and had been reported upon, that among those names, I am told, was the name of Mr. Stark. It has been reported adversely in this Convention by our Executive Committee. If I am in order, I would like to move a reconsideration of this vote by which those names were balloted for. I do that on the ground that this one man is in open violation of the Pharmacy law of the county of Kings. I do not consider that any man who would openly violate any law of the State of New York pertaining to Pharmacy is entitled to membership in this Association.

Seconded.

Motion to put report of Committee on Exhibits on file, and that the same be printed in the minutes without being read.

Carried.

MR. SAYRE—I now press my motion for a reconsideration of the ballot by which those names were balloted for.

Seconded.

Moved and seconded that the vote be reconsidered which was taken in the case of James Stark.



PROF. BEDFORD—Before that motion is put, it is now in order to debate upon it. I would like to say a word in regard to this matter of James Stark, which is now before the Association. The name was presented here yesterday, and at the suggestion of one of the members of the Executive Committee from Brooklyn the name was withdrawn. I knew nothing about the circumstance at the time, and said nothing. A few days ago—I think it was on Friday—the application was laid on my desk during my absence, with the request that I would present the name for membership. The name was presented for membership, and two members of the previous Executive Committee reported adversely. I mentioned it to the newly-appointed Executive Committee, and two—I don't know whether two, but I presume it must have been two, or it would not have been presented—have reported favorably. The circumstances are these, and I bring it before the Association as a test question, although I don't want to get into a long discussion: The requirements for membership in our Association are, that a man must have been in the business four years; that he must be of good moral character, I believe is in it; I am not sure; I see that that is expected. He is endorsed by two members of the Association and approved by at least two members of the Executive Committee. Now the question is brought up here that he has not complied with some special law that is prevalent in Kings county. Without going into detail, I say that any man who complies with the requirements of this Association, who has been four years in the business, who is recommended by two members of the Association, and is endorsed by two members of the Executive Committee, is entitled to membership; and that is the basis upon which I bring it up before the Association. Five members who think unfavorably and vote negatively, can defeat an election. The statement has been made that he is in open violation of the Kings county law. I know

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nothing in regard to that, except what these gentlemen say. I understand that he is not a dispensing clerk at present; that he is not amenable to the Kings county law, and for that reason he declines to comply with it. I don't know anything about it; yet that man refers to a member of this Association, in whom I have implicit confidence. I therefore contend, knowing nothing about the man, that he is eligible for membership in this Association; and I deny the right to bring into this Association whatever may be outside matters. If a man is a man of good moral character, has been four years in the business, and is vouched for by two members of this Association in good faith, and is endorsed by two members of the Executive Committee, I contend that he is eligible for membership in this Association. Of the former Executive Committee, one declined, because he being a member of the Brooklyn delegation was either prejudiced or knew more about it than I do, and the other coincided with him. A man who is entitled to membership in this Association, I think, should be admitted.

MR. NICOT—Prof. Bedford has omitted to state one qualification requisite for a member, and that is that he should be in good professional standing; and I hold that a man who has refused to comply with a law in existence in the place where he lives, for four years, and who has regularly—almost daily—been violating the law, can not be in good professional standing. He manages a drug store there, acts as relief clerk in the drug store, conducts the business in buying, and part of nearly every day is in that store in some capacity or other. He has refused to comply with the registration laws of Kings County. He has not the endorsement of a member from Kings county. He is endorsed by Prof. Bedford, as he told me yesterday, simply upon the statement of Mr. Schlesinger, who is doing business in Yonkers, and who was formerly a drug clerk in the same store. He is

now in a law office in New York. If he was in the drug business he would naturally have been registered before this. But he is what we term there a blockade-running clerk; one who occasionally acts in the capacity of a drug clerk to help out. Now I think when you have members who know the circumstances and who know him—and we have some that know all about it—and who say that he has not acted honorably, he is not in good professional standing in his own locality, I think the weight should be allowed to go with those who do know. I have no knowledge personally of the man whatever; I only know by his acts, and certainly think it would be improper for the State Association to elect to membership a man whose only object probably is to get a certificate of membership in this Association, to fling into the faces of the Kings County Society and Local Board of Pharmacy, and say, “I have a certificate and credentials from a higher body than yours.”

PROF. BEDFORD—Simply a word in reply. As I say, I don't believe in speaking twice on the same subject. Mr. Schlesinger is a member in good standing in this Association. He has been an associate clerk with him and knows the man, and he speaks of him in the highest terms; knows him intimately, and knows all the circumstances. He tells me different from what Mr. Nicot says. Mr. Nicot says he judges from his acts. I judge from the statement of an intimate associate and friend, and one who knows all about him and has for some years. I simply take the ground that unless there is something else that can be said against him than what Mr. Nicot says, that he is just as much entitled to membership in this Association as any member who has been presented here, or as any man.

Previous question called.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I would move that the application be referred back to the Executive Committee.

MR. SAYRE—This ballot has already been taken, and my motion now is to reconsider the ballot by which this gentleman was elected, if his name can be taken up singly. He was elected with others. If it can be taken out separately, if that is parliamentary law or not I can't say; if not, I move the whole ballot be reconsidered. I would move that the whole ballot be reconsidered.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY—Now Mr. Butler's motion will be in order.

MR. BUTLER—I withdraw my motion. I think it was not seconded.

MR. SAYRE—I now rise to move that the name of James Stark, which is among this number of names, be referred back to the Executive Committee.

Seconded.

MR. NORTON—In behalf of the Executive Committee I would say that they do not see any object in referring this application back to them. It is endorsed now for the purpose only of bringing it before this Association, that it may be discussed and acted upon as a test question.

MR. BUTLER—I would object to a reference of this. Although I made the motion before, it was not well considered. This question has been discussed by the house, and I think the house should act upon it and not put the responsibility on the Executive Committee.

MR. SAYRE—I would withdraw my motion and move that we now proceed to ballot upon the application of James Stark.

Seconded and carried.

The Chair appointed Mr. Weaver, of Lockport, teller.

DR. EATON—While this ballot is being passed I am requested by one of the gentlemen from New York to make a suggestion to the Convention, to instruct the Executive Committee to change the date of the annual meeting, if in their discretion it should be necessary or advisable to do so, without going through the formality of calling upon the President and others. It is possible that there may be something between now and next June that would make it pleasant for us to meet a week earlier or later. perhaps, as in the case of this meeting, where we had to change our meeting one week on account of commencement at the University. I ask unanimous consent that the Executive Committee be so instructed.

There being no objection the Committee were so instructed.

DR. HUESTED—Last year we had a Committee on Entertainment, but I don't know whether such committee is a standing committee or not; but if not, I would ask if it is not desirable that such a committee be appointed again for our meeting next year. I believe it has not been done.

THE PRESIDENT—It has not yet been done.

DR. HUESTED—I move that a Committee on Entertainment be appointed for our meeting in New York next year.  
Seconded.

DR. EATON—I wish to offer an amendment to that: That that committee consist of the New York city members alone; to be appointed from the New York members exclusively.

MR. RIEFFENSTAHL—I offer an amendment that Syracuse be included. (Laughter.)

Original motion put and carried.

The teller having completed the collection of the vote upon the application of Mr. Stark, it was declared rejected.

MR. SAYRE—I was going to suggest, in regard to the other names that we balloted for at the time Mr. Stark was included in the list, that the Secretary cast one ballot for the other names on the list—one affirmative ballot for the balance of the names.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast one affirmative ballot for the amended list of applicants, omitting the name of Mr. Stark.

Carried.

The Secretary cast such ballot, and the members were declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint as delegate to the Virginia State Association, T. J. Macmahan, of New York; as delegates to the Massachusetts Association, Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, and Mr. L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn; to the Connecticut Association, Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton; H. W. Atwood, of New York, and Elisha Post, of Brooklyn. Are there any gentlemen here who would act as delegates to the Pennsylvania Association?

DR. EATON—Our Secretary almost always attends the meetings of the Association of Pennsylvania, and I would suggest him.

THE SECRETARY—I have been away from home a week now, and immediately after I get home I have this work to look up before I forget it, and I cannot possibly go next week.

PROF. BEDFORD—You will have to go next week, because you were appointed last year, and the meeting has not been held yet.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint Mr. Holmes for next year to the Pennsylvania Association ; to New Jersey, G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn, W. P. DeForest, of Brooklyn, and T. D. McElhenie, of Brooklyn ; for Ohio I have been unable to select a delegate.

A member suggested Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, but Mr. Rieffenstahl declined to serve.

The name of Dr. James H. Eaton was suggested as a delegate from this Association to the Ohio Association, and he was accordingly appointed such delegate.

The Secretary requested anyone having any papers properly belonging to the Secretary to deliver them to him as soon as possible.

PROF. BEDFORD, having received back the paper circulated among the members, stated :—I think we may as well omit having a meeting next year. There is nobody going to read any papers ; no questions are accepted ; no person has signified any desire to read a paper. I don't make that as a motion, however.

The President appointed as Entertainment Committee for next year, Mr. George J. Seabury, H. W. Atwood, and G. Balser, all of New York city,

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DR. T. H. SALMON, of Lansingburgh—Would it not be right to pay the expenses of the delegates to the Retailers' Convention at Washington? It is a matter of considerable expense, and it is hardly fair to ask them to pay their own expenses, it being a matter of vital interest to the Association. The Association has money enough for that purpose, and there is no better use to make of that money than to put it to some such use.

PROF. BEDFORD—It has not been usual for any organization or State Association to pay the expenses of delegates, until, I think, the Massachusetts Association appointed one delegate to the State Associations, and provided the sum, I think, of ten dollars towards his expenses; but to send five delegates, and pay their expenses to Washington to attend that convention, would cost the Association about \$125, if they keep their bills within a reasonable limit; and if we pay all their bills in the style of our legislative bodies, it would take the entire surplus Mr. Butler has now on hand. I don't think that those who are going desire that their expenses be paid, and for the present I would rather enter a protest against the plan of paying any delegates. If we begin it we have got to continue it or offend somebody. If we don't begin it, there is no offence given.

DR. SALMON—I would say in reply to Prof. Bedford that the proposition I made was intended simply to cover those purposes for which those members were to attend. It is a different matter entirely from appointing delegates to attend different State societies. Here the delegates are expected to go for the purpose of advancing the great interests of this Society, as well as those of the other societies of the United States. I think, under those circumstances, it implies a special position, and should be looked upon in that light, and not in the respect of paying delegates generally. There



might be a limited sum fixed, but I think it would be simple justice to reimburse those gentlemen for the money lost. It is a simple matter of business.

PROF. BEDFORD—If the gentlemen want to pay it out of the moneys of the Association, I won't object; but I still hope they will be willing to assume their own expenses.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I wish to say a few words in support of Dr. Salmon's motion. It seems to me but simple justice that in a matter that directly affects the pockets of the retail dealers of the State, they should in some way contribute to the expenses. I can hardly see why it should be thrown entirely upon the committee. Perhaps, as Prof. Bedford states, it should be limited. We don't know, perhaps, how much champagne these gentlemen may want, but I think the treasury is able, at any rate, to bear their actual, necessary expenses; but if some limit could be mentioned that would be reasonable, that, perhaps, would be the better way.

PROF. BEDFORD—We might pay them ten dollars apiece, making fifty dollars. I would not object to that.

MR. BUTLER—I would suggest to double that, and make it twenty dollars. I move that the sum of twenty dollars each be appropriated for the expenses of the delegates attending the Retail Druggists' Convention at Washington.

DR. SALMON—I would move, as an amendment to the motion, that the actual car fare to Washington and back, and the hotel expenses should be paid by the Association. There is not one of the delegates who wishes to make any money out of it. I think if you do it, it should be the actual

car fare and the hotel bill, rather than a limited sum; and in that way we would be more likely to arrive at a proper solution of it.

Amendment accepted.

MR. ROGERS—I would like to have some gentleman make an estimate of the fair expenses of the delegates to that convention. I would like to form some idea of what would be the amount, in order to form some idea before voting.

MR. CORWIN—I think twenty dollars will approximate the expenses of the car fare; I think twenty dollars would cover the car fare.

DR. SALMON—It is suggested that it would cost the Association \$200; but it would cost the delegates \$200 if the Association did not assume it. I still hold that when we delegate a certain number of men for a certain purpose, we should pay their expenses, especially as it is a matter of trade interest.

DR. EATON—What motion is there before the house?

THE PRESIDENT—There is no motion before the house.

DR. EATON—I move that the delegates to Washington be allowed their actual car fare and expenses. We cannot expect gentlemen to go off there for us, and pay out of their own pockets. We have the money, and we cannot expect them to go and pay out their money for us.

Seconded.

DR. HUESTED—I am opposed to paying any of the expenses of these delegates; still, in consideration of what seems to be the idea of quite a number here, I would be willing to

offer as an amendment that these five delegates be allowed twenty dollars apiece for their expenses, and nothing further.

Amendment seconded.

DR. EATON—I accept it as a substitute for the original motion.

Carried.

DR. EATON—I am happy to announce that our registry now numbers eighty-seven instead of forty-three, which it did day before yesterday when we closed; but still there may be some one here who has not got his name down.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is nothing more to be brought before the Association, we will listen to the reading of the minutes.

The Secretary read the minutes of the present session.

DR. EATON—I wish to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact that it will be necessary to send a copy of the resolution of thanks to Mr. Allen, at the Osborne House, at Auburn—the thanks of this Association for the kind treatment received at Sheldrake. I wish that could be done as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Association. I would also say that by adding the names of the local pharmacists during the last few minutes, who have been in and out during the Convention, our attendance now reaches nearly one hundred.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

Carried.

Library Hall, in which the meeting was held, was donated by Ezra Cornell, the builder, to the citizens of Ithaca for a public library and other purposes. The hall was tastefully decorated. The general results of the meeting were satisfactory, and, although the attendance was not large, the interest was well kept up. The arrangements for entertainment certified to the indefatigable labors of the Entertainment Committee, aided very materially by the Pharmacists of Ithaca and the Local Secretary, Mr. Judson B. Todd, to whom much credit is due. The "Pay your own way" system seems to be an entire success. An excursion on Cayuga Lake, and the delightful lunch at Sheldrake Beach, will not soon be forgotten by those who participated. The singing of the Ithaca Quartette Club, at the exhibition hall, was another enjoyable feature. Quite a number of ladies were present, but a larger number at our next meeting will only tend to render the social programme the more satisfactory and enjoyable. Those who attended the Ithaca meeting expressed themselves as well pleased and amply repaid for the time spent.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

AND

VOLUNTEER PAPERS.



**Why Should Tincture of Opium be made Strictly According to the Pharmacopœia?**

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BY DR. A. B. HUESTED.

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The United States Pharmacopœia is the recognized authority in this country, and is the work of men of ability, duly authorized for the labor; therefore it should be followed, unless proved to be in error or lacking in the highest standard of education

That Tincture of Opium is not made of the standard strength by many, is plainly evident, from a single inspection of samples from the various sources, while an analysis shows that many specimens apparently, and probably designed to be of standard strength, are not so.

The main reason why the standard is not conformed to, is to be found in the expense of the Opium. Those who are entirely unscrupulous, not only use the moist gum, but cut short the required weight; others use the moist gum, giving full weight, but do not take into account the moisture, which varies from 17 to 23 per cent.; then there are those, strictly honest in purpose, who use the moist gum, but allow for moisture, and dry the gum, powder it, and use that. None of these methods fulfill the Pharmacopœia requirements, unless a step further is gone, and it is demonstrated by assay that the dry and powdered Opium comes up to the Morphine standard.

To those who purposely cut short the Opium, there is but little to say. If done for the purpose of gain, it is probable

that nothing but fear of the law, by means of the Food and Adulteration Act, will cause them to follow the standard. Those who have made weak Laudanum, because of a known weak precedent, and fear injury may result by conformity to the standard, can have no better time than the present to make the standard strength. It is known to physicians that an increased Opium strength was made by the Pharmacopœia of 1880, and being so labeled, their attention would be called to it, while for general sales the label, with dose, and some care on the part of the dealer, would overcome any liability to injury.

As is well known, the new Pharmacopœia says that Powdered Opium should contain not less than 12 nor more than 16 per cent. of Morphine; evidently the mean of 14 per cent. is intended to be conformed to, and this is made certain by directing that Denarcotized Opium shall contain that per cent.

By actual examinations of the best Powdered Opiums of the market, it is shown that an average of about 14 per cent. Morphine strength is found. This is undoubtedly why the standard was raised. Where Opium is powdered for the market, whole cases or more are operated upon at a time, and by this means more uniform strength is maintained than where one, two or three pieces only, as with retail pharmacists, are bought at a time and used as desired. One piece of Opium from a case or large lot does not fairly represent the whole; its Morphine per cent. may fall much below the average of the lot, or it may exceed it. It is certainly not as likely to conform to the Morphia standard of the Pharmacopœia as the best Powdered Opiums of the market.

The statements made concerning Morphine per cent. moisture and uncertainty when single pieces of gum are used, are taken from the "Ephemeris" of Dr. Squibb, pages 2 to 6.



Tincture of Opium is a valuable and frequently used preparation. It should be uniform in strength. A definite quantity from one source should have the same power as a like amount from any other.

A certain care is requisite in order that such results be obtained. If we demand Assayed Opium in the market it will be furnished to us, or if we desire we can make our own assays. If the Morphine per cent. is above or below the average 14 per cent. of the Pharmacopœia, we can readily calculate the amount necessary to be used to bring the preparation to the standard Morphia strength.

It may be urged by some that such care with Tincture of Opium is not necessary, as physicians have, to a great extent, abandoned its use for the more eligible Deodorized Tincture, and that the former has, to a great extent, become a domestic remedy.

There is no excuse for not making it of standard strength. There are many physicians who prefer to use a preparation that represents the whole of the Opium, but have been driven to the use of a more reliable and uniform preparation.

The Deodorized Tincture of Opium is, in my opinion, a more reliable and uniform preparation, as found on sale, because it is not so generally made by the retailer, and when so made, more care is exercised, and the standard strength maintained. A strict conformity to the Pharmacopœia should be exercised in its manufacture, and for the same reasons as in Tincture of Opium.

**Extractum Senega Fluidum.**

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BY CLAY W. HOLMES, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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The preparation of this fluid extract has always been attended with considerable difficulty, and the product as obtained by the pharmacist, manipulating under the guidance of the Pharmacopœia, while very handsome in its first appearance, uniformly becomes converted into a gelatinous mass within three months. At least such has been the result with all that which has been made by the writer. The various formulæ which have from time to time appeared in the standard pharmaceutical journals, have been tried with all possible care, but after a length of time, varying with each process, the same result has been reached. Last fall, when preparing our list of queries for the printer, I was impressed with the one in reference to the best method for preparing this extract, having discovered the same day that our stock of F. E. of Senega was exhausted. Having my attention thus forcibly drawn to it, I proceeded at once to make investigations. After consulting the best authorities on the subject, without striking any new idea, I instituted a series of experiments, and, without following in detail the unsuccessful ones, I will briefly cite the points in the process which I arrived at.

Sixteen (16) Troy ounces of Senega Root, ground to a proper degree of fineness, were moistened thoroughly with dilute Alcohol, packed moderately in a cylindrical glass percolator, and allowed to stand four (4) days. Percolation was then proceeded with, dilute Alcohol being used as the menstruum, until the root was exhausted. The percolate

was then evaporated slowly in a water bath at a temperature under 105° Fahrenheit until reduced to eleven (11) fluid ounces. This evaporate was transferred to a moist filter and allowed to drain. The soft mass remaining was washed with water by means of a spritz, until the filtrate measured fifteen (15) fluid ounces; one (1) ounce of Alcohol was then added, to complete sixteen (16) ounces. I have here the first and experimental pound thus made, for your examination. It was completed on the 10th day of last October, and has not been filtered since it was prepared. It has been constantly in a warm room, and remained at perfect rest for six months before it was examined. When taken up for examination it appeared as you now see it, perfectly clear and limpid, without any sediment. Its color is good, the odor characteristic, and its external appearance all that could be desired. I have also prepared a sample of Syrup of Senega, by taking one (1) fluid drachm of this fluid extract and seven (7) fluid drachms of simple syrup. The syrup is brilliant, perfectly transparent, and seems to the writer to be the finest he has ever seen. Agitation shows the presence of a large proportion of Polygalic Acid. Practical tests as to its therapeutic value have not yet been made. The theoretical proof of its value is conclusive, if its active properties be resident in the acrid principle called Polygalic Acid. The United States Dispensatory states that the virtues of Senega seem to reside chiefly, if not exclusively, in the Polygalic Acid. Quevenne obtained this acid by exhausting Senega with thirty-three (33) per cent Alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of syrup; to which Alcohol is added and a precipitate falls, which is chiefly Polygalic Acid. The physical properties of this acid are those of Senega to a marked degree. This leads to the conviction that the theory advanced is correct. You will observe that the Quevenne process, and that followed in preparing this fluid extract, are analagous. Also that the

sensible properties of the fluid extract and syrup correspond to those of the acid and the root. Therefore the writer feels that the extract will prove equally satisfactory in its therapeutic test.

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**Syrup Senega.**

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BY W. M. QUIRK.

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Senega Root,	-	.	-	-	2 troy ounces.
Alcohol,	-	-	-	-	2 fluid ounces.
Water Ammonia,	-	-	-	-	4 drops.
Rock Candy,	-	-	-	-	8 troy ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.					

Bruise the Senega Root; add four ounces of boiling water; let it stand thirty minutes, and add two fluid ounces water of Ammonia; filter; add the rock candy and sufficient water to make one pint.

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**What is the Best Method for the Manufacture of Fluid Extract and Syrup of Senega to Avoid Gelatinization.**

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BY PROF. BEDFORD.

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The cause of gelatinization in the preparations of Senega Root is, beyond any question, the small amount of Pectin compounds that are known to exist. The other compounds—Polygalin, sometimes called Polygalic Acid, Resin, Sugar,

Fixed Oil—have nothing whatever to do with the gelatinization which occurs, and the removal or destruction of the Pectic Acid or Pectin Compounds will effectually prevent gelatinization.

There are two methods by which it may readily be done. When the syrup alone was officinal the writer was in a habit of departing from the officinal directions for its preparation, as those who made it by the formulas of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1860 or 1870, will readily remember that the great annoyance was that of filtration.

When any water liquid containing Pectin compounds is heated to the boiling point, there is a gelatinization, as in the case of fruit juices, which when heated with sugar to the boiling point and cooled, become quite solid, as the various fruit jellies. In this case the solidifying is due to these Pectin compounds.

If, however, we heat an Alcoholic Percolate or Tincture of Senega Root quickly to the boiling point, and then let it stand a few hours, we notice a scanty fawn-colored deposit, which may readily be filtered out. This deposit appears to be the Pectin compounds, and when thus treated and removed by filtration there is no subsequent gelatinization of the liquid.

Based on this, I for many years made my Syrup of Senega by heating the entire Alcoholic Percolate to the boiling point, let it stand for twelve hours, filtered it, evaporated it to the required quantity, added the necessary amount of sugar, and dissolved. This made a perfect representation of Senega Root, and never gelatinized.

The Fluid Extract can readily be prepared by the same method, but as the present ideas are that the application of heat to Fluid Extracts should be avoided, such a process could hardly be acceptable.

The other method preventing gelatinization is to destroy the acid character of the Pectin compounds by combining

them with Ammonia or some other alkali. When gelatinization has ever occurred in either Fluid Extract or Syrup of Senega, the mass may readily be rendered fluid by the addition of a few drops of water of Ammonia very cautiously added, so that excess may be avoided. Based on this fact, formulas have been suggested in which the addition of Ammonia (or other alkali) added to the liquid used in percolation has, by neutralizing the Pectic Acid, prevented any subsequent gelatinization. The Pharmacopœia of 1880 has, very properly, so modified its formula for Fl. Ext., and as this has been published since our last gathering, a compliance with its formula will obviate all difficulty on the ground of gelatinization, and gives a product which is unexceptionable in every respect.

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### **Poison Sales and Poison Laws.**

BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

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It has been the custom in many of the States to partially restrict the sales of such articles as are known to be dangerous poisons. This restriction takes either the form of limiting the retail sales, so that persons who desire to obtain them either for the destruction of their own lives or those of others cannot obtain them readily, or when sold they are to be labeled so distinctly that through ignorance or carelessness the person handling them may be awakened to the danger of the article he is handling. A third method of restriction is to require a witness to the sale or a record

made in a suitable book, or both, so that the purchase of poisons may be traced in cases of death by carelessness or criminality.

The law in any of the above cases is based on police regulation, that the State has an arbitrary right to enact such laws as may preserve life or prevent criminality.

Poison laws, and also Pharmacy laws, may therefore be ranked as police regulations, and are right and proper to be enacted, and should be enforced.

It, however, is my present purpose to simply inquire—how far do we respect and obey the poison law of this State?

The laws at present in force in this State which have any bearing upon our vocation are contained in sections 401–405; and as they have been already embraced in full in the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law, I simply give here the requirements in *my own language*.

Sec. 401 requires that *every* package of medicine must be labeled as to its contents; any omission to do this, or any false label upon such package, is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 402. Every poison or poisonous substance sold or in any way transferred to another person, must first have recorded in a book kept for the purpose, the name and residence of the person receiving the article, the name and quantity of the article transferred; it must be done in the presence of a third party as a witness, and the name and residence of this witness must also be entered upon the book of record. The only exception to the presence of a witness is when there is a written order or prescription of some practicing physician, whose *name* is attached.

Sec. 403. The book of registration of sales of poisons must be shown on *reasonable demand* to any person, at any time during business hours, under penalty of fifty dollars.

Sec. 404. Appears to reiterate section 401, but defines that the poison or poisonous substance labeled shall not only state the name of the substance but also the word “poison”

and the name and residence (business place) of the seller plainly printed or written upon the label.

The next section refers, not to poisons, but to the dispensing of prescriptions, and as this is the only other provision that applies to retail druggists, its sense is also stated.

Sec. 405. Prescriptions can only be dispensed by persons who are graduates of a College of Pharmacy, or of a Medical College, or by persons who have had not less than two years' practical experience in a drug store. But the following exception is made: "Except under the direct supervision of some person possessing one of those qualifications;" that is, that any person may put up a prescription, *provided* that a graduate of Pharmacy, a graduate of Medicine, or a two-year-old apprentice looks on to see that it is done properly; and the punishment for the violation of this section is a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or an imprisonment of six months, while *if death* follows such violation, the penalty may be from one thousand to five thousand dollars, or an imprisonment from two to four years, or both fine and imprisonment.

The sale of poisons openly over the counter by the retail druggist, then, by the law of this State requires *registration*, the presence of a witness, and a label with the name of the article, the word poison, and the address of vender.

Is this done? How many of the druggists of this State, how many members of this Association, do this always?

In my experience in business I am led to believe that the majority of druggists content themselves simply with a poison label, and neither take the trouble either to register it or call the attention of any person as a witness.

The compliance with the full intent of the law is urged, first, because it is a proper law, and should be obeyed; second, because such compliance will help the ends of justice in tracing criminal intent on the part of those who have made such use of the articles purchased, or aid to



determine in some cases whether murder or suicide has been committed ; third, as a matter of self-preservation of reputation and integrity, and to prevent the pecuniary loss that would come upon one known to have been aiding, by his carelessness, towards the loss of human life.

As the present laws stand, there is a looseness of description as to what should be labeled poison. It now says, "any poison or poisonous substances." The range is a wide one, and may lead to some future necessity for a legal interpretation of what may be termed a "poisonous substance."

Meanwhile, I would urge that all should so label at least each of the poisons enumerated in the Pharmacy laws now in force in New York or Brooklyn, or in the law which has been proposed by this Association.

The necessity for observing such care in the now loosely framed poison laws which exist in our State is an additional reason why we should heartily unite in our endeavors to secure a wholesome Pharmacy law, which may more carefully define what poisonous substances are, and, by incorporating them in the new law, the better protect us in their observance from the risk we now run by not being sure what some court or jury may define as "a poisonous substance."

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

**At the Fifth Annual Meeting.**

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Adams, Henry L.—*Auburn.*  
Beach, Otis—*Owego.*  
Bedford, P. W.—*New York City.*  
Belden, James L.—*Geddes.*  
Bradford, G. W.—*Cortland.*  
Brill, W. H.—*Binghamton.*  
Brooks, A. B.—*Ithaca.*  
Burdick, D. W.—*Ithaca*  
Butler—C. H.—*Oswego.*  
Campbell, F. E.—*Red Creek.*  
Cassebeer, H. A., Jr.—*New York City.*  
Chapman, Isaac C.—*Newburgh.*  
Coggershall, F. H.—*Waterville.*  
Collins, Louis D.—*New York City.*  
Corwin, T. L.—*Marathon.*  
Cowley, Edward A.—*Rochester.*  
Cullen, C. P.—*Waterloo.*  
Dalton, F. W.—*Syracuse.*  
Davis, E. H.—*Rochester.*  
DeForest—W. P.—*Brooklyn.*  
DeLano, Will—*Ithaca.*  
Dick, Dundas—*New York City.*  
Dillenbeck, M. H.—*Lyons.*  
Dubois, W. L.—*Catskill.*

Dutton, G. R.—*Honeoye Falls.*  
Eaton, Frank E.—*Syracuse.*  
Eaton, James H.—*Syracuse.*  
Ely, Charles C.—*Owego.*  
Garrett, C. C.—*Ithaca.*  
Gauntlett, J. C.—*Ithaca.*  
Haskin, C. H.—*Rochester.*  
Haskins, H. L.—*Ithaca.*  
Hazen, P. P.—*Cornwall.*  
Holmes, Clay W.—*Elmira.*  
Halzhauer, Charles—*Newark, N. J.*  
Howarth, Wm., Jr.—*Utica.*  
Howarth, J. W.—*Utica.*  
Hubbard, Charles—*Syracuse.*  
Husted, Alfred B.—*Albany.*  
Jennings, E. F.—*Cortland.*  
Kenyon, G. M.—*Syracuse.*  
Knapp, Frank F.—*New York City.*  
Loomis, F. H.—*Woodhull.*  
Lyman, C. M.—*Buffalo.*  
Macmahan, T. J.—*New York City.*  
Mason, James I.—*Baldwinsville.*  
Mitchell, J. J.—*Ithaca.*  
Napier, Henry B.—*Dryden.*  
Newman, S. A.—*Rochester.*  
Nicot, Louis E.—*Brooklyn.*  
Norton, F. L.—*Delhi.*  
Orcutt, J. D.—*Painted Post.*  
Otis, Clark Z.—*Binghamton.*  
Page, Alfred A.—*Rochester.*  
Parsons, Henry B.—*New York City.*  
Platt, C. C.—*Ludlowville.*  
Post, E.—*Brooklyn.*  
Post, Wm. H.—*Catskill.*  
Putney, Geo. P.—*Ithaca.*

- Rieffenstahl, J.—*Buffalo*.  
Rogers, Wm. H.—*Middletown*.  
Roos, Dr. W.—*New York City*.  
Rowe, Wm. F.—*New York City*.  
Sackett, C. W.—*Addison*.  
Sagar, Charles H.—*Auburn*.  
Sager, A.—*Cortland*.  
Salmon, Thomas H.—*Lansingburgh*.  
Sayre, Edward A.—*Brooklyn*.  
Schmitte, Joseph M.—*Rochester*.  
Schnell, Joseph, Jr.—*Binghamton*.  
Scribner, Roger—*Ithaca*.  
Sherwood, C. H.—*Syracuse*.  
Siener, Peter G.—*Rochester*.  
Slaughter, S. W.—*Waverly*.  
Smith, B. J.—*New York City*.  
Smith, Rufus E.—*Syracuse*.  
Smith, William B.—*Candor*.  
Smith, Willard N.—*Auburn*.  
Snedaker, C. A.—*Ithaca*.  
Snow, C. W.—*Syracuse*.  
Starkey, Mrs. E. A.—*Owego*.  
Storrs, A. P., Jr.—*Owego*.  
Sullard, George F.—*Franklin*.  
Sweet, A. L., M. D.—*Geneva*.  
Sweet, F. K.—*Lockport*.  
Todd, Judson B.—*Ithaca*.  
Wadhams, S. D.—*Elmira*.  
Warren, C. B.—*McGrawville*.  
Watson, C. A.—*Homer*.  
Weaver, George W.—*Lockport*.  
Welch, C. S.—*Ithaca*.  
White, C. H.—*Ithaca*.  
Wickes, S. R.—*Trumansburg*.

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**In Memoriam.**

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## **CHARLES J. POWERS**

Was a son of Dr. N. C. Powers, and was born at Peterboro, Madison county, December 2, 1849. He came to Syracuse with his father's family when quite young. After pursuing a course of study in the public schools, and also at Cornell University, he went to Brazil with Prof. Fred. C. Hartt and party, on a scientific expedition. On his return he adopted the drug business, and became a partner of Charles W. Snow, his brother-in-law. He subsequently withdrew his interest there, and established a store in the Weiting block, with Mr. James S. Plumb. The latter retired soon after, and Mr. Powers became sole proprietor. When the Weiting block was burned in July, 1881, his entire stock was destroyed, and he suffered a great loss. He, however, promptly established himself at 11 South Salina street, and fitted up a store which was a model of enterprise, and continued the business till the time of his death. Ten years ago he married Miss Ernestine Dillaye. Mrs. Powers and a son, not yet two years of age, survive him. Their only daughter, Edith, died four years ago. Mr. Powers had hosts of friends, who will deeply regret his early death. As a citizen, he was held in the highest esteem. Of a bright and genial disposition, he made friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was an energetic and enterprising business man, and was guided by the purest sense of honor in all his business undertakings. He became a member of this Association at the second meeting, held in Syracuse in 1880. He took an active part in its deliberations, and those who attended our meeting in Albany will recall his pleasant countenance and cheerful voice. He was one of the live members, always present and ready to do anything which would

advance the interests of the Association. We mourn his untimely death, when just ready to reap the harvest of faithful work in his early years. While we bow in meek submission to the Far-Seeing One, who rules all things for the good of his subjects, we would fain mingle our tears with those of his bereaved family in the loss of one of our brightest and most active members.

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### **WILLIAM CLARENCE HOSFORD**

Was born at Richfield Springs, N. Y., on the 30th day of October, 1853. He entered the drug store of J. F. Getman in 1869, where he remained about five years, when he became prescription clerk in the store of Jarvis & Bliss, Cooperstown, with whom he continued till the time of his death.

Mr. Hosford died in Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 26th day of May, 1883, after an illness of ten days.

From his boyhood he was constantly afflicted with asthma, but his great courage and generous and amiable disposition led him at all times to appear bright and cheerful; and while very often actually unable to attend to his duties in the store, yet his courage and fidelity to his employers' interests were so great that he would not succumb to bodily ailments, and his invariable politeness, strict integrity and unflagging industry, earned for him his well-known reputation as a first-class druggist, and an honest, upright man.

While his life has been uneventful, his memory will long be honored by those who were fortunate enough to know him best.



## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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### PREAMBLE.

**WHEREAS**, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own, and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement, and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

#### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

**SECTION 1.** This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

**SEC. 2.** Any adult person, of good moral and professional standing, residing, or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged

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in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

SEC. 3. Pharmacutists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association; call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications; conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of one hundred dollars for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual

meeting; and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting; and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

### ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

### ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote ; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

### ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

### ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the

Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, and Committee on Adulterations. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the committee.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations, during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations, or substitutions, as may be brought to their notice.

SEC. 6. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

**ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.**

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

**ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.**

SECTION 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

**ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.**

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting; and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

**ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.**

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

**ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

**ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.**

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations, the complete working formula of which is withheld, and such preparations

as are offered under other than their proper specifically recognized names, will not be received.

ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

*First Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

*Second Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

*Third Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

*Fourth Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

**An Act to Prevent the Adulteration of Food or Drugs.**

(Passed May 28, 1881—three-fifths being present.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall, within this State, manufacture, have, offer for sale, or sell any article of food or drugs which is adulterated within the meaning of this act, and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 2. The term "food," as used in this act, shall include every article used for food or drink by man. The term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for internal or external use.

SEC. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act—

a.—In the case of drugs.

1. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein.

2. If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other Pharmacopœia or other standard work on *Materia Medica*, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work.

3. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

b.—In the case of food or drink.

1. If any substance or substances has or have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

2. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article.

3. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

4. If it be an imitation of or be sold under the name of another article.



5. If it consists wholly or in part of a deceased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten, animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal.

6. If it be colored, or coated, or polished, or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value.

7. If it contain any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of a person consuming it: Provided, that the State Board of Health may, with the approval of the Governor, from time to time declare certain articles or preparations to be exempt from the provisions of this act: And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food, provided that the same are not injurious to health and that the articles are distinctly labeled as a mixture, stating the components of the mixture.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prepare and publish, from time to time, lists of the articles, mixtures or compounds declared to be exempt from the provisions of this act, in accordance with the preceding section. The State Board of Health shall also, from time to time, fix the limits of variability permissible in any article of food, or drug, or compound, the standard of which is not established by any national Pharmacopœia.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of the public health as it relates to the sale of food and drugs, and the adulteration of the same, and make all necessary investigations and inquiries relating thereto. It shall also have the appointment of public analysts and chemists, and upon its recommendation, whenever it shall deem any such officers incompetent, the appointment of any and every such officer shall be revoked and be held to be void and of no effect. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, the State Board of Health shall meet and adopt such measures as may seem necessary to facilitate the enforcement of this act, and prepare rules and regulations with regard to the proper methods of collecting and examining articles of food or drugs, and for the appointment of the necessary inspectors and analysts; and the State Board of Health shall be authorized to expend, in addition to all sums already appropriated for said Board, an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes in this section provided.

**SEC. 6.** Every person selling, or offering or exposing, any article of food or drugs for sale, or delivering any article to purchasers, shall be bound to serve or supply any public analyst or other agent of the State or Local Board of Health appointed under this act, who shall apply to him for that purpose, and on his tendering the value of the same, with a sample sufficient for the purpose, analysis of any article which is included in this act, and which is in the possession of the person selling, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for a first offense, and one hundred dollars for a second and subsequent offenses.

**SEC. 7.** Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be treated and punished as a misdemeanor; and whoever shall impede, obstruct, hinder or otherwise prevent any analyst, inspector or prosecuting officer in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor.

**SEC. 8.** Any act or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

**SEC. 9.** All the regulations and declarations of the State Board of Health made under this act from time to time, and promulgated, shall be printed in the Statutes at large.

**SEC. 10.** This act shall take effect at the expiration of ninety days after it shall become a law.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS--1883.

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Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Adams, Henry L.....	Auburn.....	1883
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh... ..	1882
Aiken, Frank P.....,	Greenbush.....	1879
Alexander, Fred W.....	106 State street, Rochester .....	1882
Allen, Joseph Curtis .....	84 South Clinton street, Syracuse.	1880
Allsop, Robert G.....	119 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Alsberg, Herman.....	257 Central avenue, Albany.....	1882
Aman, Henry.....	139 E. Main street, Rochester,...	1880
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport .....	1882
Anthony, Albert C.....	884 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1882
Arnold, George H.....	Cortland.....	1879
Aspinwall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1879
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosic Falls.....	1880
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Auchampaugh, Julius C.....	Syracuse.....	1883
Austen, William J.....	Oswego .....	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	Glenn's Falls.....	1881
Austin, Robert.....	Painted Post.....	1883
Bachman, John W.....	Hornellsville.....	1881
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D....	Rhinebeck.....	1883
Baker, Greenville M., M. D...	487 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Baker, Louie A.....	Schuylerville .....	1882
Baldwin, Orville Delavan.....	Fredonia .....	1879
Ballard, George S.... ..	198 Genesee street, Utica... ..	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport .....	1882

Loomis, G. W.....	Homer .....	1880
Lunn, Thomas.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer...	311 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson ..	142 Sixth avenue, New York....	1879
Macomber, Martin W.....	42 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Maine, August.....	Utica.....	1883
Marsden, J. J .....	Waterloo .....	1883
Mason, James J.....	Otsetic .....	1880
Mattimore, Jeremiah J .....	207 Madison avenue, Albany....	1882
Maybury, Milford M.....	Cortland .....	1881
Mayer, William T.....	158 State street, Albany.....	1882
McCaig, Joseph.....	Canisteo.....	1883
McClure, Archibald.....	Albany.....	1880
McClure, J. C.....	Coxsackie .....	1881
McClure, W. H.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1880
McDonald, John.....	120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1881
McDougall, James .....	Binghamton .....	1881
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond.	259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn....	1879
McEachran, Neil... ..	402 Michigan street, Buffalo....	1881
McIntyre, A. D.....	Oswego .....	1881
McIntyre, Ewen .....	874 Broadway, New York.....	1879
McIntyre, Martin .....	Fonda.....	1879
McKane, B. Tracy .....	144 Spring street, New York....	1879
Mead, Darwin M.....	Oswego.....	1882
Mead, Robert P.....	185 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn... 1883	
Menninger, Henry J., M. D...	97 Sands street, Brooklyn.....	1881
Metzger, John.....	College Point.....	1879
Meyer, Lewis H. ....	660 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn	1881
Michaelis, George.....	397 Broadway, Albany .....	1879
Michaelson, M. T.....	109 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn....	1881
Miller, A. R.....	39 Washington avenue, Albany..	1881
Miller, George Yerrington ...	Luzerne .....	1879
Miller, James H .....	Greenbush.....	1880
Miller, Jason Alfred.....	Gloversville .....	1879
Miller, O. F.....	Fair Haven.....	1881
Miller, Robert McCleerty....	Malone.....	1879
Mitchell, John J.....	Ithaca .....	1881
Moffitt, Andrew W. M.....	Troy .....	1882
Monroe, H. P.....	Dunkirk.....	1881
Moore, Joseph Edwin.....	415 Broadway, Albany.....	1882

Morse, Edward W.....	Oswego .....	1880
Mott, George F.....	Catskill .....	1881
Muench, William .....	244 N. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
Munday, John.....	Albany.....	1881
Munger, John F.....	361 Broadway, East Albany.....	1880
Murray, Douglas.....	White Plains .....	1879
Myers, Louis J.....	Oneida .....	1880
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	Dryden.....	1879
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second avenue, New York..	1879
Nathansen, Louis P.....	88 First street, New York.....	1882
Neele, William P.....	Willard .....	1881
Nelson, E. H.....	106 State st., cor. Mum., Rochester	1883
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City.....	1879
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Marietta, Ohio.....	1879
Newby, George, M. D.....	1706 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Newman, Algernon S.....	Canandaigua .....	1880
Newman, Sidney A.....	115 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Newton, William Eugene.....	Tioga Centre.....	1883
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union Avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Norton, Edwin M.....	Andes.....	1882
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi .....	1879
O'Brien, William Smith.....	35 W. Eagle street, Buffalo.....	1879
Oatman, LeRoy S.....	Angola.....	1879
Ogden, Joseph P.....	Ilion .....	1880
Orcutt, James D.....	Painted Post .....	1881
Osann, Bernhard.....	107 Fourth avenue, New York...	1881
Osborn, Byron E., M. D.....	Auburn .....	1882
Osmun, Charles Alvin... ..	13 Seventh avenue, New York...	1879
Ostrom, Ezra L.....	Binghamton .....	1882
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton .....	1879
Otis, Frank D.....	58 Barclay street, New York....	1881
Outwater, Harry E.....	Newark Valley.....	1881
Packard, D C.....	Watertown .....	1879
Paddock, J R.....	Oswego .....	1880
Page, Alfred Archibald.....	1 1-2 James street, Rochester....	1883
Page, George Sheppard.....	10 Warren street, New York....	1879
Palmatier, William.....	561 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1882
Palmer, Murray W.....	Newark .....	1883
Pamperine, Adolf.....	Buffalo.....	1880
Parsons, H. B.....	170 William street, New York...	1882

Parsons, Richard B .....	Gloversville .....	1880
Paulus, Casper .....	871 Madison avenue, Albany....	1882
Paulus, Joseph H .....	371 Madison avenue, Albany....	1882
Peacock, Charles L .....	Fairport .....	1881
Peck, George L... ..	Jamaica .....	1880
Peck, Reuben N .....	Glensn's Falls .....	1879
Penfold, Henry J .....	Angola .....	1879
Pennock, George O .....	Oneida Square, Utica .....	1879
Perkins, James L .....	Buffalo .....	1881
Perry, George Hughes .....	34 and 36 Clinton street, Syracuse.	1880
Peters, Warren F .....	Hoosic Falls .....	1879
Pettit, Charles G .....	Fort Plain .....	1883
Pettit, C. P .....	Elmira .....	1883
Pettit, James H .....	Fort Plain .....	1882
Petz, Lawrence J .....	181 Columbia street, Utica .....	1880
Phillips, Harry A .....	Gloversville .....	1882
Phillips, H. B .....	Fulton .....	1881
Phillips, John Spencer .....	Gloversville .....	1882
Phillips, Robert E .....	Fulton .....	1880
Philpot, Edward E .....	Niagara Falls .....	1880
Pierson, Charles J .....	Lockport .....	1883
Plant, Charles H .....	14 E. Genesee street, Syracuse...	1880
Platt, Chester C... ..	Ludlowville .....	1883
Post, Elisha .....	177 Park Place, Brooklyn .....	1881
Post, William H .....	Catskill .....	1880
Post, Will R .....	Catskill .....	1881
Pratt, William R .....	Syracuse .....	1880
Pulford, Frank A .....	Marathon .....	1883
Putnam, A .....	Cleveland .....	1880
Putnam, Edgar P .....	Jamestown .....	1879
Putney, George E .....	Ithaca .....	1883
Quirk, William M .....	Binghamton .....	1881
Ramsperger, Gustavus .....	793 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1879
Rano, Charles O .....	1575 Niagara street, Buffalo....	1880
Ray, Benjamin Franklin .....	Utica .....	1879
Reiman, George .....	405 East Genesee street, Buffalo..	1880
Rice, Charles .....	27 Great Jones street, New York.	1879
Rice, Edward Thomas .....	Albany .....	1879
Richtmyer, John W .....	Cooperstown .....	1882
Rickard, Charles .....	Fultonville .....	1882

Rieffenstahl, Julius.....	534 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Robbins, Daniel C.....	91 Fulton street, New York.....	1880
Robinson, William Y.....	Nunda.....	1881
Robertson, Isaiah Blood.....	Amsterdam.....	1879
Robertson, Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville.....	1879
Rodenbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1879
Rogers, Arthur H.....	Geneseo.....	1880
Rogers, John Henry.....	Oneida.....	1880
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown.....	1879
Rommell, Emanuel.....	Lockport.....	1879
Roos, Weller.....	Chenango Forks.....	1881
Ross, Eugene W.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Ross, William S.....	Madalin.....	1882
Rouse, Morris D.....	251 Virginia street, Buffalo.....	1881
Roy, James Staunton.....	Wappinger's Falls.....	1880
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evans' Mills.....	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford.....	Little Valley.....	1879
Rushmore, John W.....	Palmyra.....	1882
Ryan, Frank Gibbs.....	13 South Salina street, Syracuse..	1880
Ryan, George W.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Ryan, John T.....	Salem.....	1882
Ryan, Peter Lawrence.....	138 South West street, Syracuse.	1880
Sackett, Charles W.....	Addison.....	1880
Sackett, J. B.....	Tarrytown.....	1881
Sagar, Charles H.....	Auburn.....	1881
Sager, Aaron.....	Cortland.....	1880
Salmon, Thomas H.....	Lansingburgh.....	1880
Sautter, Louis.....	75 South Pearl street, Albany....	1879
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	72 South Pearl street, Albany....	1879
Sawens, Willis.....	138 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Sawyer, Andrew.....	348 River street, Troy.....	1882
Sayre, Edward Augustus.....	461 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Schaefer, Charles H.....	202 Washington avenue, Albany.	1880
Schell, George C.....	Geneva.....	1881
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.....	Stillwater.....	1880
Schieffelin, William H.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Schlehenried, Amand.....	733 Eleventh avenue, New York.	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph..	Yonkers.....	1879
Schmitt, Joseph M.....	108 North avenue. Rochester....	1880
Schnell, Joseph, Jr.....	Binghamton.....	1881

Scholz, Otto.....	320 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1880
Scoville, Charles H.....	Tonawanda.....	1881
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca.....	1879
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Seabury, Robert J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Shapaker, Andrew J.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Sharpe, Hooper C.....	Oswego.....	1881
Shedden, John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York... ..	1879
Sheldon, Delos D.....	Lockport.....	1881
Sherwood, Charles H.....	33 Seymour street, Syracuse.....	1882
Short, William Henry.....	119 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn... ..	1879
Shrader, John L.....	Wappinger's Falls.....	1879
Shults, Charles A. ....	Bath.....	1883
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown.....	1879
Siener, Peter G.....	Rochester.....	1881
Slaughter, S. W.....	Waverly.....	1883
Sloan, Henry S.....	Binghamton.....	1881
Sloat, William A. A.....	Newburg.....	1882
Smith, Burling J.....	Salamanca.....	1883
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington avenue, Albany..	1882
Smith, Darius.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1882
Smith, Ericson Eugene.....	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1879
Smith, Frank J.....	Eagle st., cor. Maiden Lane, Albany	1880
Smith, Frank S.....	Auburn.....	1881
Smith, Henry A.....	Binghamton.....	1880
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville.....	1879
Smith, James E.....	Clyde.....	1880
Smith, J Hungerford.....	Ausable Forks.....	1881
Smith, Peter.....	44 Cedar street, Syracuse.....	1883
Smith, Rufus Elder.....	72 South West street, Syracuse..	1880
Smith, Willard Alfred.....	Richfield Springs.....	1879
Smith, Willard N.....	Auburn.....	1880
Smith, William B.....	Candor.....	1881
Smith, William B.....	348 River street, Troy.....	1882
Smither, Charles.....	585 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1881
Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1879
Snedaker, Charles A.....	Lyons.....	1882
Snedaker, W. D.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1882
Snow, Charles Wesley.... ..	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
Snow, Orrin J.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880



Snyder, Ambrose Chancellor ..	209 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn..	1879
Spaffard, Theodore W.....	Utica.....	1883
Sparks, S. J.....	Binghamton .....	1882
Spotten, John B.....	Lansingburgh .....	1882
Springler, Charles W....	Weedsport .....	1880
Stacy, William A.....	Addison .....	1882
Stafford, William T.....	234 Dark street, Albany .....	1882
Standish, Beach T .....	Lockport.....	1882
Stark, Aiken.....	Ontario Center.....	1880
Stark, Arthur A .....	Conesus Center,.....	1881
Starkey, Emma A.....	Owego .....	1883
StClare, F. A.....	Albion .....	1883
Steel, Joseph N.....	Auburn .....	1882
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica .....	1879
Stevens, Willard J.....	Syracuse .....	1882
Still, Allen Henry.....	60 Cedar street, New York.....	1879
Stoddard, Charles.....	84 East Seneca street, Buffalo..	1881
Stoddard, Thomas .....	849 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Stone, Archibald M.....	Hudson.....	1883
Stone, John A.....	Oswego.....	1881
Storrs, Aaron P. Jr.....	Owego .....	1880
Stow, Benjamin J.....	213 Nassau street, Brooklyn....	1881
Sullard, George Fitch.....	Franklin .....	1883
Suftin, Watson J.....	Canaseraga .....	1883
Suydam, S. C.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Sweet, Amos L., M. D.....	Geneva ....	1882
Sweet, Frederick K.....	Lockport .....	1879
Sykes, George E .....	333 Franklin street, Buffalo.....	1883
Taber, Frederick C .....	Addison .....	1881
Tallman, Warren D.....	72 S. West street, Syracuse.....	1880
Tapling, George P.....	1726 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1881
Tappenden, George E.....	Ithaca.....	1882
Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport.....	1880
Taylor, James .....	332 W. 45th street, New York...	1882
Taylor, William H.....	81 State street, Rochester.....	1881
Terry, Frederick H.....	Clyde .....	1880
Thurstone, George I.....	Buffalo .....	1880
Tibbs, William H.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.....	Hudson.....	1882
Todd, Adrian H.....	Weedsport.....	1883

Todd, John B.....	Parish.....	1880
Todd, Judson B.....	Ithaca.....	1881
Tooker, William Wallace....	Sag Harbor.....	1879
Townsend, John DePeyster...	Eagle Street, Albany.....	1879
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport .....	1879
Trowbridge, John S.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Tucker, William L.....	Syracuse .....	1881
Tupper, Edgar S.....	Binghamton .....	1882
Turner, George H.....	296 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Tuttle, Thomas B.....	Leroy .....	1881
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D.....	145 Central street, Albany.....	1882
Underhill, Joseph Garnes....	397 Classon avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Vail, James A.....	Rochester .....	1881
Van Auken, Jerrie A.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Van Buskirk, W. E.....	Saugerties .....	1882
Van Nort, J. F., Jr.....	Elmira .....	1882
Vaughn, R. B.....	524 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Vinton, Charles E. M. ....	Frankfort .....	1879
Wadhams, Samuel D.....	Elmira .....	1881
Wagner, William C.....	College Point.....	1880
Wait, R. J.....	Greenwich .....	1882
Walker, William J.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1882
Walker, William M.....	91 Fulton street, New York.....	1880
Warren, Charles B.....	McGrawville.....	1880
Wardwell, Charles H.....	Adams .....	1881
Washburn, William A.....	Madelin .....	1882
Watson, Cyrus A.....	Homer .....	1882
Watson, James Tompkins....	Clinton .....	1879
Watson, William Jesse .....	Fulton .....	1879
Wayne, W. Eugene .....	Clyde .....	1882
Weaver, George W .....	Lockport .....	1881
Webber, Ambrose L.....	Middleport .....	1881
Welch, Carlton S .....	Ithaca.....	1883
Wendler, Robert.....	404 Atlantic avenue, Brookly....	1879
Wernicke, Egon C. B .....	298 Fourth street, Brooklyn....	1881
Wesley, John Edward.....	Lyons.....	1882
Wheeler, Leonard H. ....	174 N. Hawk street, Albany.....	1882
Wheeler, Nelson B.....	Auburn .....	1882
Whitcomb, George O.....	Gilbertsville .....	1882
White, Charles H... ..	Ithaca .....	1883

Whitehead, W. H .....	Herkimer.....	1879
Whitlock, George S.....	111 W. Third street, Elmira....	1880
Whitney, George H .....	Oswego .....	1883
Wickes, Silas R .....	Trumansburg .....	1881
Wickham, William Hull.....	91 Fulton street, New York.....	1880
Wiley, Frederick ... ..	Oswego .....	1883
Wilkinson, John L.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Willard, C. H.....	Long Island City.....	1882
Willever, S. A. D.....	278 Gaenwich street, New York.	1882
Willston, C. L.....	81 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1882
Winter, William.....	Delhi .....	1882
Wood, John Henry .....	Cor. West & Giffort sts., Syracuse	1880
Wright, Charles F .....	New Berlin.....	1882
Youmans, A. H.....	Whitneys Point.. ..	1881
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West avenue, Rochester.....	1880
Zimmerman, Jesse W .....	Lockport.....	1883
Zimmerman, John .....	361 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1882

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

Butler, C. H.....	Oswego .....	1879
Kersting, Rudolph.....	Yonkers.....	1879

**HONORARY MEMBERS,**

		<b>Elected.</b>
Holzhauer, Charles.....	Newark, N. Y.....	1883
Maisch, John M., Prof .....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1882
Oldberg, Oscar, Prof.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1882
Squibb, Edward R., M. D....	Brooklyn.....	1882
Whiting, F. T.....	Great Barrington, Mass.....	1883

**DECEASED MEMBERS.**

	<b>Elected.</b>	<b>Deceased.</b>
Armstrong, William E.....	1879	1881
Boyd, Charles .....	1879	1880
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.....	1879	1880
Farnham, E. J.....	1880	1881
Frohwein, Theobold R.....	1879	1880
Healy, George A.....	1880	1881
Howland, C. A... ..	1880	1883
Hosford, W. C.....	1880	1883
Metz, Herman Hugo.....	1879	1880
Munday, William C .....	1881	1881
Neergaard, William .....	1879	1880
Powers, Charles J .....	1880	1883
Ryan, John K.....	1880	1881
Wilbur, C. N.....	1879	1883

**RESIGNED.**

	<b>Elected.</b>	<b>Resigned.</b>
Comstock, M. Chester .....	1879	1882
Cushman, F. C.....	1879	1882
McMonagle, D. C.....	1879	1882
Robinson, F. C .....	1879	1883
Rozezlawski, A. J.....	1879	1883

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
NEW YORK STATE  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD IN NEW YORK CITY,

June 10th, 11th and 12th, 1884,

ALSO THE  
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

---

ELMIRA, N. Y. :  
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
1884.

## DELEGATES.

### *Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association :*

H. W. ATWOOD, New York,      W. H. ROGERS, Middletown,  
T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,      E. A. SAYRE, Brooklyn,  
THOMAS M. JOHNSON, M. D., Buffalo.

### *Delegates to the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association :*

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,      G. J. SEABURY, New York.

### *Delegates to the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association :*

C. H. GAUS, Albany,      A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

### *Delegates to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association :*

E. A. SAYRE, Brooklyn,      P. W. BEDFORD, New York.

### *Delegates to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association :*

C. H. BUTLER, Oswego,      F. K. SWEET, Lockport.

### *Delegates to National Retail Druggists' Association :*

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,      H. W. ATWOOD, New York,  
E. A. SAYRE, Brooklyn,      THOS. M. JOHNSON, M. D., Buffalo.



**MEMBERS**  
**OF THE FIRST**  
**NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY,**  
**APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY,**  
**GOVERNOR GROVER B. CLEVELAND,**  
**JULY 8, 1884.**

---

ALFRED B. HUESTED, M. D.,	-	-	Albany.
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH,	-	-	Ausable Forks.
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR.,	-	-	Syracuse.
CLARK Z. OTIS,	-	-	Binghamton.
CURTIS H. HASKIN,	-	-	Rochester.

The first meeting of this Board will be held in the City of Albany,  
September 2d, 1884.

# CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

---

We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify :

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York ; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally, may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association, shall be at Utica, in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or Managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely : One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879 :

PETER W.-BEDFORD,	[L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT,	[L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST,	[L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON,	[L. S.]

## PREFATORY NOTE.

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Members are urged to notify the Secretary at once of changes in address, errors in names, or items of interest to the Association. Deaths should be promptly reported by the members nearest to the deceased member.

The next Annual Meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, June 19th, 1885. Send your dues to the Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Butler, before the meeting ; and applications for membership to the Secretary—enclosing fee of four dollars, before June 1st, 1885.

CLAY W. HOLMES, *Secretary*,  
ELMIRA, N. Y.

## LIST OF QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

1. Are the results obtained by the U. S. Pharmacopœia process for the assay of cinchona bark as satisfactory as those of other authorities? If not, what process is simpler and more satisfactory in its results?

Accepted by G. MICHAELIS, Albany.

2. Is the formula of the U. S. Pharmacopœia for soap-liniment satisfactory? Would not a larger portion of water render it more stable and the result be equally efficient?

Accepted by W. P. DEFOREST, Brooklyn.

3. What amount of botanical knowledge should be required in our Board of Pharmacy examinations?

Accepted by W. P. DEFOREST, Brooklyn.

4. Can a pharmacy law be satisfactorily carried out that does not require renewal of registration at least at intervals of from three to five years? Some suggestions on the subject of renewal of license or of registration are desired.

What limit should there be required or expected as to the classes of merchandise that the retail druggist in cities may reasonably claim as proper for sale in his business?

Accepted by A. C. SEABLES, New York City.

5. While the druggist may purchase some of his pharmaceutical preparations, is he justified in dispensing the same before he has applied the tests to satisfy himself as to quality and identity of the article itself?

Accepted by C. H. GAUS, Albany.

6. An essay on methods of study for pharmaceutical students in the smaller cities.

Accepted by P. W. BEDFORD, New York.

7. Should our county or town organizations of druggists be content to act for trade interests only? Can such organizations be made more efficient by combining practical investigation of pharmaceutical subjects? If so, suggest some topics for such investigation?

Accepted by W. H. HYLER, Port Chester.

8. What advantages would result from the change of using "solids by weight, and fluids by measure," in place of weight for both solids and fluids as is now official? Accepted by C. T. OTIS, Binghamton.

9. What wines are best adapted to meet the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia under its present names of "white wine" and "red wine"?

Accepted by P. W. BEDFORD, New York.

10. Has the pharmacist the moral right to sell opiates indiscriminately, even if he complies with any existing laws as to its registration?

Accepted by T. L. CORWIN, Marathon.

11. Are petroleum substitutes for lard satisfactory as a therapeutic result of their continued use?

Accepted by R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo.

A. B. HUESTED, Albany.

12. Name any tinctures that may be satisfactorily improved in strength or construction of formula.

Suggestions are desired as to formulas for elixirs that may be called for and are not embodied in the publication of the New York and Brooklyn Formulary.

Accepted by S. J. BENDINER, New York.

13. What differences exist between daturia, hyoscyomia, and atropia?

Accepted by J. D. A. HARTZ, College Point.

14. An essay on comparative methods of percolation, using various forms of apparatus as supplied to pharmacists. The results to be based on trials of not less than three samples of drugs, quantity not less than one pound, and the determination to be quantity of menstrum necessary to exhaust the drug. (The drug should in all experiments be of same lot, and its condition uniform as to fineness.)

Accepted by F. K. SWEET, Lockport.

15. Complaints are made that the process for medicated waters in the U. S. P. is not satisfactory. Can a simpler or better process be devised?

Accepted by R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo.

C. H. GAUS, Albany.

16. The use of washed talcum or French chalk as a substitute for phosphate of calcium has been suggested as a means of mechanical separation in filtering liquids. A report of its comparative value is desired.

Accepted by E. S. DAWSON, Jr., Syracuse.

17. What dispensing facilities may be recommended by which the labors of the busy dispenser may be facilitated or the product made more sightly?

Accepted by E. G. BISSELL, Waterville.

18. The formula for syrup rhubarb, U. S. P., has been objected to. Give results of careful adherence to the formula; and if not satisfactory, give a desirable modification.

E. S. DAWSON, Jr., Syracuse.

On behalf of the committee.

P. W. BEDFORD.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

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Amend Article V—by adding a new section after section 3. “The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Committee (subject to their approval) a good and sufficient bond, with two surities, in the amount of three thousand dollars ; and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum, as compensation for his services, and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting in addition to his salary.

Amend Article IV—by inserting before the word “secretary” the word “permanent,” and after the words “all of whom” the words “with the exception of the permanent Secretary. Also add to the section, “The Permanent Secretary shall be elected to hold office permanently during the pleasure of the Association.”

Amend Article V, Sec. 2, by striking out the word “one” before “hundred,” and inserting “two ;” also by inserting after the words “dollars” the words “and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at such annual meeting.”

# MINUTES

OF THE

## SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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### FIRST SESSION.

**Tuesday Morning, June 10th, 1884.**

The Association met in the College of Pharmacy building No. 209 East 23d, Street, New York City, and was called to order at 10:30 a. m., by the president Mr. F. K. Sweet of Lockport, who said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION : The time for the opening of this meeting has now arrived, and it affords me pleasure to congratulate you upon the presence of so many in attendance; and the pleasure I experience to-day in meeting my co-laborers in the field of pharmacy is exceeded only by the deep interest I take in the future usefulness and welfare of this Association. I am indeed happy to welcome so many of our brethren, who were not with us last year and who are here to-day to aid us in our efforts to raise the standard of our calling in this State. In the discharge of the functions of the office which I have the honor to hold, through your kind partiality, your indulgence and forbearance will assist me in fulfilling my duties, and will render the task at once grateful and pleasant. We have cause for the exchange of congratulations to-day upon the evidence of interest taken by all in the furtherance of pharmaceutical science, and it now affords me pleasure to call upon Mr. T. J. Macmahan.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Macmahan, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hall, after which the President said :

In behalf of the city of New York, and the College of Pharmacy, I would beg to introduce to you the Hon. Lucas L. VanAllen, who will say a few words to us.

MR. VANALLEN :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,—I uniformly observe that whenever any society or association desires to distinguish itself upon any occasion, that an invitation is generally sent to the ladies in order that they may grace and beautify the occasion, and lend it that vivacity which they alone are capable of doing. If I had known in advance, that I was to be called upon to say anything here to-day, I am somewhat of the impression that a previous engagement might necessarily have prevented my presence, for you all know that it is characteristic of the legal profession to have any quantity of such imaginary engagements held in reserve to be called into requisition whenever occasion demands. Of course it is not so in your vocation. However that may be, I thank you most heartily for the compliment bestowed ; but it strikes me rather forcibly that you should ask one outside of the medical profession, to say anything here to-day, and until my name was called, I had been laboring under the impression, (though I see my error now,) that medical men were as honest, were as sincere, were as innocent,—I might add parenthetically, Mr. President, as spiritual, perhaps—as are the members of my own profession. (Laughter). Well, you laugh at that idea, and necessarily under these circumstances I must be somewhat chagrined to think that the time has now come when the golden link, which has ever united the two professions so long together, and characterized them as twin sisters, must now be severed forever. Possibly we shall not permit any relationship hereafter. Notwithstanding all this, I am glad of the opportunity to be here to meet you, and to extend to you on behalf of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, a cordial and hearty welcome in order that you may see what we can do by way of hospitality in this Queen City. Interchange of thought, interchange of feeling and sentiments upon occasions and anniversaries like this, should be productive of great revenues of wisdom extracted from the great reservoir of the mind. The business, or profession, in which you are engaged is one of the highest character, and most delicate in the extreme. Already dignified by names gracing the pages of history, and illustrious names yet to be added thereto, to give additional beauty and lustre to the honored list, truly your position in the land



is one greatly to be revered, and one which has no superior in any business, or in any profession, whatever. You may be characterized as being the custodian of the lives of those for whom you prescribe, and to whom you minister ; and a greater responsibility can devolve upon no class of men acting in any capacity, in any business, in any profession, no matter what, than that which necessarily over-shadows you in the discharge of your delicate duties. Now right here I wish to say that there is a difference between your profession, and my profession, in one respect. In my profession, if we make a mistake, (and that is possible at times,) though I do not care to confess too much, I am willing to admit that all lawyers are not infallible, but in case we do commit an error, an appeal may be taken and the error rectified : whereas, on the other hand, if you medical men should commit an error by any possibility, there can be no appeal ; the appellant has departed and he has nothing to say, and the first thing we know under those trying circumstances, is that a client walks into our office, demands our services, and the action of the client is necessarily governed by the contents of the will. If there is a good, square, old fashioned legacy, then beyond all question, the testator was a good, sound man, but if, on the other hand, the client has been neglected by inadvertence or otherwise, (sometimes it is otherwise), then it follows that there is a legal sequence, and beyond all doubt, undue influence has been exercised over the mind of the testator, and the will must be broken. (Laughter.) Right here, we come in play. In either event, the result is just as satisfactory to us. Certainly you will not expect me, to-day, to go into an intricate analysis of the ingredients which come under your notice, in the preparation of your prescriptions. I cannot do it. It is beyond my jurisdiction and province. We do not have anything to do with that, in the least, and how could you expect me to give a thorough analysis of some of these "universal life-preservers," such as you usually find in the U. S. Pharmacopœia ; for instance such as anti-fat and anti-lean, such as "smacks" and "trix," and going up to Albany the other day I saw on a board, the word "Tippecanoe." The Lord only knows what that is ; I don't. But one thing is beyond all question, that to-day you are a mighty power, not only in the Empire State, but in the country at large. (Applause.) And your developed condition is simply the product of unremitting labors, in the acquisition of additional knowledge for the development of science,—in the perfection of the beauty of your profession.

It is admitted that when we come to form a parallel between the different professions, and come to take an analysis of the leading qualities which are necessarily embodied in these professions respectively, that the greatest and the finest action must necessarily emanate from the

medical profession. History so declares, and it is a fact, irrespective of that declaration. Facts that have been demonstrated by unimpeachable testimony, time and time again, tell us that such is the case. We may compare the different professions, but that is the universal verdict when we come to take a careful survey of the arena of the subject. Well now, sir, I did not come here to speak to-day. You did not tell me I would have to speak, sir, and what is more, why should I? Between now and November next we will have all the speaking we can do. I do not know what the result will be, but as I understand it, we are not here to-day for the purpose of over-much speech making.

You are here to-day to discharge your duties in the exercise of your profession and business, not to listen to speeches ; and on behalf of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and in the name of that noble institution, I extend to all of you, and each of you, a hearty and cordial welcome, hoping that your visit here will be one long to be remembered, a happy and a pleasant one, and one that will long last within the receptacle of your memory ; and I am willing to be responsible for the declaration, when I say, that the gentlemen who have you in charge, (I do not like to call them by name), but the gentlemen who have you in charge, will do all that is in their power to make your visit such a one as I have suggested. I know what manner of men they are. They are members of a great union here in the City of New York, which stands high. It is a union, an association, a society, which is a power in this metropolitan city, and one which will yet become more powerful by reason of the great organizers of the society, and by reason of the daily acquisitions thereto. Ladies and gentlemen, I heartily thank you for this opportunity.

MR. MACMAHAN :

Before we go any further, I would like to say that when our new charter for the college was very sick in Albany, Mr. Van Allen prescribed a dose for it, and since that, the Governor signed the bill. We have with us the president of the National Wholesale Drug Association and a member of the largest house in the city. In behalf of the wholesale druggists, who have always been very kind to the college and to the retail trade generally, I beg leave to introduce to you, Mr. Wm. A. Gellatly.

MR. GELLATLY :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I appear before you at the present time under circumstances of more than usual embarrassment. When I was told a few days since that it would be agreeable

that I should say a few words of welcome on behalf of the jobbing druggists and the manufacturers of New York city, I deemed it my duty to make some preparation for the occasion. So last evening, in the quiet of my home on the Orange Mountain, I sat down and composed a few words, that I thought appropriate, and in the hurry of coming away this morning, I left them home. I am not exactly in the position which a gentleman appeared to be at a dinner which I attended in New York last winter, at which the late Governor of Massachusetts was present. He said that when he came to the house he had the notes of a very fine lecture in his pocket, but as he had been sitting alongside of Gen. Butler, the speech had disappeared and the consequence was that Gen. Butler would be apt to have a very good speech while he had none. Mr. Beecher was there and made a good speech, and I am disposed to think that a mistake was made as to who was the culprit. I have great pleasure, however, to say a few words of welcome in behalf of the jobbing druggists of New York city. I do so with additional pleasure from the fact that my personal and business relations with so many of the gentlemen here present, have been of so agreeable and profitable character for so many years, it is unnecessary, I presume, to say on behalf of the jobbing druggists of New York or in behalf of the country at large, that they are in perfect sympathy with every association which has for its object the elevation of the character and intelligence and the science of the drug trade. No one who has been in business for twenty or thirty or forty or fifty years, but must have noticed the wonderful change which has taken place in regard to the manner in which the drug business of this country is carried on. Although I am far from being an old man yet, I remember the time myself in the city of New York, when the jobbing business was carried on in a way, which if done to-day, it would seem to me would be a fit object for a grand jury to investigate.

The almost total lack of order and system in all the warehouses and the character and the quality of the goods dealt in and the want of intelligence on the part of the clerks was something deplorable.

At the present time, I doubt very much whether any person can expect to succeed in the drug business, without availing himself of every means of intelligence possible, and calling to his assistance the highest and most expert scientific knowledge, to a greater degree than ever before. My own belief is that the reason for this lies largely in the fact that owing to the existence of bodies like the College of Pharmacy of this city and of other cities, and these Pharmaceutical Associations and other bodies of that kind, the grade and character of those engaged in the retail business has increased in a greater ratio than those in the wholesale, and we are obliged to meet the demand which is thus

made upon us, for goods of a better quality and for services of a more scientific character. Of course it would be entirely inappropriate for me to attempt to speak to you as a scientific body, and I simply will content myself with reiterating the statement which I made in the beginning, that in behalf of the wholesale jobbing trade of this city and the manufacturers of New York, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you to this city and to the hospitalities which we may extend to you.

MR. MACMAHAN—Now, one word for the ladies. If the ladies will be at Park Avenue Hotel this afternoon at four o'clock or a few minutes earlier, we will have carriages provided to take you up to Central Park. If it rains, the ride will be to-morrow. This evening in the parlors of Park Avenue Hotel, there will be a concert. Now, Mr. President, I turn the Association over to you.

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, to respond to the Hon. Lucus VanAllen.

MR. HUSTED

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It was entirely unexpected to me to be called upon to make a speech at this interval. I certainly did not come here with any such intention as this, and as I say, an hour ago, it was entirely unexpected by me. The gentlemen who have preceded me, have made excuses, but I think I have a better excuse than either of them, in this fact: I am not accustomed to making speeches, and shall be very much disappointed if I do. Yet, in behalf of the Association, i. e., of the members outside of the city of New York, I extend to the College of Pharmacy in New York, and the Pharmacists of New York, our thanks for their words of welcome to us here. From the program which has been distributed throughout the State, I know that we all expect and I think that we shall fully realize, a pleasant time while we are here. There does not appear to be quite as many members from the country as I had expected to see, but I can account for it in only one way and that is that country members when they come to the city are dazed to a certain extent or lost and I believe that possibly that may be the case with some of our members from the rural districts at present and that on this account they have not put in their appearance. I believe this thing will be remedied before this meeting is over. Certainly the program that has been laid out in the city of

New York is very interesting. One year ago, when we decided to come to New York City, it seemed to be the wish of the majority that we should meet in New York but there were a few that were opposed to it; they said that New York would swallow up the country people and that nothing would be seen of them. I hope we shall demonstrate the fact that this was not so. I believe that we should have a meeting in New York, I did at that time, and I see no reason to change those views and I prophesy for this meeting in New York, that it will be as successful as any we have ever had at any previous time. I believe it will be a meeting that we shall all remember with much pleasure and that we shall carry pleasant reminiscences home with us of our New York meeting.

Again I thank you, gentlemen of New York, and members of the College of Pharmacy, for the program that you have laid out for us and believe that we shall enjoy it fully and heartily. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—For a response to the address of welcome by Mr. W. A. Gellatly, we will call upon Mr. Sager of Cortland.

MR. SAGER :

Now Mr. President, I almost feel as though I was imposed upon and although I will not resent it very much, still at the same time this is the first intimation I had that I should be called upon to respond. I think the remarks of the gentleman representing the wholesale and jobbing interests of New York, have been appreciated by the association. We certainly appreciate the program that has been laid out for us and also the fact that no pains will be spared to carry out the provisions of this program and I trust that after all, we, who represent the rural members of your association, may not be a discredit to it. I do not know but that Dr. Husted was justified in saying that the rural members would be, and for one I do feel, a little grieved to think it is so but I trust it may be somewhat different. I can hardly reconcile myself to the situation, but will say that I think I am speaking the minds of all our association when I say that we are very grateful to the kind gentlemen. I left my notes somewhere, I don't know where.

THE PRESIDENT—We will next hear from our Local Secretary.

PROF. BEDFORD :

Our President has not notified me that anything would be expected of me this morning. Suffice it to say that I only need allude to that

part of the program which falls under my own care and anxiety and that is the exhibit in the rooms above and in the rooms adjoining. I presume Mr. President that it would be right and proper that the opening of our meeting should require the presence of all our membership and while it is hardly in order at the present moment to offer any resolution, I hope that it will be presented later that the exhibits will be closed for the first half hour during the assembly of this convention. Aside from that I would say that in the room directly over-head and in the second floor of the building adjoining, which is reached from the street, and the top floor of the building adjoining, reached from the upper floor, will be found an exhibit that is worth the careful attention of everyone that is present. It may seem somewhat singular that in a large city like New York, no place could be found where exhibits could be placed in one large room, but after a careful and diligent search, no such place could be found anywhere in this vicinity or in any vicinity, that would make it convenient for the members. The property adjoining belongs to the college, but having been rented, we could only obtain disjoining floors. On the second floor, entrance from the street, will be found the exhibit of drugs and chemicals. On the top floor, reached from the upper floor are the exhibits of perfumeries and glass-ware. On the floor directly overhead is the great variety of apparatus and emblems that a druggist is obliged to deal in. I would invite your careful attention to the exhibits during the intervals of our meeting and hope that none of our exhibits will be overlooked. They have come here to some considerable expense and I appreciate their trouble as well as my own and I hope that you will not slight them or miss giving careful attention to these exhibits. Mr. President that is all I have to say on the subject and I hope that the exhibits that have been prepared for you will meet your careful attention.

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to hear from our local Secretary and it will afford us much pleasure now to hear from the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainments. Mr Macmahan, we will listen with pleasure to you, sir.

MR. MACMAHAN :

I heard something about the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and I suppose that means me. I neglected to state that the carriage ride which was due for to-morrow in Brooklyn, which I did not know anything about. They have engaged all the carriages in New York and Brooklyn and everywhere else and for that reason, we put it

at 4 o'clock this afternoon. If the weather will permit, it will be at that time. If it rains to-day, why we will have it to-morrow. We will find carriages somewhere.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, this ends the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Association. We will now proceed to the regular business of the Association, which will be the reading of the minutes of the last session.

DR. J. H. EATON, Syracuse:—I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business will be reading the names of the applicants for membership.

THE SECRETARY :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—By an unfortunate balk on the part of the Express Co., who have delivered all the effects of this Association to a point some ten blocks above this, and have not yet returned with the same, I am unable at this moment to read sixty-five applications which I have in that box. With your permission, I will read them after the President's Address.

THE PRESIDENT—There are no objections.

THE SECRETARY—I have also the credentials of several Associations, both State and County in this box, and have also received one since I entered the room. I would move the appointment of a committee on credentials.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint Mr. L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn, Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland, and Mr. T. L. Corwin, of Marathon. I would ask from the Secretary where the book of registration is ?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, the Register is in that box. Everything which belongs to the Association will be unfolded in a few minutes. I believe the box will be here in a short time.

THE PRESIDENT—I should be very glad indeed to have the Local Secretary or the Committee of Arrangements inform the members here present, where they will get their badges. I did not know myself where to get one until Mr. Sager sent and got one and if the Local Secretary or Mr. Macmahan will explain where to find them it would save much inconvenience.

MR. MACMAHAN :

Since our President found the way up stairs, someone has been good enough to write a better direction. Just as you go out of the door you will find the badges where you see that handsome young man. The agent of the Trunk Line Railroad will be here this afternoon between three and four o'clock and to-morrow afternoon at the same time to sign the certificates for you to return and I would also say that owing to a lot of blunders that seem to have started with the Trunk Line people, these certificates are a very little less, there being excursion tickets to New York and return for a little less money than these certificates will give you. The Stenographer put it in one half and it should have been one-quarter and it was so published and they made another blunder and sent the certificates to the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, who was a new secretary and did not know anything about it and kept the letter until the first Trustee's meeting. It was turned over to me and I did the best I could. It was only last Friday I discovered that there were cheaper tickets. However, those who have come and paid full fare whether you have a certificate or not, if you will present yourself, you will get a certificate from the agent that will return you at half fare over the N. Y. L. E. & W., D. L. & W., New York Central, and Lake Shore Road.

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to hear this information from Mr. Macmahan.

Vice-President Otis takes the chair.



THE CHAIRMAN—Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to introduce to you our President, Mr. F. K. Sweet, who will now deliver his annual address.

MR. SWEET :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE N. Y. S. P. A. :—By Divine permission we are here convened to confer upon the high interests of our Association. The time for that pleasant gathering which we all promised each other when we separated at the Ithaca meeting, has now arrived ; and it affords me much pleasure to tender you a fraternal greeting, and at the same time to return thanks to the “Giver of all good ” that we have been permitted once more to unite for the transaction of our professional labors, for the advancement of scientific pharmacy, as well as for the general welfare of such business as may legitimately come within our jurisdiction ; and also for the interchange of personal courtesies. Therefore, in accordance with this time-honored custom, it now becomes my duty and pleasure to address to you a few words. The duty becomes a pleasure because there are so many pleasing memories to recall, and so much of promise in the future to which we may look with hopeful anticipation. Our Association, like many others of its kind, first germinated in the thoughts of a very small number of gentlemen. I have neither the tongue nor the pen of fulsome adulation, but I believe I should be false to the high trust imposed upon me by this Association if I failed to notice in a befitting manner the name of our first President. It was not alone his superior abilities as a pharmacist, his tact and address as a parliamentarian, or his honor and worth as a man, that gained for him the proud position of first President. It was a testimonial of reward for his indefatigable zeal and labor in the formation of this Association. To the pioneers of any undertaking belong special praise. They follow no beaten path, no well-marked course of former adventures. Like the Utopian navigators, they steer by the stars in their own foreheads ; or, like the earliest settlers in a wilderness land, they go forward, guided by an innate perception of the right and true, and blaze here and there a tree to show those who come after them the path to follow. The history of this Association is too well known by you all for me to detain you longer on its familiar details.

What has been done in the year just closed ? We have added some to the number of druggists and pharmacists who desire to advance a mutual benefit. As an Association we have not been idle. Respecting our pharmacy law, our Committee on Legislation has been untiring in urging upon the State Legislature the need of a pharmacy law. The

committee has done all that could be done during the year. Their report will give you an account of their work, and I must not anticipate them. Some members of the committee were not without experience in this direction in years past, and were conversant with the obstacles likely to be encountered.

It affords me pleasure to announce to you, gentlemen, that their labors have been crowned with success, and to-day the State of New York rejoices over the birth of a pharmacy law, and I trust the dawn of a bright future is before us as pharmacists.

The bill, as it exists, has been modified somewhat to satisfy the objections raised by those who opposed its passage. Little difficulty was experienced in its journey through the Assembly, but in the Senate much opposition was offered. Senator Thatcher, of Albany, introduced and supported the bill in that body. The chances of its passage were small, as Senator Vedder spoke strongly against it. At this juncture Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung county, entered the lists and turned the tide to victory. I feel that we owe success to the earnest efforts of Senators Thatcher and Fassett. Mention should be made of the fact that Senator Fassett's efforts in behalf of the bill were due to the influence of our secretary, who, although not a member of the committee, labored faithfully with him, and, at his personal request, Senator Fassett came forward in defence of the bill, at the opportune moment which decided the conflict.

The Governor has signed the bill, and according to its provisions you will be called upon before the final adjournment to name ten men, from whom the Governor shall select five, to constitute the Board of Pharmacy for the State of New York. I would recommend that these gentlemen be selected from among members residing in the district which is covered by the law.

Our Secretary was unusually busy during the first part of the year, and to his untiring efforts and zeal is due much of the interest in our Association. His report will be of interest to us all. The report of our Local Secretary, Prof. P. W. Bedford, will be of great interest to those of us who are strangers in the city; also the Committee of Arrangements is one of very great importance, and the gentlemen who compose this committee, Messrs. Seabury, Sayre, Balser and Atwood, it is only necessary to mention their names in this connection to assure us all that something is in store for us. To the Local Secretary and the Committee of Arrangements shall we be indebted very largely for the success of this meeting. Our Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Butler, has been very faithful to the duties of the office which you elected him to, and I am somewhat surprised at the balance he has on hand after the large amount which has been drawn upon him. His report will enlighten you upon

this subject. The Committee on Trade Interest I look upon as one of vital importance to this Association, and all questions of trade interest should be fully and freely discussed. They are of more practical interest to the retail pharmacist than any other one thing. Indeed, they are of the first importance, and all other questions should be made subservient thereto. Experience has taught no surer truth or established a principle more certain than that involved in the common saying that "it is better for a shoemaker to stick to his last, and a blacksmith to his anvil." In other or more general words, few, if any, should forsake an accustomed calling for a new and untried avocation, in the principles and practice of which they have had no preliminary training. In the world's present system of division of labor and very competitive market, it is as much as skill, ability and peculiar aptitude can do to safely steer the bark of enterprise on familiar waters, when the sea is smooth, the sky clear, and dangers are mostly learned and guarded against. How much more difficult then must it be to navigate an unknown sea, wherein are hidden shoals, rocky reefs and rugged shores. Add to all this a stormy occasion and stress of circumstances, and where and how shall the rash voyager find his haven? For a majority of druggists one calling is enough, and as much as they can attend to and do it well. Be he as active and enterprising as he may, there exists not the business pursuit wherein he is unable to find opportunities for growth, improvement and excellence, which shall task all his time, capital, energies and ability. It is little else besides excessive greed that tempts the acquisitive into speculations, and therefore we find so many pharmacists branching off into other avenues of trade. The main impelling motive is pure and intense selfishness, to say nothing of strength and means withdrawn from appropriate employment by attentions thus seduced. No druggist should allow his being, talent and usefulness to be so prostituted. An enlightened self-interest, which is only a necessary function of general good, should principally, if not alone, guide the young man in choosing the most suitable and congenial sphere of activity; and abiding therein, without an extraordinary Macedonian call shall beckon him to go over and help in another department of labor. It is not all of a business life to merely make money. At the same time, it is no less true that the most money is made in that pursuit wherein one is best fitted, trained and experienced. So occupied, while not failing in all needed accumulation of justly acquired wealth, his higher moral, intellectual and social character will also be most conserved, improved and developed. For these and many other reasons which might be mentioned, it behooves all who practice pharmacy for gain to beware of outside and doubtful ventures.

The Executive Committee have been faithfully at their post of duty,

and judging from the drafts sent to the President for his signature by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Rogers, you can have no uneasiness as regards the credit of the Association. Their report will explain to you fully the work of the committee. Scientific papers and answers to queries will always be of interest to all; and it is to be hoped that more attention will be given to them in the future. They should be short and to the point rather than long and prosy. Each one of us may have items of interest occasionally, and a short volunteer paper is always welcome. Many of the best contributions to pharmaceutical literature come as volunteer papers.

In general terms an organization that is designed, as this is, to combine within its membership all druggists within the State, ought to have and must have as its object, something which every member is interested in. Every pharmacist belonging to this Association ought to be interested in elevating the calling of his choice and placing it on as high a plane as possible. Our aim should be to advance the general interests of the drug trade, and elevate the profession of our choice. I desire to call your attention before closing to the election of the officers of this Association. I would recommend a nominating committee, to be selected by the members present, to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents, to serve for one year only; that this be done at the first sitting, and that they report to the Association after the reading of the minutes of the second sitting. Having been elected by a majority of your votes, rather than by any merit of my own, to the highest office in the gift of this Association, I am now, as it were, out of the line of promotion; therefore I can, perhaps, overlook the field with an impartial vision. The old adage is: "As we started so are we likely to continue." Now, the great value of this principle should be well considered, for the more generally the offices are distributed the more influence for good to the Association can we accomplish. The formation of cliques or rings should be discouraged, and if any exist, the sooner they die the better for any organization, more especially our own. The secretary and treasurer should not be changed unless it be for the best interests of the Association, but certainly the president should not under any circumstances occupy his position more than a year.

But it is now time for me to gather up the threads of a too desultory discourse, and leave it with you, my brethren. I thank you for the high honor you have bestowed on me, in permitting me to wear this jewel—the insigna of the highest official trust and responsibility I shall ever aspire to wear.

In conclusion, let me impress upon the minds of you all that which I believe to be the true relation of the dispensing pharmacist. He is armorer and armor-bearer of the physician. As the Cyclops who forged

the thunderbolts for Jupiter had but one eye, and that in the center of the forehead, so in bringing our preparations to the highest state of purity and effectiveness, let our menial eyes be single that our works be full of light. In the ancient days of chivalry and old romance, the knight who went forth to the fray was attended by his armor-bearer, on whom rested the burdens of the panoply of war. So let us stand by our fellows of the superior profession, ever ready to give as good work in the compounding as the physician has in prescribing, and in the conquest of skill against disease and death, whether by specific or preventive medication, be fitted as well as able to meet every emergency.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I move that a committee of three be appointed to consider the President's address and report upon it.

The motion was carried, and Mr. W. P. DeForest, of Brooklyn, Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland, and Mr. F. D. Otis, of New York, were appointed on that committee.

The President resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—Has the Chairman of the Executive Committee anything to offer?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, the first report is that of the Secretary, which is not here. He hopes to have it here in a few minutes.

THE PRESIDENT—The next is the report of the Treasurer.

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.*

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully report the following :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand as per last report.....	\$ 940 14
Received during the year for dues, initiations and certificates..	1,297 30
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	\$2,237 44

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## DISBURSMENTS.

1883.			
June	13.	Draft, Ithaca Journal Association.....	\$ 23 70
	13.	" C. W. Holmes, Secretary's disbursements...	1 36
	13.	" H. B. Parsons, expenses Com. on adulteration	27 75
		" Haskins & Todd, Local Committee expenses	21 83
		" Clay W. Holmes, printing.....	9 00
		" Roger Scribner, postage.....	1 23
		" Clay W. Holmes, Secretary's salary.....	100 00
		" Cornell Library, for Hall... ..	40 00
		Express charges on Books.....	1 00
		Draft, A. B. Husted... ..	24 70
	23.	Cash returned C. Dunning, dues twice paid.....	2 00
	30.	Collection of Checks sundry times.....	1 95
July	4.	100 Postage Stamps.....	3 00
Aug.	4.	Paid for Envelopes and Receipt Books.....	10 75
	7.	Draft, C. F. Earl, Stenographer.....	103 50
	18.	Draft, E. L. Burnett.....	14 10
	30.	" Expenses Executive Committee.....	35 16
Sept.	11.	" Expenses Certificates.....	57 18
Oct.	13.	" Jas. M. Sly, insurance.....	3 00
	13.	" Coffin & Rogers, Draft Book.....	6 00
	20.	" Elmira Advertiser Association, Printing Pro- ceedings.....	275 00
	27.	" E. L. Burnett, Engrossing.....	2 00
1884.			
	27.	" Clay W. Holmes. Postage and Envelopes...	13 50
Apr.	30.	800 Postage Stamps.....	16 00
1883.			
Dec.	26.	C. R. Paddock, bill sundry samples for Adultera- tion Committee.....	2 50
	26.	Express charges on Certificates.....	45
May	31.	1000 Envelopes and Statements.....	6 25
June	3.	100 Postage Stamps...!	2 00
		Balance.....	1,438 53
			<hr/>
			\$2,237 44

New York, June 10, '84.

C. H. BUTLER, Treasurer.

It was moved that the report of the Treasurer be accepted.  
Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the Ex-  
ecutive Committee, Mr. Rogers of Middletown, Chairman.

MR. ROGERS :

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

The Executive Committee respectfully report as follows :

The committee met at Middletown on August 16th, 1883, and performed its duty of revising and preparing for publication, the minutes and proceedings of the Association. All of the members were present. In obedience to instructions, 1,000 copies of the proceedings were printed at a cost of \$275.00. The expense of mailing was \$47.90. Bills to the amount of \$508.44 have been audited by your committee. The present membership of the Association is 653.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ROGERS,  
WM. L. DeBOIS,  
F. L. NORTON.

The report was accepted.

MR. BALDWIN of Fredonia—I would state that we have some ladies belonging to our Association and the gentlemen from Middletown seems to bear that fact in mind according to his report. He has so worded it as to include the ladies without mentioning them.

MR. ROGERS—I would make a few remarks apropos to that. The honor and that praise belong entirely to Mr. Norton, who is too modest to claim it for himself. That phrase was put in at his suggestion, but he is too modest to own it.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I know that my friends in New York city and everywhere else will testify that if ever one man loves a lady more than another, I do.

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to listen to the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, but like many of us, I presume he knows that “gentlemen” means the ladies too. The next order of business, comes under the head of Miscellaneous business. That will include the reports of delegates.

MR. ROGERS—Mr. Chairman, the Executive Committee would like permission to present now, a list of applications for membership, if it is in order and there is no other business.

THE PRESIDENT—There are no objections.

Mr. Rogers read the names of the applicants.

MR. ROGERS—The Executive Committee would like to announce that in addition to the list of names as now read, there are quite a number which we have not as yet had access to, and that may account for the failure of some of the members to hear the names of some of their friends read, who have made application.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have sixty-five and I have made several trips to the door to get them, but they have not got here yet.

At this point, Mr. L. E. Nicot, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a preliminary report which is included with the regular report on a subsequent page.

It was moved and carried that the gentlemen named in the preliminary report be extended the privileges of the floor.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe Dr. A. B. Husted and L. E. Nicot were delegates to the Massachusetts Association. The delegate to the Virginia Association is Mr. T. J. Macmahan.

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. President, I would just state that the fact of this Association coming here, and having great respect and love for the ladies, I did not go to the Virginia Association: I staid here to look out for the ladies.



THE PRESIDENT—Delegates to the Connecticut Association, Mr. Clark Z. Otis of Binghamton, H. W. Atwood, New York, Elisha Post of Brooklyn,

MR. OTIS of Binghamton—Owing to engagements which made it an impossibility for me to attend the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, I am unable to report personally. I can say for Mr. Atwood that he was indisposed at that time and was unable to attend and Mr. Post of Brooklyn was the only member of the committee who was represented at the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association and Mr. Post has written a sort of a report, which is perhaps a little lengthy but can be read if you desire.

THE PRESIDENT—We should be very glad to hear the report.

Mr. Otis read the report of Mr Post, as follows :

*To the Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN : Your committee delegated to represent this Association at the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association was represented by one of the delegates appointed. The Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association met at New Haven, Ct., the 7th and 8th of February, 1884.

The meeting was well attended, about one hundred and fifty members present, when President Sykes, of Hartford, called the meeting to order. They at once proceeded to the business before them. Reports of committees read and rapidly disposed of. Several scientific papers were read, some of them were very interesting and instructive.

After a few hours of labor, the president informed the Association and visiting members, that their presence were requested to attend a banquet tendered by the New Haven pharmacists. This was found to be an elegant and sumptuous spread. Each plate was furnished with a menu, printed on Elm bark. This was new to visitors, but not to residents of Elm City. At this banquet the governor of the State was represented. The mayor of New Haven was present. The clergymen was represented by one of the most eloquent of the resident ministers. Much merriment was occasioned before the closing of the banquet. Sponge cake was freely offered to the guests. We noticed one of the members of this Association, an editor of a journal in New York, gasping for breath under the difficulties of swallowing the sponge found in

the cake. It was near 2 A. M. when the banquet adjourned, yet late hours do not prevent the Connecticut pharmacist from their work. The meeting again opened promptly at 9 A. M. and proceeded rapidly with work before them.

There are about three hundred pharmacists in Connecticut. The membership of their Association numbers about two hundred and fifty. Perhaps no other State can show so good a report. The unanimity and cordial feeling of the Connecticut pharmacists certainly give an example. Their hospitality is unbounded.

E. POST.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

THE PRESIDENT—We will listen to the report of Dr. J. H. Eaton, of Syracuse, on the Ohio Association.

DR. EATON—Mr. President, the Ohio Association held a very interesting and entertaining session, so I have heard, not being able to be present.

THE PRESIDENT—We will listen to Mr. Sager, of Cortland, as chairman of the committee of delegates to the National Retail Drug Association at Washington.

MR. SAGER—Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity yet to complete our report and we ask for further time. We intend to make up our report as soon as we can make it convenient. We can probably have it ready by this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT—Additional time is granted for the report of Mr. Sager. We will listen to him this afternoon. The delegation to the American Pharmaceutical Association at Washington.

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. Atwood, the chairman of that delegation was taken suddenly ill, and he told me to ask Mr. DeForest to answer for him and that he could tell all about it.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I did not expect to make any report. The delegation proceeded to Washington and took part in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It was found necessary to fill out some gaps in the ranks. Mr. Rogers, I believe, was one that was called upon for that purpose, and your humble servant also. The delegation did their part and represented the New York State Association as far as they were able to. Had a very pleasant time and were fully convinced that we should always send a delegation there, because the American Pharmaceutical Association treated us so pleasantly. The proceedings were very much as usual. A great many scientific papers were read. You probably all read of that through the papers, and a great deal of good feeling was manifested on the part of the members and the residents there.

The report of Mr. DeForest was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT—Dr. A. B. Husted, delegate to the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

DR. HUESTED—Mr. President and members of the Association, all I have to say in regard to making a report as delegate to the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association is that I was not able to attend the meeting of that Association, so I cannot offer a report.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move you, sir, that he be excused for non-attendance. The motion was carried. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT—Report of the delegate to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

MR. HOLMES—Mr. President, that report is in the box, and will be read later in the day.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the delegation to the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association,—G. M. Baker, of

Brooklyn, W. P. DeForest, of Brooklyn, and T. D. McElhenie, of Brooklyn.

MR. BAKER—Mr. President, it was my misfortune not to be present at the last meeting of this society, on account of sickness. The year previous I was present and a delegate, and I found the New Jersey Pharmacists as far as my observation extended, to be a class of gentlemen with whom I would ever be pleased to associate and visit as a delegate. I think the "Jerseyites" can be safely left to take care of themselves. I have read the report of the society as published in the paper, and they seem to be a working class of pharmacists.

The report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT—Committee on Adulteration,—Mr. Parsons, of New York.

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. President, Mr. Parsons has been compelled to give up his position and he asked me to say that he had prepared a paper and handed it to his brother, who would read it here but I do not see Prof. Parsons in the room. Prof. Bedford says he will be here this afternoon.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—The chairman not being present, I move that the committee be allowed further time to report.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries,—P. W. Bedford, New York.

PROF. BEDFORD—The committee is not prepared to report to-day, but will report to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT—Committee on Trade interests, T. L. Corwin of Marathon.

The committee asked further time.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Legislation.

DR. HUESTED of Albany—I would state that the report of this committee is very voluminous. It has not arrived yet but will be ready this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, this ends the proceedings of the first session of the Association; what is your further pleasure? It is about dinner time. If somebody feels a little hungry, and will make a motion to adjourn, it will be in order.

The Secretary was here requested to read a resolution, which he did, viz :

*Resolved*, That the chair appoint a Nominating Committee of five, to select the names of ten pharmacists, to submit to the Association for nomination to his Excellency, the Governor of the State, from whom to select a Board of Pharmacy.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Association are requested to hand in to such committee when appointed, the names of the gentlemen they desire to have reported.

(Signed)

JAMES H. EATON,  
A. B. HUESTED.

A request was made to have the resolution re-read, which was done.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the resolution, what is your pleasure?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Mr. President,—It has been a question with me as to what course was best to pursue in regard to this matter. Now, although this matter of the selection of names to be sent to the Governor is something that will come up before us, and although the report of the Legislative Committee has not been made, still it seems to me, that this thing might be considered at the present time. When this method of getting at the matter was first suggested to me, it appeared to me to be the best possible course to pur-

sue, but in conversation with different members of the Association in regard to its advisability, some objections, and one especially, has been offered to me which I think is a serious one. Now the objection is this, as stated by a member of the Association here a few moments ago.

He says that it will be throwing upon this committee of five quite a serious responsibility, that of selecting ten names out of the number, possibly twenty or thirty that may be handed to this committee to select from. I think this objection to this committee, that is, this objection to this manner of procedure, ought to be considered by the Association, because we are all interested in this matter. We want to do this business in a fair, honorable, upright manner, "above board" and to select the very best possible men from the different sections of the State that can be obtained. I would like to see a good, full, hearty expression of the members in regard to this manner of doing. I do not want to see this resolution passed without consideration, and I wish all the members would consider it in all its bearings.

If it is better for the Association to select these men in open meeting, by ballot, then I hope they will so decide. If it is better to throw this responsibility upon this committee of five, then I hope they will well consider the matter before it is done. I must say that although as I said before when this manner of doing it was first presented to me, it seemed all right enough, but when on consultation with some of the members they say that it seems that these five men would have too much responsibility, I can see that there are objections to this manner of doing. Now if it might be amended in some way so that this committee should select twenty, or say one-half or two-thirds of the number of names presented to them or something of that kind, it seems to me as if perhaps it might be a little more desirable. I should like to hear an expression from members of the Association. I think this is a very important point, and one which we should all well consider and not dispose of it in a hasty manner.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—As I understood the resolution offered to the house, the office of this committee was not to select ten men who should be presented to the Governor, but to select ten names after having the wishes of the Association presented to them, to select ten names that they would recommend to the Association to consider. That the Association would be the appointing power, that it is merely the work of this committee to concentrate the work into a committee and not to have it done in a hurried sort of way by the whole body.

A committee will always give such a matter more careful attention and due consideration. From the remarks of Dr. Husted, I took it that his opinion was that this committee were really the appointing power, which of course, would be improper. I can see no objection to having our Association have a carefully selected number of names, or as the doctor suggests—twenty. It will make the selection easier and in my opinion, it will be more apt to be a good and well-considered list.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I move that this be made a special matter for this afternoon.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move that the resolution be laid on the table, and taken up for consideration this afternoon.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—Do we understand that it is the resolution regarding the appointment of a committee of nomination, and not the work of nomination?

THE PRESIDENT—No; it is simply the work of the committee.

The motion was put, but result not announced.

MR. MACMAHAN—Dr. Wolff, of Philadelphia, the delegate from Pennsylvania, is in the room, and he is very anxious to get acquainted, and would like to make a speech.

DR. WOLFF—I said nothing of the kind. I merely came as a delegate from the Pennsylvania Association, and they send to you, through me, their greetings, and express their sympathy with your work, and their hearty co-operation in our mutual endeavor to advance the best interests of pharmacy. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—In regard to laying the resolution on the table, gentlemen, I was not able to decide whether it was carried or lost. All those who are in favor of laying the resolution which the Secretary read, on the table, say “I.”

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Before that is put, I would like to make a little explanation. Perhaps the members understood me that these ten men were to be taken from the committee and approved by the Association. Now I did not have any such an idea as that. This committee is really to select ten men to present to the Association, and it is for the Association to decide whether they shall be sent to the Governor or not. Now the objection that I spoke of was from a member of the Association, and he said that it did not seem to him exactly the thing; that it was throwing a good deal of responsibility upon these five men, which he thought ought to belong to the Association at large, and that is the only reason why I spoke as I did. It is perfectly proper, I think, for the Association to decide this matter at the present time. I do not know that it is wise to put it off. It is only half past twelve, and I think possibly we might decide upon this thing now, whether we will approve of this resolution, or whether we will take the ordinary course. We can do this thing now just as well as we would after dinner, and I think that we have plenty of time to do it.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—It is simply how to do it, and do it right. Now every member of this Association has a right to send suggestions to this committee, if the committee is appointed. It is simply condensing and classifying the work.



If the chair will appoint ten men to consider the matter, it will save us two hours talk here.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—That is a little out of order. The gentlemen have been allowed some latitude, and perhaps I can claim the same. I wish to say that it seems to me injudicious to have this committee appointed. We have just passed through this experience in the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, only upon a smaller scale. There the Association made the nomination, and the county judge, the appointment. Our experience was that whatever was done by a committee, went through with a rush. You at least deprive the five gentlemen themselves from an appointment, for they certainly would not have the cheek to nominate themselves. Now would it not be better to take an informal ballot, ascertain who there is in the field, who the choice of the Association is, and then proceed to take a formal ballot. My idea is, (I express it while I am upon the floor,) that the action of making these nominations should be confined to the members here, who are in the district for which the law provides. Members from Kings County, New York County, and Erie County, should not participate in this matter. When the law was originally introduced, Erie county was provided for. The pharmacists of Erie County requested that the nomination should be made by the members of the Association resident in the district to which the act applied. It is a foundation of American principle that there shall be no taxation without representation, and it is a poor rule that won't work both ways; and now let there be no representation without taxation. And I would suggest that all nominations for a Board of Pharmacy for the State of New York, should be made by the members living in the district to which the act applies. (Hearty applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to receive information from Erie County, as we will be from Kings

County ; but, gentlemen, this is a law of the State. Erie County, Kings County, New York, and Brooklyn. have nothing to do with our pharmacy law of the State. We are very glad, however, to receive the suggestion of Mr. Smither of Buffalo. We know that he has had a great deal of trouble in getting his pharmacy law. It is just born ; we will get it up in shape, and we will patch on year by year as we get a chance. What is your further pleasure, gentlemen ?

DR. SALMON, of Lansingburg—There is one point I would like to speak of, that the members of the committee themselves would be unable to become members of the Board. That would not be so in my estimation, because they would simply recommend some members to be appointed, and then the Association itself could recommend as many others as it wishes. The committee is supposed to be appointed by the chair to consider this thing.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—The committee can sit down quietly and select such men as are properly qualified to do this business, and that is certainly a great advantage. When this thing comes before the Association as a whole, the man that gets named first will be rushed through. That thing should be looked after. It should be done in a quiet way, and certainly the resolution has an advantage in that respect.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I inquire what question is now before the house ?

THE PRESIDENT—The question in regard to the resolution, that it be laid on the table. I was not able to tell whether it was carried or not. The Secretary will read the resolution again.

The Secretary read the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure, gentlemen, with this resolution ?

MR. C. F. FISH, of Saratoga Springs—I would like to inquire, what was the amendment to the resolution?

THE PRESIDENT—There was no amendment to it. The motion was to lay it on the table until this afternoon.

Carried.

A list of names for membership was read by the Secretary, after which, upon motion of Mr. Otis, the Association adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

## SECOND SESSION.

**Tuesday Afternoon, June 10th, 1884.**

**THE PRESIDENT**—The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes of the last session.

The Secretary read the minutes which were adopted as read.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next thing in order is the election of members.

**MR. ROGERS** of Middletown—Mr. President, the Executive Committee would report that they have examined the recommendations of all who have applied for membership, and find them correct and would recommend them for membership.

Upon the request of a member Mr. Rogers re-read the list of applicants. It was then moved that the secretary cast one affirmative ballot for the names read, which he did. Whereupon the following were declared duly elected members of the Association :

Abbott, Delbert J., Salem.	Langdon, F. W., Rochester.
Bachman, Lewis F., Carthage.	Lape, Frederick R., Athens.
Baker, James A., Frankfort.	Leahy, Edward F., Troy.
Baker, Orson E., Frankfort.	Loughran, Ferd. Jr., Matteawan.
Babcock, Benj. W., Bridgehampton.	Martin, Henry G., Fort Plain.
Begy, Jos. A., Rochester.	Mahoney, Dennis, Oswego.
Becker, Ulrich Wm., Stapleton.	Massey, Geo. B., Watertown.
Bliss, Sanford T., Cooperstown.	Mead, Henry A., Franklin.
Boucher, Geo., Albany.	Mersereau Wm. S., New York.
Brown, Arthur G., Elmira.	Mettenheimer, W., New York.
Brown, F. M., Elmira.	Mitchell, J. W., Canisteo.
Brown, James E., Binghamton.	McDonald, Chas. W., Rochester.
Bryan, Jas. A., Rochester.	Mould, Henry M., Keesville.
Buchanan, Chas. A., Amsterdam.	Myers, Reuben, Clarence Centre.
Butler, Geo. A., Syracuse.	Myers, Adam H., Oneida.

Burrows, Geo. Earl, Chatham.	Newman, Edwin R., Ithaca.
Carmeichaël, Geo. G., Troy.	Noble, Geo. Z., Dundee.
Cleveland, Julius S., Palmyra.	Plumb, H. A., Utica.
Cobb, Wm. R., Tarrytown.	Pronk, Ferris M., Middletown.
Cooper, Wm. M., Kingston.	Rieg, Frank F., Dunkirk.
Cooper, Chas. D., Glenham.	Rice, Frederick E., Hudson.
Cook, Chas. Jr., Troy.	Rice, A. W., Hudson.
Oraig, James G., Rochester.	Sackett, Geo. T., Tarrytown.
Davis, Barnet H., Palmyra.	Saxton, Warren F., Lisle.
Davis, Gordon J., Waterford.	Sears, Jacob, Walden.
Denis, Frank B., Binghamton.	Searle, Arthur C., New York.
Dikeman, Edwin, Goshen.	Sheehan John H., Utica.
Dundon, Wm. M., Salem.	Simpson, Edward J., Buffalo.
Dyer, B. N., Oneida.	Smith, W. Y., Binghamton.
Ely, Wm., Franklinville.	Smith, John T., Lockport.
Fisher, Elbert L., Bergen.	Smith, D. M., Cambridge.
Flandrau, Wm. H., Troy.	Smith, Edward S., Fort Plain.
Frederick, E. W., Carthage.	Smith, Ernest A., Elmira.
Frederick, C. L., Carthage.	Snyder, A. C., Lansingburg.
Gault, Geo. C., Troy.	Spalding, M. G., Syracuse.
Gill, Geo., Mount Vernon.	Starbuck, Richard H., Troy.
Gnadendorf, Herman, Troy.	Stiles, Noah W., Batavia.
Goulder, Wm. E., Freeport.	Suits, Wallace, Canastota.
Grace, Jas. F., West Troy.	Sutfin, Burt J., Canaseraga.
Green, Preston, Fishkill.	Taft, Henry J., Far Rockaway.
Griffith, Albert R., New York.	Tate, Henry, Verplancks.
Griffith, Edward J., New York.	Terry, Geo. D., Clyde.
Hanson, Willis T., Schenectady.	Townsend, Wm. I., Sing Sing.
Hart, Norval D., Mexico.	Van Duzer, Frank, Havana.
Haviland, Wm. W., Geneva.	Van Horn, Theodore H., Lockport.
Hegeman, J. Niven, New York.	VanLoon, Chas., Albany.
Hermes, Jacob, Watertown.	VanVliet, Wm. B., Johnstown.
Hopkins, Frank H., Keesville.	VanWinkle, A. S., Hornellsville.
Johnson Herbert, Elmira.	Valentine, Theodore, Sing Sing.
Johnson, Moses, Salem.	Weatten, Wm. H. Jr., Utica.
Johnson, W. B., Cortland.	Wheeler, Truman H., Binghamton.
Kennedy, Fred. E., Hornellsville.	Whitney, Wm., Gouverneur.
Khuen, Chas., New York.	Whitaker, G. G., M. D., Oswego Falls.
Knowlson, Alex. M., Troy.	Whitney, Thos. A., Peekskill.
Larkin, Orvel T., Troy.	Woolever, Chas. W., Dansville.
Lacey, A. W., Troy.	Wright, Abner C., Wellsburg.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any communications on the Secretary's desk?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have the reports which were obliged to be laid over this morning. I think it would be well to lay them over until the general order comes for the reading of communications. There was found an envelope

during the intermission in which was found a card of Mr. Lloyd.

DR. HUESTED—I would state that I think Mr. Lloyd found those tickets on the seat. They do not belong to him but to some one else who has lost them and turned them over to the desk in hopes that the owner might be found.

MR. BUTLER—He gave his card as a finder simply. They belong to someone who has lost them.

THE SECRETARY—If anyone has lost them, I will be pleased to return them.

THE PRESIDENT—The election of officers is the next thing in order. I will appoint Dr. Menninger of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gaus of Albany as tellers. Nominations for President are in order. We should be glad to hear from any one in regard to this matter.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, it is not often that my voice is heard in the matter of the election of officers; I like to keep still and hear what the rest have to say, but I feel that I can speak at this time with some right and with a great deal of satisfaction. It affords me the greatest amount of pleasure to nominate for the office of President of this Association for the ensuing year, Mr. Wm. H. Rogers of Middletown.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the nomination of Mr. W. H. Rogers of Middletown. We await your pleasure. Are there any other nominations?

A MEMBER—I would nominate Dr. Eaton of Syracuse.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—We all want Mr. Rogers for President but it would be altogether too much of a love feast if

we did not have a ballot. I would nominate Mr. Clark Z. Otis of Binghamton.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other nominations?

A MEMBER—I would nominate Mr. F. K. Sweet of Lockport.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman did not hear the President's Address this morning. Are there any other nominations to be offered before this Association for President?

DR. HUESTED of Albany—Mr. President, I simply rise to say that I have served the Association for two years to the best of my ability and although I have no objection to Mr. Rogers of Middletown, I would second heartily the nomination of Mr. Clark Z. Otis of Binghamton. Now between these two gentlemen, I hardly know which to choose myself, and as Dr. Eaton has said, it would seem quite plain without any ballot at all and these two names being presented, why I think we can safely leave it to the Association to choose between them.

THE PRESIDENT—Very glad indeed to hear the timely remarks of Ex-President Husted. There are gold and silver threads mixed together.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I would suggest that the members come closer together in a body. The proceedings will be more interesting to all. It not only facilitates the hearing of the remarks, but it makes the labor of the tellers much lighter.

THE PRESIDENT—Very glad to hear that suggestion. Gentlemen, you who come from the country (which a few of us do), will find the agent of the railroad company at the left of the treasurer's desk, who will give you half-fare tickets to go home with. Will the tellers prepare the ballots?

While the tellers are preparing the ballots, perhaps I may suggest that the committee on adulterations were to report this afternoon.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—Mr. President,—In relation to the report of this committee, I have a note from Mr. Parsons saying that he has made a report. I think the report is in the house. I think the brother of Mr. Parsons has it, for he mentions that he will send it.

THE PRESIDENT—Any communication that Mr. Parsons has sent we shall be glad to hear. We have just received the report of Mr. Parsons which the Secretary will read after the election of officers of the Association. Gentlemen of the Association, it will be in order now to receive nominations for the first Vice-President of this Association.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would like to suggest the name of a member who has held the office of second Vice-President, and who has been emphatic in his efforts to make a pleasant entertainment for the members of the Association, and that is Mr. T. J. MacMahan of New York city.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President,—Is it not a little out of order to make a nomination for Vice-President before the announcement is made in regard to the President?

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I think we shall be safe to proceed with our nominations. If I am honored, I wish to make a nomination. We have just heard from the east and let us hear from the west. I arise to press the name in nomination of a gentleman whose name would grace our list of officers for this Association; a gentleman who needs no introduction to this Association; who was one of the pioneer incorporators of this Association; who was with us in Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, in Albany and in Ithaca, but force of circumstances has compelled him to be absent to-day. The



gentleman is Mr. Rieffenstahl of Buffalo. (Applause.) Mr. President, I take this opportunity to nominate him because I believe that were he present, in the modesty so characteristic of Buffalo pharmacists, (laughter) he would be constrained to request the withdrawal of his name. Mr. Rieffenstahl has been one of our most enthusiastic workers, and has never held any office beyond that of a faithful committeeman. It will be conceded on all hands that the most profound and accomplished pharmacists are to be found among our German-American pharmacists. Mr. Rieffenstahl is a typical German-American pharmacist. He is a faithful exponent of pharmacy as a profession and is an enthusiastic champion of the same, and I commend to this Association the name of Mr. Rieffenstahl, saying that it will be paying a compliment to ourselves and doing honor to one of our most faithful friends. Twice have the Buffalo pharmacists honored Mr. Rieffenstahl as the President of their Association, and there will certainly be no mistake in making him the first Vice-President of this Association.

MR. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn—I heartily second the nomination of Mr. Rieffenstahl. He is a man that we have all known since the organization of our society; a man who has ever had our organization at heart; who has ever been willing to give up his own interests and his own ideas for the sake of the Association. I believe that his election would strengthen the Association among the druggists of the State and make it what it should be—one of the foremost State Associations in the United States. We know, Mr. President, that Mr. Rieffenstahl some time ago would have been President of this Association had he allowed his name to be used, but his innate modesty prevented him. I heartily second the nomination of Mr. Rieffenstahl.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—The tellers beg leave to report that Mr. W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, has received a majority of the votes cast for President.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton. I move that the election of Mr. Rogers be made unanimous.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Prepare your ballots for the first Vice-President.

MR. BUTLER—I would move you, sir, that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Julius Rieffenstahl for Vice-President. I think in this case that the unanimous action of the meeting is no more than is due to the gentleman nominated.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—As two names have been placed in nomination it would seem to me that this motion is entirely out of order.

THE PRESIDENT—It is. Prepare your ballots for first Vice-President.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I would state that when that nomination was made, I was not aware that there was another name in nomination, which is my excuse for doing so.

THE PRESIDENT—The nomination for Vice-President will be honored.

MR. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman,—I think if this was left to the ladies entirely, Mr. Rieffenstahl would receive a unanimous vote.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the members of the Association register at the left of the Secretary's desk? We have only twenty registered. We have seven hundred belonging to our Association. Gentlemen, we would be glad to have you register. Let us have a better report. Make yourselves perfectly at home; be free with each other.'

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—The tellers beg leave to report that Mr. Julius Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo, has received a majority of the votes cast for first Vice-President.

MR. MACMAHAN—I move that the election be made unanimous.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the election of the second Vice-President.

MR. BROWN, of Binghamton—I move that Mr. MacMahan be made second Vice-President.

MR. SMITHER—If it is honored, I move that the same be by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT—It is out of order and not according to the constitution.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would say that I have been elected to the Vice-Presidency twice, for which I thank the Association. It is always an honor, and I wish that you would confer that honor on some other gentleman. If there is no one else, of course I would be willing to take it.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move that the Secretary deposit an affirmative ballot for T. J. MacMahan, of New York, as second Vice-President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

Carried.

This was done and Mr. MacMahan was elected second Vice-President.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for the third Vice-President are now in order.

MR. GRIFFITH, of Niagara Falls—I nominate Mr. Gaus, of Albany.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. C. H. Gaus, of Albany, is nominated.

MR. GAUS—I decline the honor.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I nominate Mr. Sager, of Cortland as third Vice-President.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary deposit one affirmative ballot for Mr. Sager, of Cortland.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Sager is the third Vice-President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. What is our further pleasure gentlemen? The Secretary is the next officer to be elected.

C. F. FISH, of Saratoga Springs—I move that the President of this Association deposit an affirmative ballot for Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, for Secretary of this Association.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, it is so voted, and I declare Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, duly elected Secretary.

MR. BROWN, of Binghamton—I move that the President of this Association cast one vote for Mr. C. H. Butler, of Oswego, for Treasurer of this Association.

Carried.

The ballot was deposited and Mr. C. H. Butler declared elected to the office of Treasurer.

DR. EATON—There being no other nominations before the house, I would nominate F. L. Norton, of Delhi, as chairman of the Executive Committee, and ask unanimous consent that the Secretary deposit one ballot in his favor.

The ballot was deposited as ordered, and he was declared elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—There are two more members of the Executive Committee. Nominations for them are now in order.

MR. SALMON, of Lansingburg—I would nominate W. L. DuBois, of Catskill, as the second member of the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, are you ready for the question?

PROF. BEDFORD—I move you, sir, that the third name be Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton.

THE SECRETARY—I second the motion. I ask unanimous consent of this convention, that Prof. Bedford cast one affirmative ballot in favor of the gentlemen named.

THE PRESIDENT—I thought I was pretty well posted in Parliamentary rules, but there were two motions before the house, and the Secretary has put another.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I raise a point of order that you cannot elect a man by a motion.

A MEMBER—I understand that one is Mr. Otis, and the other, Mr. DuBois, of Catskill.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. DuBois comes first.

MR. SALMON, of Lansingburg—My nomination was Mr. W. L. DuBois, of Catskill.

It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one affirmative ballot for W. L. DuBois, of Catskill, as the second member of the Executive Committee.

Carried, and the ballot was so cast.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—The next in order is the election of C. Z. Otis for the third member.

THE PRESIDENT—The Secretary will cast the ballot, if there is no objection.

There being none, it was so done, and Mr. Clark Z. Otis was declared elected third member of the Executive Committee.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would ask at this time, to present the report of the Legislative Committee, if it is the pleasure of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—We would be glad to hear that now. We will listen to Dr. Husted, chairman of the Legislative Committee.

*To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN—Your Legislative Committee offer the following report:

A law creating a Board of Pharmacy for the State, except the counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, has been secured. Your committee, in view of the failures of previous years, felt that a change in the form and stringency of the bill was necessary, if success was to be obtained. It was therefore decided to allow the regulations of the Penal Code, regarding the sale and registration of poisons, with some slight changes, to remain, and to draft a bill creating a Board of Pharmacy and restricting the practice of pharmacy to those who should register under the law.

The grade of assistant pharmacist was thought to be unnecessary for the reason that but few such licenses would be taken out, the work being done in great part by unregistered assistants under the direction of a registered pharmacist. Clerks who have been in business for a term of years, were, in the opinion of the committee, as much entitled to registration as many of the proprietors who would be granted this privilege; therefore those who had served seven years were included among those to whom registration was granted. This time the Assembly Committee changed to five years.

The law compels the Board to register those who, at the time of the passage of the act, were in business for themselves; those who at the passage of the act have served five years or upwards; those registered by other legal Boards of the State; and those who are graduates of incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy of the State.

The application of the law is restricted only by the clause permitting

the sale of the ordinary domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. While this may seem an indefinite term, we are assured that it makes it applicable to all cities and incorporated villages. In previous years so much trouble has arisen in fixing a population limit, and it appearing impossible to have a law apply to country stores, it was thought best to avoid the mention of a definite population as the limit of its application. This term is used in the New Jersey act, and its commissioners report that it has served them well. At the same time that the bill for the Pharmacy Board was introduced, an amendment to Sec. 402 of the Penal Code (relating to the sale and registration of poisons) was introduced. This amendment struck out the witness clause. Sec. 403 was also to be amended by specifying who should be entitled to examine the poison register. Sec. 405 was to be made to conform to the bill.

These amendments failed to pass, it being necessary to direct every effort to the advancement of the bill.

It must be admitted by all, that the only foundation on which any restriction of the practice of pharmacy can be based is that it is for the public good and not for the benefit of a class; and that while the present measure creates a Board of Pharmacy and prohibits the practice thereof, except by, or under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist; and though it may not control the business as fully as is desirable, yet it is a beginning, which if impartially and fairly executed by a judiciously-selected Board, and supported by the pharmacists of the State, will be productive of good results, and lead the way to better measures in the future. It must not be supposed that there was no opposition to the measure. This was developed in both branches of the Legislature. Yet, owing, we believe, to the fairness of the bill, and the labor of its friends in Senate and Assembly, as well as throughout the State, this opposition was not pushed to extremes, and a report of something accomplished made possible at this time.

During the past year a bill regulating the practice of pharmacy in Erie County has been passed and is now a law. This is a more specific and perhaps strict measure than the State bill.

The reason why the two were not united was because of the uncertainty of obtaining a measure which would apply to a large territory, and therefore a more certain prospect was presented to them of having some restrictive law.

Three other measures affecting the drug business were introduced in the Legislature. One of them passed both houses, but has not as yet been approved by the Governor. One is an amendment to the Food and Drug Adulteration Act passed in 1881. The main changes are in an increase of the penalties for violations of the law and an annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for carrying out its provisions. The

second is an act to prohibit the sale of wines and liquors by retail druggists, except upon the prescription or written order of a recognized physician. This applies only to cities of over three hundred thousand inhabitants.

There was also an act introduced to prohibit the sale of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations, except by druggists, pharmacists, or regularly licensed physicians. This applied to any incorporated city of the State.

Copies of all these acts are presented with this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
C. H. GAUS,  
ARCH. S. MCCLURE.

(The State Pharmacy Law will be found in the subsequent pages. See Index.)

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the report of the Legislative Committee; what is your pleasure?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move that it be printed in the minutes of the proceedings.

MR. SMITHER—I further amend that it be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—I suppose that is understood.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—Before we accept or adopt the report as written, it might be well to ask whether the chairman of the committee was not a little mistaken in reference to the passage of one of the bills named in regard to the liquors, as I have been informed that it did not pass.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—It passed the Assembly only. We were told by a Senator who was trying to kill the bill for a certain druggist in Ninth Avenue, who objects to selling wine, that it did not get through.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I would suggest, then, Mr.



Chairman, that the chairman of the committee amend his report in that respect.

This suggestion was carried, after which the report was accepted.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I just wish to state in regard to our bill, that we are indebted to some of the members of Assembly and of the Senate for the passage of this bill or for labor in its advance. And especially are we indebted to Dr. Cartwright in the Assembly who took quite a good deal of interest and pains in getting the measure through the Assembly, and we are indebted very much indeed to Senators Thatcher, of Albany, and Fassett, of Elmira, for laboring in favor of the bill in the Senate. I think if it had not been for the efforts of these gentlemen, we might rest assured that the bill would never have succeeded in getting through.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—The gentlemen of the convention will remember that a resolution was left over in reference to the appointment of a committee to nominate the names of ten pharmacists to be sent to the Governor. After consulting with Dr. Husted, I ask consent to withdraw that resolution for the sake of amending it as follows :

*“Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five, to select twenty names from whom to select ten to go to the Governor to select the members of the Board of Pharmacy.”*

It will be very evident to you Mr. President and gentlemen, that this removes any idea of a ring. That is, that a committee be appointed, geographically distributed, that they may receive suggestions from members from the different parts of the State, and that they will discuss the propriety and capacity and geographical facility of the members submitted to them and then report to the convention the names of twenty—the convention then pass on them to send to the Governor. You cannot discuss on a man's capacity

in the Association room without hurting his feelings. You can do it in a committee room. We ask then Mr. President, to amend this amendment in this way.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I would suggest that we are indebted not only to the gentlemen whom the chairman of the Committee on Legislation has suggested, but that we are indebted to that committee also, for the passage of the bill. They have done a great deal of work and excellent work too, and I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the committee for their labor.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What will you do with this resolution?

MR. BASTIAN, of Dansville—It would seem to me proper that the names be mentioned in open convention and be received by the President, and that a committee of five be named to select from the nominations such names as they may deem fit.

THE PRESIDENT—That is just exactly what the resolution covers.

MR. BASTIAN—I did not so understand it.

THE SECRETARY reads: "Resolved, That the chair appoint a nominating committee of five to select the names of twenty pharmacists to submit to the Association from which to select ten for nomination to his Excellency, the Governor of the State, from which to select a Board of Pharmacy."

MR. GAUS, of Albany—It strikes me that many misunderstand this resolution, because it says that the chair shall select a nominating committee. Now this is not a nominating committee. That gives an idea as though the committee appointed was nominating. They really are not nominating; they simply are investigating or something of that sort.

MR. BROWN, of Binghamton—I do not see any difference whether we have twenty or fifty. If you want to take fifty or forty or thirty, I do not think Mr. Eaton would object. It is left to us all anyway, and it does not settle anything until they are appointed, and the only way and the quickest way to get at it, is to get twenty or thirty of these members together and select five or ten names or whatever it is.

MR. BASTIAN, of Dansville—I understand that a committee of five is to be appointed by the chair. They can select the names whatever they conclude upon; is that right?

MR. GAUS, of Albany—They are simply to receive names from any member of the Association. They do not select them, they simply receive such names as are suggested and then report to the Association.

MR. BASTIAN—How are they to receive the names?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—In writing the name of the suggested and the name of the successor and then give them to this committee for them to select who they shall have.

MR. BASTIAN—That is very well, but Mr. President, please bear in mind that in the suggestion of the candidates, we who have suggestions to make should bring the grounds on which they are suggested. I for one would certainly insist upon presenting the names of the candidates to this convention and for the chair to receive the nominations and for the committee then to select from these nominations.

THE PRESIDENT—I would state for your information Mr. Bastian, that the nominations would be reported to you for suffrage.

MR. BASTIAN—This will be done after the committee have made their selections, I suppose.

THE PRESIDENT—This committee does not make the nominations, but simply receives the proposals from you.

MR. BASTIAN—In writing?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

MR. BASTIAN—It seems to me that it would be a better and more satisfactory way to nominate the candidates in open session. This is a very important question and it will give the members a better chance to bring forward the reasons for the nominations.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Mr. President,—I can see no objection to the plan of making these nominations in open session until you reach the number or twenty. I do not see as that would be incompatible with the resolution. I do not know as the resolution provides that these nominations shall be honored.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—The object of this resolution was to stop all this. It was for the committee to make up their minds who are the right men from the right places and then let the Association decide who they will send.

MR. SAGER—Are we to make nominations and then leave off when we get to twenty? How do we know when we get to twenty?

DR. EATON—Mr. President,—I take great pleasure in withdrawing the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—Now, gentlemen of the Association, what will you do with the Pharmacy Law Committee? The statute of the State requires us as a State Pharmaceutical Association to send ten names to the Governor, five of which he shall select as a Board of Pharmacy.

MR. HARTZ, of College Point—Mr. President,—I move that the Secretary read the credentials of such members of Association as are here as delegates from County and Town Associations.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Mr. President—The report of the Committee on Credentials is in the hands of the Secretary now.

THE SECRETARY—The Committee on Credentials would report the following as accredited delegates to this Association :

*Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association*—N. Douglass Sevin, E. S. Sykes.

*New Jersey*—R. W. Vandervoort, W. R. Laird, E. A. Sayre.

*Pennsylvania*—Dr. Lawrence Wolff, M. N. Kline.

*National Retail Drug Association*—S. J. Bendiner, W. H. Rogers, Aaron Sager.

*Albany County Pharmaceutical Association*—Dr. A. B. Husted, Henry B. Clement.

*Chemung County*—F. M. Brown, John Bartholomew.

*Erie County*—R. K. Smither, Dr. T. M. Johnson, Dr. J. S. Trowbridge, W. H. Tibbs, John Thomas.

*Queens County*—J. D. Aug. Hartz.

*Rensselaer County*—A. M. Knowlson, Chas. H. Bosworth, Dr. John Higgins, Chas. Cook, jr.

*Tompkins County*—Judson B. Todd.

*Westchester County*—E. A. Houston, Eugene Barnes.

*New York Protective Association of Drug Clerks*—M. Hartigan.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. NICOT,  
A. SAGER,  
T. L. CORWIN,  
Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—We have a report from the committee on the President's address.

MR. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn :

The committee on the President's address beg leave to report that they have duly considered the classical and philosophical discourse of

our President and its recommendations. We cordially agree with the recommendation that members of the Board of Pharmacy should be selected from the district to which the law applies. In regard to the recommendation that papers should be short and to the point; not long and prosy, we agree with him. In regard to the recommendation that a nominating committee nominate the President and Vice-President, your committee does not agree, for they believe that nominations made by the members of the Association in session will serve the best interests and better promote harmony and give the Association officers who more nearly represent the voice of the members. In regard to the recommendation that the Secretary and Treasurer be re-elected as long as they do their work satisfactorily and that the President should be elected for one term only. We leave that entirely to the Association, feeling sure that they will do what is for their best interests. Respectfully submitted,

Signed.

W. P. DE FOREST,  
AARON SAGER,  
CLARK Z. OTIS.

Accepted and placed on file.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—The Executive Committee beg leave to report an additional list of names which were read and laid over under the rule.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President,—I have some communications which I would like to present.

THE PRESIDENT—We will listen to anything you may have to offer.

THE SECRETARY :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Palmer and Dr. Cartwright, Members of Assembly, and also to Senators Thatcher and Fassett for their efforts in behalf of the pharmacy bill.

Signed.

CLAY W. HOLMES.

Carried.

(Senator Lowe was included in this resolution. See subsequent page.)

ALBANY, June 9th, 1884.

*To the Secretary of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

I respectfully tender my resignation as a member of your honorable body, and ask that the same be accepted without delay.

Yours truly,

FRANK B. SMITH.

MR. GAUS—Mr. President,—Let us first find out whether the gentleman has paid up.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Smith has entirely paid up, I believe.

MR. DE FOREST—I move that the resignation be accepted.  
Carried.

MR. ROGERS—If it is not too late I would move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Senator Lowe.

THE PRESIDENT—You are entirely out of order Mr. Rogers.

THE TREASURER—Mr. Phillips, of Fulton, has paid the dues of his brother, H. B. Phillips, who requests that his resignation be accepted. It was not in writing nor in his own person. His brother did it for him. I made a memorandum to that effect on the receipts I gave him. Is Mr. Phillips in the house?

THE PRESIDENT—Put it in the form of a motion, Mr. Treasurer.

THE TREASURER—I move that the resignation of Chas. B. Phillips be accepted.

MR. SAYRE of Brooklyn—Mr. President, before that motion is put, would it not be well to know what our constitution says, whether a resignation must be put in writing or not?

THE PRESIDENT—I think it should be in writing.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—Mr. H. B. Phillips has moved to Montana and like a gentleman he sends the money to pay up his dues and wishes to have his resignation accepted.

MR. DEFORREST of Brooklyn—Mr. President, I would ask if that is a provision of the by-laws or the constitution?

THE PRESIDENT—I am not sure.

MR. DEFORREST—Will you ascertain please?

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—I move you that in this particular case, the Secretary be instructed to erase the name of Mr. H. B. Phillips upon the receipt from him of a formal resignation in writing.

THE PRESIDENT—It is a matter of the by-laws.

MR. DEFORREST—I move that the by-laws in this particular case be suspended.

THE PRESIDENT—They will be suspended if the motion of our Treasurer is carried.

Motion put and carried.

MR. ROGERS of Middletown—I would like now to renew the motion which I made that the name of Senator Lowe be added to those to whom a vote of thanks was tendered for efforts in behalf of our Pharmacy Law.

Carried.

THE TREASURER—The Secretary has a list and quite a lengthy one of delinquent members which I have furnished him and I would ask that he read them and that the Association act upon these cases. Under the law as I understand it, after three years non-payment of dues, they are, or may be suspended. I would ask for the action of the meeting upon this occasion. I dislike to be judge and executioner in



these cases. Some are in arrears for four years. The names are in the hands of the secretary who will read them.

MR. SMITH of AuSable Forks—I second the motion that they be read and acted upon.

MR. BROWN of Binghamton—Does not the by-laws suspend them without reading their names?

THE TREASURER—It seems to me that it should be the duty of the Association, and that it should not be left to the officers.

A MEMBER—I will read the article of the by-laws in reference to this subject, “Every member shall pay annually in advance into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of \$2.00. Anyone in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and anyone neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.”

A MEMBER—I think that the Treasurer has a perfect right to drop the names.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—I am requested to invite the members to step forward and buy their entertainment tickets for the nominal sum of \$3.00.

MR. SAGER—I rise for the purpose of moving the adoption of Dr. Eaton’s resolution. The remarks I made were in misapprehension of the resolution. I was corrected afterwards and thought that perhaps it is due to the Association as well as myself that I made this motion. I move now the adoption of the resolution as presented by Dr. Eaton.

THE PRESIDENT—What was the motion of Dr. Eaton?

MR. SAGER—The resolution as presented by Dr. Eaton in relation to a Board of Pharmacy. I move the adoption of that resolution as presented by Dr. Eaton.

THE PRESIDENT—There is a motion already before the house made by Mr. Butler of Oswego and seconded by Mr. Smith of AuSable Forks, that the names of delinquent members who have not paid their dues, and who are therefore not entitled to membership in this Association shall be read and disposed of by the Association. Are you ready for the question ?

PROF. BEDFORD—The by-laws I think are sufficiently plain. It says, “ they shall be dropped ” or words to that effect. I think there is no necessity for bringing the names before the Association. The Executive Committee are in power, and the matter is before them, and if they are in arrears they should be dropped. I think the Association has nothing to say about it and I am opposed on general principles to reading before the Association the names of delinquent members. I think sir the Association has perfect power to leave it with the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee have perfect power to drop the names.

MR. SAYRE of Brooklyn—It seems to me from the statement having been made here that some of these gentlemen are in arrears for more than three years, that the Executive Committee had failed to do their duty in this matter and it is the duty of the Association to take up the matter at this time and settle it once and for all as to what they want done.

THE TREASURER—The by-laws say that members in arrears shall be dropped. Prof. Bedford claims that the Executive Committee should do it ; another one says the Treasurer and the Secretary ; I say the Association. The by-laws do not say they are dropped. It says that they shall be dropped. And let us do our duty in this respect.

MR. ROGERS of Middletown—This, it seems to me, is a matter that requires rather delicate handling. I do not know who is in arrears. Perhaps I should know, as a member of

the Executive Committee. We may be very much at fault in not having dropped those names. If so, I for one speak as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and am willing to take any penalty you may inflict upon us, but I think as those members have been associated with us in days past, and have done useful work with us here and find that there are bills which take the precedence of this, that we should give them a little time. Do not let us make those who have done what they could when they had the power, a public exhibition because they have not been able to pay their dues promptly. (Applause.)

MR. BROWN of Binghamton—Now if it is right for the Executive Committee to suspend those members, I say let them do it. If it is right for us to do it, let us do it, but let us do it without advertising the fact that they are in arrears. That is what I mean.

MR. GAUS—Mr. Chairman, I move then that the Executive Committee find out who these delinquents are, and instruct the Treasurer to drop them from the roll.

THE PRESIDENT—There is already a motion before the house, by Mr. Butler, of Oswego, and seconded by Mr. Smith, of Ausable Forks, that the Secretary read the names of the delinquent members. Are you ready for the question? The question is called for.

MR. DE FOREST—Rises.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is called for; you are out of order.

MR. DE FOREST—I had the floor before the question was called.

THE TREASURER—It seems to me that the motion of Mr. Gaus covers the ground. I have no desire that they be unduly

published. The By-Laws do not state that it is the province of the Executive Committee, or any officer of the Board, to drop these names. I want the Association to take the thing in hand, and have them act upon it. I will withdraw my motion in favor of that made by Mr. Gaus, of Albany.

PROF. BEDFORD—Mr. President, allow me to say just one word, if you will. The Articles of our Constitution, in speaking of the duties of the Executive Committee, I think, sufficiently and accurately state what they shall be. One of the duties is, that they shall have charge of the revision of the roll, and that would include what is afterwards put in the By-Laws in regard to anyone neglecting to pay dues for three successive years. I think that defines it plainly, and I think it unnecessary to bring it before the Association.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—The original motion was that the Executive Committee investigate the matter, and if they find any delinquents, that they notify the Treasurer to drop those names without further action.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—As long as we are acting upon this matter, I think it would be at least fair to instruct the Executive Committee to notify such members as are in arrears, that unless their dues are paid within a specified time, their names will be dropped. That will give some of those who perhaps have neglected the matter, and who really intend to keep up their membership, an opportunity to respond. Give them a week, or two, perhaps, and if they do not respond, they can blame nobody if their names are dropped.

MR. CORWIN, of Marathon—The Committee have power to notify the delinquents or not, just as they choose.

MR. SMITHER—Will the President please state the question that is now before the house?

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Gaus, will you state your motion again, please.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—In view of Mr. Smither's remarks it might be better to put the motion in this form,—that these delinquents be notified by the Executive Committee of their arrears, and if they do not pay then, notify the Treasurer that he can drop them from the roll. Of course if he does not notify them within a certain time, it is a question.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, I would suggest that these members, with all the rest of us, have been notified by the Treasurer of the amount of their dues every year. It seems to me that this is sufficient notification of their arrears.

MR. GAUS—If that is the case, I remove my motion.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I submit to the gentleman that while the Treasurer has notified them of the amount of their dues, he has not notified them that there is a limit, and it perhaps may have escaped their attention that there is an arrearage, and that perhaps it would be well to notify them of that fact; that they have exceeded that limit and are liable to have their names erased from the roll. It seems to me that it would not be well to strike out names who really mean to remain with us. I myself paid the arrears of one gentleman. He was not aware that there was a limit of three years, and such gentlemen as that I would not like to rule out in the arbitrary manner. It would be well for us to notify them of the fact of their arrearage, and that their arrearage exceeds the time, and that unless they respond within a given time, their names will be dropped. That will be fair enough.

THE TREASURER—It seems, Mr. President, that the mere suggestion from Mr. Smither is quite sufficient. The Executive Committee officially can have no object in firing anybody out of the Association, and I have the slightest doubt

whether that idea be embodied in the motion of Dr. Gaus, or whether it be merely a suggestion. I have no idea but that full time will be given to the delinquents before their names are dropped.

The motion of Mr. Gaus was re-stated and carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. F. T. Whiting, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Mr. Sykes, who has been President of the Connecticut Association, and a delegate here, I believe are in the room. I move you, sir, that they be called upon.

THE PRESIDENT—We should be very much pleased to see Mr. Sykes and Mr. Whiting on the platform.

A MEMBER—The Ex-President of the New Jersey Association, Mr. Charles Halzhauer, is also present; and I move that the courtesies of the floor be extended to all these gentlemen.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Sykes, we will be glad to see you here at the platform, sir.

MR. SYKES—Mr. Whiting does the talking for me, if you please.

PROF. BEDFORD—Now, Mr. President, I move that they be called upon for a speech.

MR. WHITING—I have not come here to make any speech. Am not a good speech maker, but a good pill maker. I prefer to make pills than to make speeches. I feel grateful to meet this Association, having from its birth, met on all occasions excepting once. I take pleasure as a delegate from the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, to meet with you here to-day. I hope you will excuse me, as I am not a speech maker.

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to listen to Mr. Whiting. Mr. Halzhauer will entertain us now for a few moments.

MR. HALZHAUER—I am like Mr. Whiting; I would rather make pills than to make speeches. I am glad to meet you. I am glad also to hear the report of your Pharmacy Committee, that you have succeeded in getting a Pharmacy Law. Although it may not be what you hoped, you can add to it as occasion may offer. I am very much in sympathy with all movements of this kind, and I wish you success in that direction, as well as in the meeting of your Association at this time.

THE PRESIDENT—We are very glad indeed to listen to Mr. Halzhauer, and now we will listen to the Secretary, who has a communication to read.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have been trying all the afternoon to read the communication, because I wanted to read it before Mr. Whiting got here.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 25. 1883.

*Dear Sir* :—I am in receipt of your letter, informing me that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association have elected me an honorary member. Please convey to the Association my appreciation of this evidence of their respect and esteem.

Very respectfully yours,

F. T. WHITING.

I have now ready and wish to read my report which I was unable to do this morning.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Your Secretary would respectfully report as follows :

We had on our roll, at the opening of the fifth annual meeting, 588 names. Seventy-two members were elected during that meeting. Two resigned and six deaths were reported, making a total of 652 names on the roll at the present time. Your Secretary did not receive notice of

any deaths until within three weeks of the meeting. It has been impossible, therefore, to make any investigation concerning the accuracy of the ones reported. The following is the list, as I have it :

Otto Boysen, M. D., Buffalo.

Geo. H. Arnold, Cortland.

Theobald Frohwein, New York city.

Charles Smither, Buffalo.

L. B. Curtis, Ithaca.

Geo. Biles, Buffalo.

The minutes of the Ithaca meeting were more voluminous than those of any previous year, and the increased labor of preparing them caused considerable delay. I was unable to complete the copy till August 1st. A meeting of the Executive Committee was then called for the purpose of reviewing the work, after which the printing was pushed forward as fast as possible and the book completed and mailed to the members and the customary exchanges, about August 23d. One thousand copies were issued, of which about 250 remain on hand subject to the disposal of the Association. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of the following State Associations, viz: Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin ; also copies of all the regular issues of "The Weekly Drug News," "The American Pharmacist," "The Druggists' Circular," "The Pharmaceutical Record" and "The Chicago Druggist." Also the first copy of Lloyd's Quarterly, entitled, "Drugs and Medicines of North America."

I have issued during the year, upon orders from the treasurer, sixty-five certificates of membership, sixty-one to members elected at our last meeting, and four to those of previous years. These were transmitted through the mail, and owing to an adverse ruling by the Post Office Department, I was obliged to pay letter postage on them. This makes the cost to the Association average seventy cents for each certificate. I would recommend that the price of our certificates be advanced to \$2.00 at least. Our sister associations charge from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for a certificate which is not as elaborate as our own and it would seem entirely proper that we should obtain at least \$2.00 or \$3.00 for our own.

There are frequent calls made for copies of our Constitution and By-Laws for the examination of applicants for membership. We have never had any printed except in the proceedings. I would ask permission of the Association to have a few separate copies printed from the forms used in printing the proceedings, so that this demand may be met without furnishing the entire proceedings. This can be done for a very trifling cost. I herewith present an itemized statement of expenses of the Secretary's clerical work for the year :



Envelopes and general postage.....	\$ 12 50
Stenographer's report and expenses .....	103 50
Printing proceedings (1,000 copies) .....	275 00
Envelopes for proceedings.....	6 50
Postage on proceedings .....	47 90
Engrossing sixty-five Certificates of Membership .....	19 50
Postage on Certificates of membership.....	10 08
Cost of annual notices and applications.....	21 25
Cost of envelopes for same .....	7 25
Cost of folding, addressing and mailing .....	8 46
Postage on annual notices.....	28 00
1,000 long envelopes.....	3 50
Expressage .....	45
Telegrams .....	1 61
Insurance.....	3 00
500 Letter heads .....	2 50
Salary, one year.....	100 00
Sundries .....	95
Total .....	\$ 651 95

It was deemed advisable by the Executive Committee to act on a suggestion made by Mr. Geo. J. Seabury, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, that a copy of the Secretary's annual notice and the Entertainment Committee's program, together with a blank application for membership, be mailed to every druggist in the State. In accordance therewith, I mailed them to our membership, and every druggist in the State as far as known, necessarily delaying the customary date of issue. The supply of circulars was exhausted before the entire list was filled. The greater part of New York city and all of Brooklyn, I was obliged to omit, without the extra expense of having the circulars printed over again.

Your Secretary has endeavored to perform faithfully all the requirements of his office. He has employed, without expense to the Association, a stenographer and type-writer operator throughout the entire year, in order that all correspondence might be promptly attended to and neatly executed.

Respectfully submitted.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have before me the report of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, which I will also read.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE PA. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Pennsylvania association was called to order in Wood's Hall, at Wilkes-Barre at 10 o'clock A. M., June 3d, by President Duble, of Williamsport. Your delegate was accorded the pleasure and privilege,

through a former acquaintance, of introducing to the Association, the Hon. Thomas Broderick, mayor of the city, who welcomed the association in behalf of the city. The attendance at this meeting was not large. Seventy-five new members were elected the first day, and an entire total of about ninety. Your delegate was pleased to see the promptness and dispatch with which business was conducted. All committees and delegates were ready with their reports, and there seemed to be no delay, which, owing to the fact that the weather was quite hot, and a general feeling of lassitude existed, spoke volumes for the energy of the members.

Quite a large number of very interesting papers were read in answer to queries. They had forty-two queries and about twenty-seven papers were read. This suggested to my mind the lamentable fact that our own Association is very lame on this point. The exhibit was neat, although small. Your delegate noted here, as elsewhere, the sameness which characterizes the exhibits of all associations.

While not depreciating the energy of the dealers who go to the expense and labor of making them, the truth of the matter is that they bear too close a comparison to the advertising pages of a Drug Journal to be interesting to the inquiring mind.

You will pardon the liberty your delegate takes in suggesting that if each member would bring to this Association, a display of some article of his own manufacture, or some object of interest which may meet his eye during the year, the exhibits of the Association would teem with deep interest to every member, and much might be learned without detracting from the general advantage to the dealers who labor so strenuously to add to the appearance of our exhibits. Your delegate was unable to attend the entertainment provided for the association from lack of time, needed to prepare for our own meeting. An Entertainment Committee was appointed after the manner of our own, and the program they laid out, seemed to give entire satisfaction, and I presume that much enjoyment was derived therefrom. It has seldom been my pleasure to attend a meeting of any association which afforded me more gratification or instruction than did this.

Respectfully submitted.

CLAY W. HOLMES.

PROF. BEDFORD—Mr. President, one of the great interests of this meeting is to elect suitable names for the Board of Pharmacy for the State of New York. I have no right in that matter, but I simply bring it up now and will move that the hour of 11 o'clock to-morrow morning be devoted to the

election of ten names of persons, members of this Association, who are entitled to it, for the Board of Pharmacy. I merely want to name an hour when we can proceed to business. You may then take whatever method you choose, but I want to name an hour when such action shall be taken. I move 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. BASTIAN—What does he mean by “those who are entitled to it?”

PROF. BEDFORD—Those who are entitled to it are those who reside in the district to which the law applies. I have no right to vote on the question. I only, as a matter of business, rise to name an hour when the members may come prepared. I think, whatever method we decide on, we want the expression of all the members and if we name some particular time, we will have a full meeting for that purpose.

MR. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn—I arise to second the motion, but I wish to take exception to one remark and that is that any member of this Association has not the right to vote. It is discretionary, but at the same time they have the privilege and the right to vote if they choose to do so.

MR. OTIS—It is only a matter of courtesy that these members do not vote, but they have a perfect right to if they like.

The motion to appoint the hour of 11 o'clock for the consideration of this matter was carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—There is one other thing that I would like to suggest Mr. President and that is that when we adjourn to-morrow morning, it shall be to visit the exhibits, and I wish to call the attention of the members to the second floor, next door, as a magnificent exhibit of drugs and chemicals, and it is overlooked by many who think it is only

the two upper floors. I move that when we adjourn to-morrow morning it be to examine the exhibits.

Carried.

A motion was here made to adjourn until 10 o'clock the following morning.

MR. ROGERS—Before we adjourn I would like to report the name of Thomas M. Johnson, of Buffalo, for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—There is one thing more we had better present to the Association before adjournment. It seems to me that we should appoint a committee on exhibits.

The motion was carried to appoint a committee of three on exhibits who were appointed by the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would appoint as committee on exhibits, Mr. Brown, of Binghamton, Mr. Todd, of Ithaca, and Mr. Bastian, of Dansville.

MR. BROWN—It will be better to take some one from the city here.

MR. OTIS—What is the next pleasure of this Association ?

DR. EATON—I move that we adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Carried.

## THIRD SESSION.

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**Wednesday Morning, June 11th, 1883.**

Vice-President Otis in the chair.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—The time has now passed for the opening of this morning session and you will please come to order. The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes of the last session.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last session which were adopted as read.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—The next order is miscellaneous business. Are there any reports from the Executive Committee?

(The Secretary reads names which were read the day previous.)

**THE CHAIRMAN**—What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

**MR. GAUS**, of Albany—I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of these members.

The secretary did as ordered, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the Association :

Oscar C. Weinman, New York,	Domingo Peraza, New York,
Daniel W. Seward, New York,	Amos S. Fisher, Bergen,
F. J. Hengge, jr., Rome,	Mrs. Ella A. Eaton, Syracuse.
Thos. M. Johnson, M. D., Buffalo,	N. K. Graves, Rome,
Jas. S. Boyd, Cold Spring,	F. P. Dalzell, Cold Spring,
Edward L. Milhau, New York,	A. H. Rogers, Geneseo.

THE CHAIRMAN—The next order of business will be the report which by mistake was not called yesterday, of delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, or rather the report was called for but not given.

MR. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me, this report was called yesterday, but the chairman of the committee being sick, he requested me to tell what I knew about the meeting, which I did to the best of my ability.

The President takes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Adulterations failed to report yesterday.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—The Secretary has that report.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Adulterations as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

Your committee on adulterations decided this year to examine some of the more common articles which the retail druggist seldom attempts to make, and which it is important to obtain of the best quality. Most of the substances examined are those sold quite largely. The samples examined were collected by a gentleman not a member of this committee, and, as will be seen by inspection of the portions remaining, the analyst had no clue to the names of the several manufacturers.

It was decided at the outset to follow the tests of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1880, for all articles recognized in that work, and to supplement those tests by others, where it seemed desirable. For articles not official the tests employed will be described.

The following is a list of the samples examined:

3 samples powdered cream tartar.

3 samples bicarbonate of sodium.

6 samples subnitrate of bismuth.

5 samples pepsin, "pure."

7 samples pepsin, saccharated.

Samples pancreatin, saccharated.

Samples pancreatin, pure.

## I.—POWDERED CREAM TARTAR.

TESTS.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Color .....	White, coarsest.	Third best; slight grayish shade.	Second best; a shade darker than No. 1.
Fineness .....	Most gritty.	Finest; gritty.	Second finest.
Sulphate.....	None.	None.	None.
Chloride.....	None.	None.	None.
Heavy metals.....	Slight trace.	Trace.	None.
Iron .....	Slight trace.	Slight trace.	Slight trace.
Per cent. Tartrate of calcium..	None.	5.71	4.34

All three samples stood the pharmacopœial test, which is intended to exclude 6 per cent. or more of tartrate of calcium. Sample No. 1 was what is known as “precipitated” cream tartar. It is made from crystallized cream tartar by dissolving in soda and precipitating with an acid (usually sulphuric). The treatment with soda leaves all tartrate of lime behind, so that none is formed in the finished preparation. The “precipitated” cream tartar is apt to be a little more gritty than the ordinary, owing to the fact that it is very finely crystalline if precipitated under certain conditions. This particular sample contained a minute amount of fine gritty particles that failed to dissolve in water, acids or dilute alkalis; possibly a trace of “millstone grit” or dust. This “precipitated” article is necessarily more expensive than is that made from crystallized cream tartar.

Samples 2 and 3 were ground from the crystallized cream tartar of the market. These crystals always contain from 4 to 6 per cent. of tartrate of calcium, derived from the argols. The Pharmacopœia allows 6 per cent., and it will be noted that both samples contained less than this amount.

The traces of heavy metals (lead, copper, etc.) present in samples 1 and 2 were so slight as to be doubtful. The amount of iron in each of the three samples was insignificant. No adulteration had been practised with either sample, and all can be considered of good quality.

## II.—BICARBONATE OF SODIUM.

Three samples were examined, and all found fully up to pharmacopœial requirements, or, in fact, a trifle better. The only foreign substance which could be detected was a trace of dust in each sample, and only a hypercritical person would be apt to find fault with it.

The great point, next to freedom from impurities, is the perfect conversion of the carbonate of sodium into bicarbonate; or, in other words, the absence of ordinary carbonate of sodium in the bicarbonate.

Perfectly pure, dry carbonate of sodium contains:

Sodium oxide ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ).....	36.90	per cent.
Carbonic acid gas ( $\text{CO}_2$ ).....	52.38	“
Water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).....	10.72	“
	100.00	

These three examples contained respectively 36.19 per cent., 37.15 per cent., and 37.16 per cent. of sodium oxide, amounts not quite 0.8 per cent. more than would be present were the samples absolutely pure; but the amount of normal carbonate indicated would be rather less than 1 per cent., while the pharmacopœial test with mercuric chloride allows 3 per cent. Consequently, in this respect these samples were above the pharmacopœial standard. No tests were obtained for chloride, sulphate, ammonia or normal carbonate (by the U. S. P. method), and all three samples were of the best commercial quality.

### III—SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Tests	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Color	Whitest	White	White	Faint Yellow w'h	White	Faint Yellow
Silver	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lead	None	None	None	None	None	None
Copper	None	None	None	None	None	None
Arsenic	Very sl trace	Very sl trace	Slight trace	Slight trace	Trace	Trace
Chloride	Slight trace	Slight trace	Slight trace	Trace	Slight trace	Slight trace
Sulphate	None	None	None	None	None	None
Microscopical Test	Crystals am'l and broken	More dist'ct than No. 1	Very small crystals	Large crystals	Very small crystals	Very small crystals

The trace of chloride found in each sample was undoubtedly introduced by the use of commercial nitric acid, which is seldom free from a small amount of hydrochloric ("muriatic") acid. The amount of chloride present was insignificant.

The presence of arsenic in any of the samples is, in your analyst's opinion, somewhat doubtful, inasmuch as the pharmacopœial test with caustic soda and aluminum wire afforded, after thirty minutes, such a very slight coloration of the paper wet with silver nitrate solution as to raise the question whether the reduction was not due to some of the gases present in the laboratory. It is certain that the amount present in these samples so nearly approaches zero as to render it very questionable whether it could have any medical significance.

An attempt was made to get the comparative color and bulkiness of the different samples; the results on color are here recorded but with small samples different observers are likely to disagree. Bulkiness is best determined by observing practically how large a container must be used to hold a given weight, say a pound, and could not be satisfactorily determined from small samples.

In your analyst's opinion, all these samples were well suited for medical use, with a preference for the samples reported white and very finely crystalline.



## IV—PURE PEPSIN.

Of the five samples, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 had a yellow color, were soluble in water without acid (No. 1 not completely), and had the characteristic odor of "scale pepsins." All five samples had been powdered, but Nos. 2 and 5 had melted into a soft, solid, sticky mass. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 dissolved not more than 50 parts of freshly coagulated egg albumen, when tested by the method of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. They were undoubtedly "Peptone pepsins," made by dissolving the pigs' stomachs by means of acid, and the pepsin present in them, the action being promoted by means of a gentle heat. Possibly the samples received had deteriorated before they were tested. They certainly had very little digestive power. While in the possession of the analyst they were carefully preserved in the same manner as the other samples.

Sample No. 4 was somewhat different; its color was brownish yellow in powder, its odor was unlike that of the other samples, it was not soluble in water alone, and its digestive power was fully twice that of the other four samples (i. e., 100). It was believed to be a "pure pepsin," not a "peptone pepsin," but it must have received some treatment which had diminished its normal digestive powers. Most commercial samples of "pure pepsin," made by the process of Scheffer, will test from 150 to 200, while one or two brands in our market test from 250 to 350, and (at double price) pepsin of this kind can be made which will test from 500 to 700. No one of the five pure pepsins can be considered of good quality.

## V—SACCHARATED PEPSIN.

Seven samples were examined. Nos. 2, 3 and 6 were finest and best mixed. The color of Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 was lightest. No. 2 was yellowish, and No. 5 grayish.

The odor of Nos. 1 and 4 was slightest, 5 and 6 somewhat pronounced and 2, 3 and 7 stronger.

No. 3 tasted rather salty.

No. 6 contained very much mucus, Nos. 4 and 7 a moderate amount, and the rest very little.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 tested 50, and could be considered pharmacopœial. No. 4 tested about 10, and may have been designed for "Schaffer's Strength," which was formerly "12 test."

No. 5 tested 20, and No. 7, 30. No. 6 had no digestive value at all, and should be pronounced worthless.

H. B. PARSONS,  
R. K. SMITHER,  
C. H. BUTLER,  
Committee.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, Will it be in order to submit an article of amendment which will be laid over one year? Are we under the head of miscellaneous business?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

DR. EATON—I would like to offer an amendment to article fifth of the Constitution, by inserting a new section, viz:

The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Committee (subject to their approval), a good and sufficient bond with two sureties, in the amount of three thousand dollars, and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum as compensation for his services.

Submitted June 11th, 1884.

JAS. H. EATON.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have on the table a resolution to the same effect which has one further clause,—“And the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting in addition to his salary,” which is customary in all cases.

It took the usual course.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Put it in the original resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Trade Interests failed to report yesterday.

MR. SALMON, of Lansingburg—I have two amendments to offer; one to amend article 5th, section 2, of the Constitution by striking out the word “one” before hundred and inserting “two”; also by inserting after the word “dollars” the words, “and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at each annual meeting.” This is an amendment that I would like to introduce. It is in regard to the office of Secretary. It must be evident to everybody that our Secretary is not properly remunerated. For the

purpose of comparison I will cite that the American Association numbers about 1,100, ours about 700. Their book consists of about 600 pages, ours 200. The Secretary of the American Association is paid a salary of \$600 and all his expenses, therefore it will be seen that my proposed increase of our Secretary's salary is very moderate indeed.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution offered by Mr. Salmon. What will you do with it?

MR. SALMON—I do not think any action is necessary. I have another amendment which I would like to offer, and that is to amend article 4th of the Constitution by inserting before the word Secretary, the word “permanent,” and after the words “all of whom,” the words, “with the exception of the Permanent Secretary;” also add to the section, “the Permanent Secretary shall be elected to hold office permanently, during the pleasure of the Association.” I think the Secretary will hereby be enabled to do more efficient work for the Association, and in offering this amendment, I feel that it would secure to the Association the best possible work of the Secretary. The appointment in the American Association is permanent and I notice that most of the State Associations are falling into the same plan, and a man certain of continuous office during good behavior could advance the interests of the Society by preparing documents and circular work for succeeding years.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections this will take the regular course.

MR. SALMON—I have a resolution to present too, if you will allow me to present it now. In order to make the amendment to the Constitution, which I read, take effect earlier, I would offer the following resolution, “that we donate to our Secretary the sum of fifty dollars, for his services for the past official year, and one hundred dollars for his services

during the present official year, in addition to his regular salary.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—What resolution is being voted on ?

THE PRESIDENT—Is the resolution seconded ? Are you ready for the question ? All in favor of the resolution as offered by Mr. Salmon of Lansingburg—

MR. DEFORREST—Before you announced that vote, I asked what resolution was being voted on, and you ignored me entirely. Now under any parliamentary law, any man has a right to ask what resolution is being considered.

The Secretary reads the resolution again.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the resolution ?

MR. DEFORREST—Gentlemen, I do not like to see this resolution rushed through without due deliberation. I would like to know what right our Secretary has to head his letters with “ Permanent Secretary ? ”

THE SECRETARY—The gentleman refers to the fact that having introduced a type-writer into my office, I sent to the printer to have some letter-heads made to fit my type-writer. I instructed him to make letter size instead of note size. He sent to my office to find out what he could put in to fill out the line at the top of the page, and some one suggested the words “ Permanent Secretary ” to fill out the line. By accident three letters were written on these heads, one of which happened to go to Brooklyn, but not to the gentleman who raises the question. The news traveled till it reached our President who kindly called my attention to the fact. I proceeded at once to have some letter heads printed in due form, without the obnoxious word, at my own expense, and destroyed the others. You may per-

haps not understand the facts in the case. All my letters are dictated to my stenographer, and I gave her instructions to sign them, therefore I very seldom see the letters I send out. That is the reason I did not discover it before.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—While the matter of explanation is going on, I would say that I think I received at least one postal card headed in the same way, if my recollection serves me right.

THE SECRETARY—I challenge the gentleman from Brooklyn to produce a postal card with such a heading.

I have never had a single postal card with that heading on. All of the postal cards have been printed in our own office. I certainly would not assume a title which did not belong to me, and it was only by an accident that this came about. I trust my explanation is satisfactory to the Association.

MR. T. J. MACMAHAN, of New York.—I move that the Association appropriate money to pay the bill for the extra expense to which our Secretary was put; this doing all the work for the Association, and being blackguarded about it is no fun.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, are you ready for the question? All in favor of Mr. Salmon's resolution to donate this extra compensation to our Secretary, will signify the same by rising.

Carried unanimously.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—While the motion is in this condition, and before we commence the business as arranged yesterday, I wish to put in a slight, small, remunerative plea for our Treasurer, Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler has been made an honorary member of this Association; he receives two dollars per annum, for which he opens, keeps and carries on

eight hundred accounts. He takes from one to three hours, from two to three days in each week and more particularly just before and after this convention. The amendment must be acted upon at our next annual meeting. I offer as a resolution, "that we pay, not 'donate' to our Treasurer, the sum of one hundred dollars for his past services."

Carried unanimously."

THE PRESIDENT—We would like to hear from the Committee on Trade Interests, Mr. Corwin, of Marathon, chairman.

MR. MACMAHAN—If there are any gentlemen here, who were not here yesterday, if they will step this way, they can procure their entertainment tickets. I will just say that you will find in the envelope, a ticket for the ball at Delmonico's to-night, and the excursion to-morrow. The tickets for the ball will be good at the excursion. The tickets for the two will be good at the boat.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn.—Mr. President, I have a very short and concise report from the delegation to the National Retail Druggists' Association :

*To the President and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.*

Your delegates to attend the meeting of the National Retail Druggists' Association at Washington, D. C., in September last, would respectfully report that the meeting was attended by a large number of pharmacists from all parts of the country. One preliminary, and three regular sessions were held. The organization there formed has blossomed and ripened into an association far outstripping all its predecessors in point of numbers. While many of the members of this association were present at the meeting and took part in the organization, but two of the regular delegates were there. Your interests were represented at each of the sessions, and we have no doubt that the good work that has been accomplished and the familiar letters—"N. R. D. A." are sufficient evidence that so far, all has been well done.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SAGER,

E. A. SAYRE,

Delegates Present.

THE SECRETARY read the names of applicants for membership, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—The time has now arrived when we shall consider a Board of Pharmacy. Prof. Bedford, of New York will introduce the subject.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : I presume that some might think that it were improper that one who is not interested directly in the election which is about to take place, should introduce the subject under discussion, but as one of the prime movers of the organization of this Association and the securing of the Pharmacy Law being the prime object of the Association, it has been suggested that it were proper that I should introduce the subject of the State Board of Pharmacy. The law which has been passed, says that the election of the State Board of Pharmacy shall be from the districts of the State which are not included in the counties of Kings, New York, and Erie, so that those three counties are excluded and the members for that Board must be nominated at this meeting, and must be nominated from the other counties. The question has been discussed, "How shall we arrange and elect a Board which shall satisfactorily represent all districts of the State and all parts of the State, and yet have a right and proper division?"

In discussing this matter, I will lay before you a suggestion which was in the mind of Mr. Gaus and myself and that was in regard to a division of the State for the election of members representing certain sections of the State. I have drawn very roughly on the blackboard which we will have brought forward, a diagram of the State and I have some maps, which, gentlemen, I will candidly admit I stole this morning from one of the hotels ; maps which will be distributed around so that you can see what the divisions of the State are. I wish to speak very briefly because I wish to get at business as soon as possible, and with as little discussion as possible. Artistic design is not displayed gentlemen, but the map is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Let me just state that the Board of Pharmacy is to consist of five members to be selected by the Governor from ten, which we are to elect at this meeting. I understand that there are about fifty candidates. In order that we may simplify the matter, I have this suggestion to make, and that is that the State be divided into five districts ; that the members present from that district which is first called

upon, shall make the nominations from their own membership or their own district. I would divide the State into the Northern, Eastern, Northern Central, Southern Central and Western, and let each division of the State first nominate their own members. Then any others of the Association who have names to present from that district can present them. This puts it in such a way that we can get through with about five ballots and all parts of the State be represented. My suggestion is that the Northern District represent all north of a line drawn through Oswego and Schenectady ; the Eastern District to include Albany and all places south of it and not west of Schenectady. The Northern Central part of the State to be from Rochester to Hornellsville, bounded on the south by a line taking in Penn Yan and Norwich ; the Southern Central of course all below that, and the Western all west of the line from Rochester to Hornellsville, excluding Erie county. Now Mr. President, I would suggest that this be thrown open for a very brief discussion and if it meet the approval of the members, I would suggest that the members from the different districts be requested first to name their candidates from their district. After they have named those candidates, if any others present desire to name others, from the district, then all right. Now taking the ballots separately on each district, I hope you may be able to get through with it. Of course it is understood that while ten names can be nominated, but five can be used on the Board of Pharmacy. I hope that this may meet the approval of the members.

THE SECRETARY.—Gentlemen, let me ask that you keep as quiet as you can, and speak as distinctly as possible, so that the stenographer can get an accurate report of this part of the proceedings.

MR. PHILLIPS, of Fulton—In what district are the cities of Oswego and Rochester ?

PROF. BEDFORD—I should say that Oswego is in the Northern District and Rochester in the Western.

A MEMBER—How are we to tell where the dividing line comes ? We see Oswego ; we see Schenectady, but the intermediate portion there, we cannot tell much about.

PROF. BEDFORD—My suggestion was that Oswego and Schenectady be counted in the northern district ; that



Albany and all places south of that and not west of Schenectady or Middletown, should be included in the eastern district, and as these maps, which are being handed around, have got almost all those points on together with the larger cities and towns, I thought that would bring it very closely to your mind. Rochester and Hornellsville I would include in the western district. That gives us in the northern central district, Geneva, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, and a great many of those larger places, while in the southern central district we would have Middletown, Port Jervis, and further north, as far as the Catskill Mountains (we do not expect to get any from the Mountain House), and Elmira and all those places west until we come to Hornellsville.

A MEMBER—I would suggest that Mr. Butler be allowed to decide what district Oswego shall be in.

PROF. BEDFORD—The question is—does such a plan strike you as being practical and is it satisfactory? The Chairman will speak further about it.

MR. MICHAELIS, of Albany—Of all the plans I have heard of yesterday and to-day this one strikes me as the most favorable one we can adopt. It will make it quite easy for us to choose as those who live in the vicinity of the respective places can easily come to a conclusion who they shall choose as their respective representatives. I am heartily in favor of this plan and I make a motion to the effect that this plan be accepted. (Carried.) I propose that we proceed at once to the election of candidates from the respective places. If we begin with the eastern district, I have the pleasure to name Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, as a representative from the eastern district. My acquaintance with Dr. Husted for so many years, has proved him to be one of the most excellent druggists of the State, and he has done more for the passage of this law than any other member from this district, I believe. I hope this gentleman will be elected.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would suggest that the names be written opposite the section from which they are nominated.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Mr. Gaus, of Albany.

MR. HENRY, of Croton Landing—I would nominate W. J. Townsend, of Sing Sing.

THE PRESIDENT—The name of Dr. Husted, of Albany, has been moved and seconded. C. H. Gaus, of Albany, has been nominated.

MR. BROWN—From the northern section, J. H. Smith, of AuSable Forks.

THE PRESIDENT—This is the eastern section.

A MEMBER—I would like to inquire whether Hudson and Catskill are included in the eastern district or not.

PROF. BEDFORD—The eastern district takes from Albany to New York.

A MEMBER—I would nominate I. C. Chapman, of Newburg.

C. K. BROWN, of Deposit—I understand that only two from each one of these sections are to be selected.

PROF. BEDFORD—As many candidates as you choose, but only two can be selected.

DR. EATON—It is the idea then of Mr. Gaus and yourself that we proceed to vote for two men from each district?

MR. GAUS, of Albany—The object of these nominations is simply this: That yesterday we heard certain individuals express themselves that they were not going to have any show in this matter; that the thing was going to be done

by a few, and all that sort of thing, and for that reason we adopted this method and at the same time allow all men living in that district which is being voted upon to propose such men as they think will be the proper ones to come upon this Board. For that reason, I think this is the proper method.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations are now in order for the eastern district.

A MEMBER—I have the pleasure to nominate for the eastern district Mr. J. D. A. Hartz, of College Point.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—We all understand that we leave this matter to the country people through courtesy. While the members here had a good deal to do with passing the bill and getting it through, we do not have anything to do with this matter, and I would just say that Brooklyn and New York people have not obtained their entertainment tickets, had better step up to the desk and get them now.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other nominations?

MR. MACMAHAN—If I might be excused just one moment. The agent of the railroad company is in this room and will furnish tickets for you to go home at half-price. He will be here for an hour or more so that you can come in and get your certificates.

MR. GAUS—Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we proceed to ballot and at the same time that each member that votes, shall vote for two candidates and those two candidates and those two names receiving the highest number of votes shall be selected.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would like to inquire if it is considered courtesy for people that do not belong to the

eastern district to nominate men from the eastern district or have we got to sit back because we are country "fellars?"

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I think the districts outside of the ones which are being voted on, should certainly take some action.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I agree with Mr. DeForest. I think every member here should express himself. This is a matter of great importance, and I think every member should express himself freely.

MR. SAYRE, of Brooklyn—In exercising that privilege I would like to arise and second the last nomination that was placed upon the Board. In doing so I would like to pay a tribute to a man who is eminently qualified to fill the position for which you are about to choose members, Mr. J. D. A. Hartz. He has been thoroughly identified with all the pharmaceutical interests of Long Island, not only of his immediate place, College Point, but he has been identified with both the Associations there. He is here with us to-day, and I know he has a list sent by the Associations which he represents, containing the signature of every member of both those Associations and urging that he might be placed upon the Board.

MR. HENRY of Croton Landing—I would like to make a few remarks in regard to Mr. Townsend. He has over one hundred names upon the application which I send in, endorsed by members from Ulster and Winchester Co., also. He is a most eminent man and able to fill the position.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint Mr. Brown of Deposit and Mr. Sager of Cortland as tellers.

MR. GAUS—I would suggest that it would perhaps be well to appoint for tellers some one outside of the district voted for.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. DeForest and Mr. Macmahan are proposed as tellers.

Carried.

MR. ROGERS—In behalf of the delegates I second the nomination of Dr. Husted of Albany.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen of the Association, thoroughly understand that there are two to select from the names which have been nominated from the eastern district. Each ballot containing two names and the two receiving the highest number of votes are selected.

MR. ROGERS—May I ask the names from the eastern district?

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Husted of Albany, Mr. Gaus of Albany, Mr. Townsend of Sing Sing, Mr. Chapman of Newburg and J. D. A. Hartz of College Point. There are to be two gentlemen selected from this number.

There was considerable confusion at this point after which Vice President Otis called them to order.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to call the attention of the gentlemen present to the registry. There are a good many here who have not registered.

DR. HUSTED of Albany—Mr. President, I would move while the tellers are counting the votes for the eastern section, that candidates from the northern section be nominated. I think that while they are taking this vote that candidates can be nominated for the northern district without interfering in the least.

MR. SALMON of Lansingburgh,—Mr. President, I think it will be better to finish this section before we commence on another. They will get mixed up and it will be all wrong.

PROF. BEDFORD of New York—If we wait to do that it will take a long time and let us get the names on the board and by that time the tellers will be ready to report.

MR. SALMON of Lainsingburgh—I think it will be well to wait. We will do it with better satisfaction if we wait until we get through with one section before we begin another.

A MEMBER—I move that we proceed to the nominations for another district. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—We will proceed to the nomination for the northern district.

PROF. BEDFORD of New York—The principle cities in this district are, commencing with the upper part of the state, Plattsburg, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Saratoga and Waterford. Troy is the line of the eastern part of that district. Then there are the cities of Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Carthage, Watertown, Sackett's Harbor, Sandy Creek, Oswego, Trenton Falls.

A MEMBER—I would nominate C. H. Butler of Oswego.

MR. DALTON of Syracuse—I second the nomination.

A MEMBER—Mr. President, I would nominate Mr. J. H. Smith of AuSable Forks.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Mr. C. F. Fish of Saratoga.

A MEMBER—I would nominate John Higgins of Waterford.

A MEMBER—It affords me pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. C. F. Fish of Saratoga, who is competent to fill any position required by any pharmacist within the state and we can do no better for that portion of the state than to place him upon the highest pinnacle that pharmacy will hold.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Chas. H. Bosworth of Troy.

A MEMBER—Mr. President, I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Higgins of Waterford, if it has not already been seconded. I believe he would be a credit to the northern portion of the state.

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there any other nomination to be presented? If so, it is now in order.

MR. C. H. BUTLER of Oswego—Mr President, while engaged at my desk, I did not discover that my name was in nomination. I would respectfully ask the house to allow it to be rubbed out. It is a place that I do not desire and would consider it a special favor if that name were erased.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there are no objections, we can have that name erased, I suppose. Will some one present another name in its place?

MR. BUTLER—I would nominate Mr. Herman Gnadendorff of Troy.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—The name of Mr. Herman Gnadendorff of Troy has been presented.

The Secretary reports two additional names from the Executive Committee.

MR. DEFORREST—The tellers beg leave to report that Dr. Husted and Mr. Gaus have received the highest number of votes and are therefore declared elected.

A motion was made that this election be made unanimous. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—You will now proceed to prepare your ballots for the northern section.

MR. MACMAHAN—While the tellers are getting the votes ready, I would like to say that if there is any one place in

the world better to be born in than another, it is Pennsylvania and that is my state. I always like to have friends from Pennsylvania to visit us and I would like to introduce to you Mr. M. N. Kline of Philadelphia.

MR. KLINE, of Philadelphia :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN : I appreciate what Mr. Macmahon has just stated, because I was not only born in Pennsylvania, but still live there. I did not do as he did, move to New York State. I supposed that Dr. Wolff, another delegate from our State Association had already attended to the remarks here in behalf of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. I might remark that it is hardly the thing for me to do it. Unfortunately, I do not happen to be a retail druggist but I have taken considerable interest in the proceedings of our State Association, and I would like to be permitted to boast a little for that Association. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting last week in Wilkes-Barre, and it certainly was one of the most successful meetings that our State Association has ever held. Not so much because the attendance was larger, because it was not any larger than usual, but we had what I think is one of the most useful results of these meetings. We had about thirty very valuable papers presented there, and from my standpoint of viewing it, it was certainly reaching the "Arctic" for which these organizations are formed. The members had taken the trouble during the year, to jot down what had occurred to them that might be of interest to the others and had brought it there, and I think it must result in a great deal of good to all concerned. There is one thing that we have not yet attained in Pennsylvania. We have not yet reached quite the large membership that you have in New York. I am not conversant with how many were elected at this meeting, but I see heretofore you have had a very large membership. I think the pharmacists here and all over the country are to be congratulated upon the results of these meetings. They give an interchange of ideas, and I am very glad as a looker-on to be permitted to be with you at this meeting, and I am very glad to report the State Association of Pennsylvania. I do not want to detain you any longer, and thanking you for your attention, I will say no more.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION : It affords me pleasure to state that I represent the west



where there are many mud turtles, and it is a pleasure to me to state to you also that we have a representative from the east, where there are many nutmegs. Mr. Sevin, of Connecticut, we shall be pleased to listen to you.

MR. SEVIN :

MR. PRESIDENT : I presume it will be necessary for me to respond to the sentiment of wooden nutmegs. I would like to state that the article of wooden nutmegs is now obsolete. We have none in Connecticut that I am aware of, although we seem to have the reputation of making them there. I wish to thank the gentleman for kindly remembering the State of Connecticut, but the speaker unfortunately is absent. Mr. Sykes, our ex-President, I understood, was here and was to represent the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association in this body. I would like to take this opportunity however, to congratulate the pharmacists of New York on securing your Pharmacy Act during the present Legislature. It is a law that is certainly valuable, and that will be valuable to every pharmacist. And another thing I would suggest for the consideration of the members, and that is that every individual member take some part and not as it is in Connecticut, allow all of the work and all of the speaking to devolve upon a half dozen members of the Association. With these hints, I will thank you for remembering me and my State.

(Applause.)

• THE CHAIRMAN—We are very glad to hear these very pertinent remarks from Mr. Sevin, of Connecticut, and also to hear from Mr. Kline, of Philadelphia. If all have voted that wish, we will have the ballot closed. It is closed. Now we will make nominations for the Northern Central District.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—It has been suggested that I read the names of the places included in the Northern Central part of the State. It takes in all the places on the Central Railroad from Schenectady to Rochester. It takes in a great many of the large towns and some of the cities that lie between the two railroads, Fonda, Johnstown,

Utica, Richfield Springs, Oneida, Canastota, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Ithaca, Canandaigua, Lyons, Weedsport. Those are some of the principal places. Those of you who have maps can readily calculate the position of the smaller places.

A MEMBER—Please read the names in the extreme south.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Those who have maps will find on the southern border of it, Penn Yan, Cortland, Norwich and New Berlin as the line which divides that district from the southern part of the State.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I take great pleasure in presenting the nomination of Mr. E. S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse. It is unnecessary for me to make any remarks in regard to Mr. Dawson's capacity, because he is present and a friend of mine, but he is a good man.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Mr. C. H. Haskin, of Rochester.

This nomination was seconded.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Mr. President, I would like to ask whose section this is?

THE CHAIRMAN—This is the Northern Central Section.

DR. HUESTED—Well does Rochester come in with this district?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—I believe Rochester was changed to the Western District.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—It will be then all places east of Rochester.

MR. SALMON, of Lansingburgh—I wish to nominate Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland.

This nomination was seconded.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—M. H. Dillenback, of Lyons.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—Mr. President, I would nominate Wm. Blakie, of Utica.

A MEMBER—R. E. Phillips, of Fulton.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any more nominations for the Northern Central District? Prepare your ballots now for Northern Central District.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, the committee wish me to say that there are several tickets not sold yet, and they are ready at the hall.

MR. DEFORREST—The tellers beg leave to announce that C. F. Fish, of Saratoga and J. H. Smith, of AuSable Forks, have received the highest number of votes. They are therefore selected as candidates for the Board of Pharmacy from the Northern District.

THE SECRETARY—The following are the nominations from the Northern Central District: E. S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse; Aaron Sager, of Cortland; M. H. Dillenback, of Lyons; Wm. Blackie, of Utica; and R. E. Phillips, of Fulton.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—I would just announce that in the last count, we found several ballots with but one name on. It is barely possible that that was so intended.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Will the members understand that we vote for two names and two only.

(Mr. Hegeman here takes the place of Mr. Bendiner as teller for the Northern Central District).

**THE PRESIDENT**—The ballot is closed. Now, gentlemen, you can proceed to ballot for the Southern District.

**PROF. BEDFORD**, of New York—The boundaries of the Southern District are, on the west, a line drawn from Rochester to Hornellsville, drawn through the State, to the southern border of the State. And the line that was used as the southern boundary of the Northern Central District, will of course be the northern boundary of the Southern Central District; and as far eastward as the Catskill Mountains. The places included, as you will find on the maps, would take in Middletown, Port Jervis, Delhi, Sidney, Deposit, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Norwich, Elmira, Corning, Bath and Hammondsport. Those are the principal places.

Vice-President Macmahan in the chair.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—Nominations are now in order for the Southern District, including the towns just mentioned by Prof. Bedford.

**A MEMBER**—I would nominate T. L. Corwin of Marathon.

**DR. EATON**, of Syracuse—It affords me great pleasure to second that nomination.

**F. K. SWEET**, of Lockport—I would nominate Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, a gentleman who has done more, perhaps, for this Association, than any other pharmacist in the State.

**A MEMBER**—I would nominate C. Bastian, of Dansville.

**THE CHAIRMAN**—Are there any other nominations to be presented?

**THE SECRETARY**—Mr. Chairman, I would like to nominate Mr. Wm. H. Rogers, of Middletown.

MR. SCHNELL, of Binghamton—Mr. Chairman, I wish to nominate Henry A. Smith, of Binghamton.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I have the honor of placing in nomination Mr. Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton.

MR. DEFOREST—The tellers beg leave to announce for the Northern Central District, that Mr. E. S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse, and Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland, have received the highest number of votes. They are therefore duly elected.

THE SECRETARY—The nominations for the Southern District are as follows: T. L. Corwin, of Marathon; Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira; G. Bastian, of Dansville; William H. Rogers, of Middletown; Henry A. Smith, of Binghamton; and Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton.

THE CHAIRMAN—While they are taking up the ballots, we will receive the nominations for the Western District.

A MEMBER—I would nominate our President, F. K. Sweet, of Lockport.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I am requested by a gentleman from the District to nominate Mr. H. E. Griffith, of Niagara.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—The locality from which these nominations must be taken, is that portion of the State which is west of a line drawn from Rochester to Hornellsville, excluding Erie County.

THE CHAIRMAN—Are there no other nominations? Some of the best men in the world are in that District.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would nominate S. A. Newman, of Rochester.

A MEMBER—I would nominate C. H. Haskin, of Rochester.

A MEMBER—I would nominate F. E. Hatch, of Jamestown.

The Chairman calls the meeting to order to hear the report of the tellers on the Southern Central District.

MR. DEFOREST—The tellers would announce that the highest number of votes were cast for W. H. Rogers, of Middletown and Clark Z. Otis, of Binghamton, therefore Messrs. Rogers and Otis are elected.

THE CHAIRMAN—Please prepare your ballots for the western district.

THE SECRETARY—The nominations for the western district are as follows: F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, H. B. Griffith, of Niagara Falls; S. A. Newman and C. H. Haskin, of Rochester; F. E. Hatch, of Jamestown.

THE CHAIRMAN—Have the members all voted for the western district? This is the last district.

President Sweet resuming the chair.

PROF. BEDFORD—Mr. President, I would move you in order that the members may have a knowledge of the time of meeting this afternoon, I would move that in accordance with our proposition of yesterday that when we adjourn, we adjourn to visit the exhibits in a body, and I now move that we adjourn at the close of this vote and meet at 3 o'clock to take up the business, and I make this motion because there are quite a large number of papers to be read this afternoon and there will be considerable discussion and those who are leaving the room from necessity or otherwise will know at what time we meet this afternoon. The motion is to adjourn until 3 o'clock, and that when we adjourn we adjourn to visit the exhibits.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his motion of adjournment because we want to fix the place for the next meeting of the Association.

PROF. BEDFORD—We want to announce the time so that those who leave before the adjournment will know when to meet this afternoon.

A MEMBER—The motion has not been seconded. I am glad it has not. There is time perhaps for a motion of that kind to come in perhaps five or ten minutes from now.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I think that while the tellers are counting, that if we have any members present who wish to present places for our next meeting, it would be a good time.

DR. HUESTED—Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks on that subject. We all know very well that the druggists throughout the State are glad to have us meet with them in their localities, but we also know that a meeting of the Association at any certain place, entails upon the pharmacists of that place a great deal of labor on account of the entertainment that is furnished to the Association. Now I believe that we have had too much entertainment in all the places at which we have met, and certainly we are having too much of it here in New York. I think that we ought to dispense with so much of this entertainment, especially entertainment that is expensive, and I believe that we can have full as much enjoyment in places where expensive entertainment cannot be furnished as we can in New York or large cities, and therefore I would propose, or bring up for the consideration of the Association a location at which scarcely any one would be put to any trouble to receive the Association. Now the place that I shall mention is a place that is quite easily accessible and it is a beautiful spot. We can have ample accommodations for our meeting and for

exhibits, and then we can have a view of the surrounding country, than which I believe there is none other in the State that is as beautiful. The place that I speak of is Mt. McGregor, ten miles from Saratoga. There is not a druggist there; there is nothing there except a large hotel on the top of the mountain, which will furnish ample and splendid accommodations for all who choose to come and there is plenty of room for exhibit (if exhibit is thought desirable) which it always seems to have been in connection with the Association, and there is certainly little chance of getting a better place as far as that is concerned, and we can have, I think, all of the enjoyment in a place like that that we can wish for. It certainly will be no trouble to anybody. If we meet in June, the hotel will not be full. The McGregor Association own a large tract of land on the top of the mountain, and there is opportunity for fishing, for rambling through the woods and enjoying the beauties of nature to its fullest extent.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I would like to ask Dr. Husted how that place is reached?

DR. HUESTED—It is easily accessible by railroad from Saratoga and it is only ten miles distant.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Judging from the description of Mt. McGregor as given by Mr. Husted, I should say it would be a lovely place,—to visit when we go to Saratoga for the purpose of holding the next meeting of our Association.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would favor Saratoga. I like to go to any place that Dr. Eaton is in favor of. I would just say in answer to Dr. Husted about the entertainment in New York city, (we haven't had it yet); but when this entertainment committee was formed in Albany two years ago, I think Mr. Seabury was the father of it, and it was



distinctly understood at that time that when the Association came to New York, that all the rules would be dropped for that time. Whatever entertainment is given here is paid for by the wholesalers and the manufacturing interests and the retail druggists of the city of New York, and it was a question whether the country members coming here would be charged at all, but after consulting a good many of them it was thought better that they should pay the regular price and they would be better satisfied, and it seems to me from the way that some of the people are talking that they are entirely satisfied with the arrangements here; of course nobody expects to have anything of the kind anywhere else. I would like to support Dr. Eaton in regard to meeting in Saratoga.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, the Executive Committee have the following communication to offer:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 27th, 1884.

*To the President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Broome County Pharmaceutical Association, held May 19th, a resolution was unanimously adopted, that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association be invited to meet in Binghamton for their seventh annual meeting.

C. Z. OTIS, President.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the communication; what is your pleasure?

DR. EATON—I move that we proceed to vote on our next place of meeting.

MR. DEFORREST—The tellers would report for the western district that a majority of votes was received by F. K. Sweet of Lockport and C. H. Haskin of Rochester, therefore those gentlemen are selected as candidates from the western district.

A MEMBER—I would second the motion.

A request was made to have the motion repeated which was done and the motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I would appoint as tellers, Mr. Corwin of Marathon and Mr. Brown.

MR. MACMAHAN of New York—Why not strike out Binghamton and make it Saratoga?

A MEMBER—Why not strike out Saratoga and make it Binghamton?

MR. MACMAHAN—You will have more fun for the same amount of money, in Saratoga than in any other place. Railroads and Steamboats carry you there cheaper than to any other part of the state.

MR. GAUS of Albany—I believe in Mr. Eaton's motion; that we proceed to ballot and let each man vote for Saratoga if he wants to.

MR. MACMAHAN—Well then, I move you sir, that we vote standing.

MR. BUTLER of Oswego—I think the sooner we get to balloting, the sooner it will be settled. After the elegant speech of Mr. Macmahan, I think there will be no doubt as to the result.

MR. DEFOREST of Brooklyn—I suggest that the names of the different places be put upon the board. There are three names and no one seems to know what they are.

THE SECRETARY—This is an informal ballot for every man to vote for the place he likes best.

THE PRESIDENT—The places that have been named are Saratoga, Binghamton and the place on the mountain,—what is the name of it?

A MEMBER—Mt. McGregor.

A MEMBER from the excluded territory—I presume that the counties of New York, Kings and Erie can vote on this question.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, have you all voted? The ballot is closed. While we are waiting for the tellers to report, if the Executive Committee have anything to offer to the Association, we will receive it now.

MR. ROGERS of Middletown—Nothing at present.

MR. MACMAHAN—Have the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association been appointed yet?

THE PRESIDENT—They have not been appointed yet.

MR. MACMAHAN—Mr. President, It is desirable when we meet in Milwaukee that the delegates of this Association to the A. P. A., should be selected from men who will be there. Every year, somebody has to step up and fill vacancies and sometimes there is nobody to represent this Association. Now I would nominate for Chairman of that delegation Mr. H. W. Atwood of New York.

Carried.

The tellers reported, Saratoga 36, Binghamton 11, and Mt. McGregor 7.

MR. DEFORREST—I move that Saratoga Springs be made the next place of our meeting.

Carried.

R. K. SMITHER of Buffalo—I move you sir, that there be appointed by the President of the Association, a Committee of five on Legislation; that they shall consist of one member from New York County, one from Kings County, one from Erie County and two from the remainder of the state and that they shall be charged with the interests of the pharmacists

of the state before the legislature of 1885 whether effecting the state in whole or in part, and that their necessary and legitimate disbursements shall be drawn from the treasury of this Association.

MR. MACMAHAN—Well in regard to the delegates to the A. P. A., let us write them all down on the board. It requires five. Let us nominate five men and elect them all at once. We pay attention to the small things in this Association and let the big things go.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Mr. Rogers of Middletown.

MR. OTIS of Binghamton—I would nominate Mr. T. J. Macmahan of New York.

MR. SALMON of Lansingburgh—I nominate Mr. Otis of Binghamton.

MR. OTIS—I would like to say that it would be impossible for me to attend.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW of Elmira—I would nominate Mr. Clay W. Holmes of Elmira.

MR. HOLMES—I could not be present as a delegate.

A MEMBER—I nominate E. A. Sayre of Brooklyn.

A MEMBER—I nominate R. K. Smither of Buffalo.

A MEMBER—I move that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named.

The ballot was so cast and the following gentlemen declared elected :

H. W. Atwood, New York,	W. H. Rogers, Middletown,
T. J. Macmahan, New York,	E. A. Sayre, Brooklyn,
R. K. Smither, Buffalo.	

THE PRESIDENT—What is your further pleasure gentlemen?

MR. SEVIN of Connecticut—I would like to state that the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association has a summer meeting for social purposes. Our next one will be held near New London on the 10th of July and I should be pleased to see any member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at that time and place and I am sure that I will not call upon any of you for a speech unless you would like to make one. If you don't want to make a speech, I will see that you are not called upon.

MR. MACMAHAN of New York—Mr. President, I move that Dr. Sevin's invitation be received and accepted with thanks. Carried.

I wish to go outside business just for a moment. In speaking of this meeting in Milwaukee; the Trunk Line Railroads have agreed to take us to Chicago at full price and give us certificates to return at one fourth the regular fare. The arrangement was made all the way to Milwaukee, but a few days ago, I had a letter, and arrangements will be made to Chicago. The time will probably be extended fifteen days after the meeting. This will be good for the delegates, members and their families.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—It is now really the time that we should adjourn, and I hope that you will all remember that yesterday the plan was to adjourn to see the exhibit. If it is in order now, sir, I would like to move for an hour of adjournment. We have quite a list of papers and queries to be read, and there is considerable business to do, and this must be done this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT—Make that as a motion, and specify some time.

PROF. BEDFORD—I move that we meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A MEMBER—Sharp and prompt.

PROF. BEDFORD—Everybody expects to do that, but they don't do it.

A MEMBER—I move that we do it.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and the Association adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

## FOURTH SESSION.

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**Wednesday Afternoon, June 11th, 1884.**

**THE PRESIDENT**—Gentlemen of the Association, the time has now passed for the opening of this meeting. We have some business, that perhaps can be as well conducted now as a few moments later. Our Secretary being absent, some one will please name a substitute.

**A MEMBER**—I would suggest Mr. De Forest, of Brooklyn, to act as Secretary pro tem.

**THE PRESIDENT**—There is a report from the Committee on Trade Interests, which will be presented by Mr. Corwin, of Marathon. The reading of the minutes of the last session will be postponed until the coming of the Secretary. We will now listen to Mr. Corwin, on trade interests.

**MR. CORWIN, of Marathon**—I have this to say before presenting the report, that one of the Committee on Trade Interests has failed entirely to take any interest in the matter, and so I have been indebted for what help I have had in the matter, to C. W. Snow, of Syracuse, my other colleague, and I will give you just as good a report as I can under the circumstances.

### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.**

For the most part, the past year has been one of great activity in the drug trade, it having, with other branches of business, shared in the general prosperity.

The extremely low prices of staple goods which have ruled for some time past, still continue, and many articles, particularly since the tariff change of July last, have been sold lower than ever before.

Since our last meeting, our State has been placed on the list of those having a Pharmacy Law ; which, though it may not contain all that was hoped for, will, we predict, be the means of eliminating from the ranks of pharmacists, a large amount of incompetency and ignorance.

This was seemingly the object of founding our Association, yet as time passes, and as we have now obtained this object, new features present themselves for our action, and are to-day receiving the attention of druggists in general, and of the members of our Association in particular. We are frequently asked, of what value is the Association to the State ? Our answer is in the Pharmacy Law, and in the improved outlook for the druggists of our State.

It is with pleasure that we note a growing disposition on the part of druggists to maintain prices, and in the majority of places we find that proprietary articles are being sold at full price. Yet with regret we have to state that we once in a while find a druggist doing business on the tea store plan of forced sales, giving a charm or plaque or something of that order, to the purchaser of a certain amount, and, although getting full price for goods, are establishing a system that is pernicious in its tendencies. We hope soon to see this manner of doing business, entirely wiped out of the drug trade.

Among the many questions which have attracted the attention of the trade during the year that is past, none has assumed the importance as that of cooperation in maintaining prices. About a year ago a call was issued, signed by the Presidents of twenty-five State Associations, and by prominent druggists throughout the country, to meet at Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1883, for the purpose of forming a National Association of Retail Druggists, and to discuss and take action to prevent the ruinous competition in proprietary articles, as well as the diversion of the trade in such articles into the hands of dry goods and notion dealers.

To the credit of the drug trade it may be said, that the custom of cutting prices, as a rule, started outside of the regular trade, and with general stores and notion dealers.

At the convention at Washington several plans were suggested, but none adopted, the matter being left to report on at a future time. It was found that a plan, to be successful, must include manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers. A plan known as the Canpion plan, was finally adopted by fifteen or more of the largest proprietors of the country.

And here we may say that it is a matter of congratulation to this Society, that suggestions made at its last meeting are the base of the plan now being put into operation. It is hardly necessary for us at this time to give the whole history of the Association; suffice it for us to



mention, that there is a Superintendent at Philadelphia, to whom violations of rates may be reported, and for us to suggest.

That local organizations are important and necessary; that every retail druggist should join the "National Retail Dealers' Association"; that when local organizations do not exist, there should be no time lost in forming one; that cutters may be reported by officials of organizations, instead of individuals, thus gaining an attention that might not otherwise be obtained as individual druggists. It is a matter of trade interest, then, that at least every county should have an organization of its own.

Many manufacturers refused to join the Canpion plan, unless retailers will agree not to sell counterfeit property, articles, or non-secret remedies, claiming that if they help the retailer to regain his business and increase his profits, it is only fair that they should repay the liberality of the manufacturers by throwing out spurious patents, etc.

Another question of considerable importance to dealers is the abolition of the box and cartage charges. This has been a source of constant annoyance and bargaining, and we think it a matter of satisfaction to all parties that it has been disposed of.

Another item, not a question, but a result, we note. That is a growing desire of pharmacists throughout the country, to excel, and we find many stores wearing an appearance that but a short time ago would have been deemed impossible. Pride is taken in their management, and the evidences are that the pharmacists of the Empire State are, as a class, becoming more successful. And now, in conclusion, we ask, "To what shall we attribute these changes?" and we may be permitted to answer, that our State organization contributes in a large measure to bring about the successes that have come to us. Fostering, as it does, every interest of trade; encouraging, as it does, business and social intercourse; giving as it does, its encouragement to every agency that shall tend to advance the interest of the class it represents; guarding as it does, against every innovation that shall tend to lower the standard of the pharmacist; concentrating and contributing the results of its labors to secure the permanent good of both pharmacist and patron. Is it too much then, to infer from our past that our future work, as the cycles of years shall roll by, shall be the means of elevating and promoting pharmacy to the highest place on the roll of legitimate business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. L. CORWIN,  
Committee on Trade Interests.

The Secretary having arrived during the reading of the

report of the Committee on Trade Interests, he was requested to read the minutes of the last session, which he did.

THE SECRETARY—These minutes were entirely taken from the stenographer's notes, and if I have omitted any points they will be inserted.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the minutes, are there any corrections? A motion to adopt them will be in order. I will state right here that the resolution of Mr. R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, I request him to present in writing.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I move that the minutes be adopted as they are.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have several communications here. The first is an application of membership from Mr. Owen F. Luker, of Utica. I also have a telegram from the Kansas Pharmaceutical, addressed to Mr. George J. Seabury :

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 11th, 1884.

*To Geo. J. Seabury :*

The Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association in session sends greeting to the President and members of the New York Pharmaceutical Association. We join hands with you in the protection of the druggists of America.

S. H. T. NESBITT,

Secretary, K. P. A.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure, gentlemen, in regard to this communication?

MR. GAUS—In the absence of Mr. Seabury I move that it be received.

THE SECRETARY—Your motion was so indistinct that we did not get the sense of it exactly.

MR. GAUS—My motion was that we accept the same, that

is that the Association does, and at the same time that Mr. Seabury be notified of the fact, it being addressed to him.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—Do you embody in your motion that we acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

MR. GAUS—That was my intention. Yes, sir.

Carried in that form.

THE SECRETARY—We have the following applications which have been reported favorably :

Chas. A. Sherman, Rochester,  
P. H. Reifert, Rome,  
J. W. Wilson, Canastota,

M. G. Culver, Auburn,  
Geo. M. Weaver, East Syracuse,  
Wm. J. Gillespie, AuSable Forks.

A MEMBER—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast an affirmative ballot for the names read.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentlemen are elected members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. R. K. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I move to take from the table the resolution offered by me this morning. (Carried.) Mr. President, in making the motion this morning, it escaped my memory that the Legislative Committee was provided for in our constitution and I have drawn up a resolution which covers the ground and accomplishes the object I had in view this morning. It is worded so that perhaps it would conform a little more with the provisions of the constitution, and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the motion of this morning and substitute this in its stead. With the Secretary's permission, I will read it :

*Resolved*, That the standing committee on legislation for the ensuing year shall consist of one member from each of the counties of New York, Kings and Erie, and two from the remainder of the State.

*Resolved*, That said committee shall be entrusted with the interests

of the pharmacists of the State before the Legislature of 1885, in matters affecting the State as a whole or in part, and that the legitimate and necessary expenses of said committee shall be a charge upon the treasury of this Association.

If unanimous consent is given to adopt this resolution, I will withdraw the other.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution as moved by Mr. Smither, of Buffalo. Are you ready for the question?

MR. SMITHER—The object of forming this resolution is simply to consolidate the interests of the four sections of the State before the Legislature. Now there are four laws acting upon four different sections of the State, but we all have to come to the same Legislature for any changes that may be required, or for any changes that may be menaced against our wishes. Now I think it would be a great deal better for us to have all the different interests represented in this committee and let them take charge of it. For my part, if Kings county wish any amendment made I am willing to turn in heart and soul and help them to secure it, and if Erie county wants a like favor we should expect them to do the same, and so let us co-operate one with another. And then again we are in danger of having injudicious laws introduced outside of the pharmacists by those who know little of what is desirable or what is necessary, and we are called upon constantly, not only to preserve so much as is good of the pharmacy law, but to prevent injurious acts being passed. Now if we can all be represented in one committee and let all the interests of the different parts of the State be harmoniously acted upon, I believe that we shall accomplish a good deal more and we shall be saved the annoyance of sending different and separate delegations lobbying for the different sections.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I heartily agree in the spirit of this resolution and in everything that Mr. Smither has said,

but I do not care to take up the time of the Association. It seems to me that we all fully understand the thing and I believe that it should be passed. I believe that the State Association as a whole should bear the expense of this committee, because it is for the benefit of the whole State, and I believe, as he says, that we can work better together than we can separately. I heartily indorse the amendment.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I think the resolution a wise one and one that we can well indorse, because we have all now a common interest. The four sections of the State have a law. Some of these laws are better than others, but at the same time the fact that we have a law for each section shows that we have a mutual interest now, and that we can work together much better than we could before or than we can singly. I heartily indorse it.

Upon the request of a member the Secretary read the resolution again.

Carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—And are those to be appointed by the President?

THE SECRETARY—The Constitution provides that.

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—I learn that at the morning session, the Association was good enough to appoint your humble servant as a delegate to the A. P. A. It will be impossible for me to attend the convention and I would respectfully ask that my name be withdrawn and that of Dr. Johnson be accepted.

This request was put in the form of a motion.

MR. MACMAHAN of New York—The members of the delegation have a right to fill up any vacancy and if Mr. Smither will write to the Chairman, Mr. Atwood, what he would like, he will no doubt get Mr. Johnson to take his place.

MR. SMITHER—As long as the Association is in session, I move that Dr. Johnson of Buffalo, be substituted to the delegation of the A. P. A., instead of myself.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The time has now arrived for the installation of officers. I will appoint Mr. R. K. Smither of Buffalo and Mr. Smith of AuSable Forks to conduct the newly elected officers to their respective stations. Mr. Rogers of Middletown has been elected your President for the ensuing year. It affords me pleasure, gentlemen of the Association, as the retiring President, to present to you, your newly elected President, Mr. W. H. Rogers of Middletown. (Applause).

MR. ROGERS of Middletown—Ladies and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, in assuming the duties and responsibilities to which you have done the honor to call me, I confess my many misgivings as to the result. Conscious however, that the great burden of the work rests with you and bespeaking your united efforts to assist me in these, my new and untried duties, I trust that we may carry forward the work of the ensuing year in such a manner as to advance materially, the interests of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have elected Mr. Rieffenstahl as the First Vice-President of this Association. I believe Mr. Rieffenstahl is absent. If the Committee will present Mr. T. J. Macmahan as the Second Vice-President which you have elected, we shall listen very favorably to him for a speech. (Applause).

MR. MACMAHAN of New York—Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the third time I have had this honor. (Laughter.) I will be ready to spend the rest of the year looking up some good man to take my place next year. I think as our Secretary had some letter heads printed "Permanent Secretary" I shall have to have some "Permanent Second Vice-President." I thank you for the honor.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Sager of Cortland was elected Third Vice-President. I think Mr. Sager is in the house. (Applause.)

MR. SAGER of Cortland—Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel a sort of sadness every time I get up to make a speech. I feel bad for the audience and to relieve your anxiety I will say that I shall make but a few remarks. You are aware of the fact that I am not an orator. I am a sort of working member of the Association and I would simply say that I am very much obliged for the honor that has been conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the weighty responsibilities of this office of Third Vice-President of the Association, to the very best of my ability. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—Before surrendering the office entirely as the retiring President of the Association, I desire to thank the officers and members for their indulgence. If I have made mistakes, it has been from lack of head and not of heart. My sympathy is with the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, for the best interests of which I shall always be pleased to labor.

PRESIDENT ROGERS—Mr. Macmahan you will kindly give your attention to the installation of our newly elected Secretary and present him to the house.

MR. MACMAHAN—Allow me to introduce to you, our newly elected Secretary for one year, Mr. Clay W. Holmes of Elmira. (Applause.)

MR. HOLMES of Elmira—Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been sometime since I have served in the capacity of Secretary (Laughter) and I really doubt my ability to serve you as well as I might wish. I would, however, take the present opportunity of stating that if I commit any "permanent" errors during the present year, I trust I may have the same full and free forgiveness which has seemed to be given me in the past.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have done me in continuing me in the position which I have endeavored to the best of my ability to fill as far as my own abilities would allow me. Thanking you for your kindness, I am at your service. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT ROGERS—The installation of the Treasurer is now in order. He will make his little bow. I have the honor to present to you our well tried and trusted Treasurer, Mr. Butler of Oswego.

MR. BUTLER—Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have given me.

PRESIDENT ROGERS—Mr Norton of Delhi, our newly elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MR. MACMAHAN—Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Norton has been on the Executive Committee ever since the Association has been in existence. It has been my pleasure twice to present him before you.

MR. NORTON of Delhi—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association, I gratefully acknowledge this kind appreciation and generosity on your part and I shall endeavor to perform my duties as well as my friend Rogers who has preceeded me. I again thank you for the honor.

THE PRESIDENT—We are now under the head of "Miscellaneous Business."

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have a telegram received from the West Virginia Association.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, June 10, 1884.

*President New York State Pharmaceutical Association :*

Accept greetings and congratulations from Pharmaceutical Association of West Virginia.

C. M. SHREWSBURY, President.



The following telegram was received too late to be read during the meeting, but is here inserted for record.

BROWNSVILLE, Mo., June 11, 1884.

*President New York State Pharmaceutical Association:*

Greetings and congratulations of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association.  
A. A. WALL, President.

A MEMBER—I move 'that the Secretary be instructed to give a suitable answer to the telegrams received.

Carried.

In accordance therewith the following replies were forwarded without delay:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1884.

*C. M. Shrewsbury, President West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, Parkersburg, W. Va.:*

Thanks for your kind greetings, and wish you success in all your deliberations.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Sec'y.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1884.

*S. H. T. Nesbitt, Secretary Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, Leavenworth, Kansas:*

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association thanks you for fraternal message, and trusts you may be successful in your efforts for the advancement of pharmacy in Kansas.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Sec'y.

The following reply was made to the telegram of the Missouri Association:

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 16, 1884.

*A. A. Wall, President Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association:*

MY DEAR SIR—Your telegram of the 11th inst., by a blunder of the telegraph company, was not delivered until too late to be read at our meeting and acknowledged in a corresponding manner. In behalf of the Association it therefore devolves upon me to acknowledge its receipt in due form with thanks. The meeting of our Association was harmonious and successful, and we trust that we shall soon be under the beneficent influence of a Pharmacy Law. Thanking you for your good wishes, and extending to you our hearty sympathy and well wishes, I am

Yours Very Sincerely,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Sec'y.

THE PRESIDENT—We are now ready for anything the Executive Committee may offer in way of papers. If Mr. Hartz is in the house, he will read his paper now. You will please give your attention to the reading of the paper by Mr. Hartz.

(See subsequent page.)

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move that the paper be accepted.  
Carried.

Vice-President Macmahan takes the chair.

MR. W. H. ROGERS, of Middletown—Referring to the selection of names to be presented to the Governor this morning, I wish at this time, to respectfully withdraw my name in favor of Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

Motion seconded.

THE CHAIRMAN—It has been moved and seconded that Mr. Rogers be allowed to withdraw his name in favor of Mr. Clay W. Holmes. I believe that Mr. Holmes received the next highest number of votes.

Motion carried.

President Rogers resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

T. J. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. President, just allow me a moment. I see some of the members are going out. I would like to say that the entrance to the ball at Delmonico's will be on Twenty-sixth street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

PRESIDENT ROGERS—We are now ready for Prof. Bedford's report.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—At the last annual meeting, no report was presented by the Committee of Pharmacy

and Queries, consequently no queries were presented at this meeting. The appointment of this committee coming on the last day, gave them no opportunity to prepare queries and have them accepted at the meeting. The usual course is that they are appointed at the present meeting and reported at the next, which would count perhaps for the lack of papers, which was the case with this committee but to the committee of the previous year. Owing to the committee in this department having failed last year to present any report whatever, the members of this committee have been one of considerable embarrassment. It precluded any subjects, as the newly elected committee had not the time or the opportunity to prepare a report before the close of our gathering at Ithaca. In the next year, they have procured some, and the results will be as favorable in number as those of any previous year. It has not been possible for any member of the committee this year to give the time necessary to supply such subjects as in their judgment would be desirable and proper. They have necessarily contented themselves with preparing a few subjects, which in their judgment may be properly accepted by members of this Association, and they hope for a better acceptance at this meeting than in the

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND QUERIES

Owing to the failure of the previous committee in this department having failed last year to present any report whatever, the committee has been one of great embarrassment. It precluded the acceptance of any subjects at that meeting, and the named committee had not the time or opportunity to prepare subjects before the close of our gathering at Ithaca.

During the year the Chairman, and also the President, have responded, sought to procure some acceptance of topics for the presentation of papers, and the results will doubtless be in number as in previous years.

The duties of this committee as stated in the By-Laws are to report on the progress of pharmacy, and the presentation of subjects or topics suitable for preparing reports or essays by members

It has not been possible for any member of this year's committee to give the time necessary to supply such a report on the progress of pharmacy as in their judgment, would be desirable and profitable. They have necessarily contented themselves with preparing a list of subjects which in their judgment may be profitably investigated by members of this Association, and for which they urge a more liberal acceptance and response at our next meeting than has been the experience of similar committees of this body in the past.

P. W. BEDFORD, Chairman.

The queries as accepted will be found on page 8.

THE PRESIDENT—The Association may be well satisfied with the queries. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

It was moved that it be received and take the usual course.  
Carried.

A MEMBER—There is a paper by Dr. Husted, entitled, "A Plea for Botany."

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—In order to present something to the Association, and possibly to interest the members in a subject that is considered by a great many almost foreign, I have spent a short time in writing this paper for the object of trying to interest more of our profession in botany than there seems to be interested at the present time.

This paper will be found on a subsequent page.

THE PRESIDENT—We will next listen to a paper on Trade Interests, by Mr. C. Z. Otis, of Binghamton. (See subsequent pages.)

The motion that it take the usual course was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next is a paper on The Requisites of a Pharmacist, by T. L. Corwin, of Marathon. (See subsequent pages.)

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. John Higgins, of Waterford, has a paper entitled "Reminiscences of a Pharmacist within the past half century."

MR. HIGGINS, of Waterford—I do not feel well, and would request Prof. Bedford to read it.

(Prof. B. read part of it, and “not being familiar with the hand writing,” Mr. Higgins finished it.)

The motion that it take the usual course was carried.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—The gentleman does not state what the original Pharmacy Law was. What was the original Pharmacy Law?

MR. HIGGINS, of Waterford—I would state that the original law is in my possession, but I cannot present it just now.

A MEMBER—The copy of the law of 1839 is very much the same as that of '72; the wording is a little different, but the sense is exactly the same. It confines the sale of drugs and medicines exclusively to graduates of pharmacy and pharmacists. It never has been repealed. It is on the statute books to-day.

MR. C. Z. OTIS, of Binghamton—I have a resolution here which if it is in order, I would like to present.

THE PRESIDENT—There is no business before the house.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Higgins, of Waterford, for the presentation of the original copy of the By-Laws of the College of Pharmacy of 1839; he having had that in his possession ever since, I think.

Carried.

MR. DEFORREST, of Brooklyn—It might be interesting to hear it read, only a few heard it; it won't take long.

MR. HIGGINS, of Waterford—Excuse me, Mr. President; I fear I have taken too much time already. I condensed the paper; I could have lengthened it considerably.

A MEMBER—The gentleman will find the copy of the original law of the College of Pharmacy in the present book, only it has been amended. It has been amended three times.

Mr. C. Z. OTIS, of Binghamton—I believe I can offer my resolution now.

*Resolved*, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association endorses the objects of the Campion plan, and invites all manufacturers to enter into that association for the mutual protection of trade relations.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I would like to have it read, “and *urges* all manufacturers of patent medicines.” I think we want to do a little more than invite. We want to urge.

MR. HARTZ, of College Point—I would offer as an amendment that this resolution be mailed by the Secretary to the principal proprietary medicine manufacturers.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move as a further amendment that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Campion Plan Association. I think in that way you will get it to head-quarters on the least expense. That amounts to the same thing. That would economize and accomplish the same object. That would induce the members of the pharmaceutical profession here to copy that in their newspapers. That would be quite as good.

THE SECRETARY—Do I understand the amendment that it be attached to this resolution, or that it be put in the form of an amendment? The resolution now reads, “Resolved, that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association endorses the objects of the Campion plan, and urges all manufacturers to enter into that Association for the mutual protection of trade relations.”

DR. HUESTED—I think it would be better to read, “manufacturers of proprietary articles.”

THE SECRETARY—Then it reads, “ Resolved, that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association endorses the objects of the Campion plan, and urges all manufacturers of proprietary articles to enter into that association for the mutual protection of trade relations.”

Carried.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move that the Secretary be instructed to forward this resolution as I stated.

Carried.

MR. MACMAHAN—We have with us a member of the Connecticut Association ; a member of a wholesale firm—Mr. P. S. Lane. I move you sir, that he be invited to the privileges of the floor.

Carried.

MR. LANE—Mr. President, I thank the Association for the privilege given me, but I do not know at present that I have any remarks to make.

THE PRESIDENT—We are ready for the report of the Committee on Exhibits if it be ready for us.

This committee were allowed further time.

THE PRESIDENT—The chair would announce the Standing Committees as follows. The following are the list of the various Standing Committees for the ensuing year :

*Legislative Committee*—Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany ; L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn ; T. J. Macmahan, of New York ; R. K. Smither, of Buffalo ; C. K. Brown, of Deposit.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—If you will please substitute the name of J. N. Hegeman, for myself, I will be much obliged. I can do just as much not being on the committee and he can probably do a great deal more. He is a great deal better man for the purpose.

## THE PRESIDENT :

*Committee on Trade Interests*—E. A. Sayre, of Brooklyn ; James H. Eaton, of Syracuse; E. H. Davis, of Rochester.

*Committee on Pharmacy and Queries*—Chas. Rice, of New York ; S. J. Bendiner, of New York; W. P. DeForest, of Brooklyn.

*Committee on Adulterations*—J. D. A. Hartz, of College Point ; P. W. Bedford, of New York; J. H. Smith, of AuSable Forks.

*Committee on Arrangements*—James H. Eaton, of Syracuse ; Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca, and Julius Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo.  
(Applause.)

In announcing these committees, gentlemen, I beg to state that I have endeavored to serve only the best interests of the Association, as you are well aware it is not an easy task and I trust that it will be accepted in the spirit with which it is offered, and that those who have had these duties put upon them, will endeavor to do their part next year in a manner which will be a benefit to themselves, and a benefit to the Association.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—I heard my name, but failed to catch the name of the committee on which it was placed.

PRESIDENT ROGERS—Pharmacy and Queries.

MR. DEFOREST—I believe we have not nominated the Local Secretary.

A MEMBER—I would nominate Chas. F. Fish, as Local Secretary.

MR. DEFOREST—I second that motion and move that the Secretary cast an affirmative ballot for Mr. Fish.

Carried.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—If there is nothing further for discussion, I would like to say something in connection



with this very matter of the Local Secretary and the Committee of Arrangements and of Entertainment. As you all know very well, some of us have been very much interested in the question of entertainments and arrangements. We have practically revolutionized the proceedings of the Association in the past and I would like to strengthen this plan for the future. Two years ago, I think, or three years ago, we placed the limit of the entertainment tickets, I think, at \$3.00 per person. I would now like to offer a resolution making the limit \$5.00, that is the highest limit, wherever it is necessary. I make this resolution on the ground that having had a great deal of experience in this matter, I find that \$3.00 will not give the Association any kind of a respectable entertainment. We may have those among us who, perhaps, object to any such sum, but if it be the desire of the Association to increase its membership on these occasions, we must do something to attract people to the places of our meeting. Next year, we will have a very popular resort, and the chances are that we will have a greater attendance than we have to-day in New York city. I am sorry to see so few here in New York. I presume that they are overlooking the city or attending to some personal matters, but when we get off in the interior, there is no excuse for that and I think we ought to have a large attendance. I find in different societies that the maximum amount of expenditure, even when it is only done to the satisfaction of eighty-five per cent. costs at least from \$4.30 to \$4.70 per person, and I think that almost any member of this Association ought to be willing to put his hands in his pockets for a \$5.00 bill. I never yet was at an annual meeting where members did not spend more than that and received nothing for it, and if the object is social intercourse and a better acquaintance with each other, I think we can do no better than to endeavor to bring the people together, and to do that we must have entertainment of an attractive character. Now I move that that resolution be altered so

that it will read that the expenses shall not exceed the sum of \$5.00 per person, and of course it will be within the discretion of the Entertainment Committee to make that less at smaller places of meeting. There might be times when the expenses would not exceed \$3.00 or \$4.00, but at Saratoga I am sure that \$5.00 won't do very much towards entertaining us, and then we have got to have a large attendance to do much, and when it sinks below that amount the local people have got to raise money in order to give us any kind of an entertainment.

MR. T. J. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to second Mr. Seabury's motion. I believe our friend Atwood and our Chairman and myself are aware that \$3.00 did not cover the expenses this year, and that a good deal of the expense was paid for by the chairman of that committee, and if it had been paid for by the members would have taken up the whole \$5.00. Any person in the room who has had any experience on these committees, will certainly vote "Yes" on this motion.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—These gentlemen from New York are assuming the expenses of this Association on a New York basis. I have not the slightest objection to having the limit raised to \$5.00 if it be necessary, but I think it would not be popular. Very many would perhaps object to \$3.00. The first time that we tried this plan, the European plan, of paying our own way, when we met, was at Ithaca. We had a very pleasant time there. The recreation was not of a very expensive kind, but it was a very pleasant time we had. The Local Committee did their work well, everybody was pleased, and they paid over to me as the Treasurer of the Society, an overplus of \$6.00. I think we had better cut our garment according to our cloth.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I want to speak for Dr. Eaton this time, not for myself. He was on the committee.

At Ithaca we had a splendid ride up the lake and a splendid collation; all enjoyed it very much, and we had a nice time one evening and had some music, which I think was furnished by the local people in Ithaca. Then another evening we sat in the hotel. Dr. Husted, Dr. Eaton, Mr. Peters and our President and one or two others enjoyed it very much, but there were only a few there to enjoy that meeting. We had two whole evenings wasted there in Ithaca, just because the entertainment tickets were \$2.00 instead of \$5.00. There was no money to hire a band, and we want music more than anything else. There cannot be music furnished for the New York State Pharmaceutical Association for less than \$100, and that \$100 will bring more than one hundred people.

MR. SEABURY—I would like to answer the custodian of our money by saying that if we undertook to carry out the entertainments and arrangements of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association in any other place on the New York plan it would cost the Association \$12.50 per capita. Now I do not ask our suburban friends to do things in our style. As the Secretary wrote me, "Do not give us too much entertainment in New York city." I wrote and told him that the committee were prepared to do this in New York style, and that we did not expect our country friends to entertain us in this manner. We did not expect it of them, for we know very well that they cannot do it, therefore the making of the ticket \$5.00 is wholly within the discretion of the committee. Let us have some enjoyment. I do not think that any of you wish to bring your wives to the Association and then have them hung up as ornaments where they do not know what to do with themselves. I say that it is the duty of the Association to do this, and I do not believe that any man in this Association or in any other Association would begrudge \$5.00 apiece. Now I do not care to go to a ball; I do not care for it. I do not care much for a concert, but it

does not follow that my neighbor doesn't want to go. I do not want to be selfish enough to believe that because I do not want to do a certain thing that some other man does not want to. We must all feel so. That is the true spirit. (Applause.) I only make this suggestion. You are at liberty to act upon it just as you choose. I know the limit is very low. Let your entertainment committee act within the lines of discretion, but give them range enough so that they can give you entertainment wherever you meet.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have listened to the motion which has been duly seconded. It is now before you; it has been considered. If there are no further remarks, the question is in order.

Carried.

MR. GAUS of Albany.—I would offer the following resolution, "Resolved, that the visiting members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association tender their thanks to the Pharmacists and Druggists of New York City and vicinity, for their kind and liberal reception provided for this meeting."

Carried.

MR. HENRY of Croton Landing—If there is nothing before the house now, I should like to call the attention of the members present and especially that of the Legislative Committee to a point in the present law as it is adopted, and I would offer the following resolution :

*Resolved*, that the Legislative Committee be instructed to enquire and ascertain how, and when the clause was dropped, Section 11, paragraph 4, which confines the sale of domestic remedies and drugs by rural dealers to such articles only as are put up, and labeled by a licensed pharmacist or wholesale druggist.

THE PRESIDENT—It is moved and seconded that the Legislative Committee be instructed to find out why this condition was dropped from it. Will Mr. Henry put his motion in writing ?

MR. HENRY—I will.

THE PRESIDENT—The Committee on Exhibits is now ready with their report. I would like to have the Association give their attention to the reading of this report. Gentlemen, I think we have the sense of Mr. Henry's motion. He is reducing it to writing. As our time is passing rapidly, it has been suggested that we call for a vote on it.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—I move that we adjourn for the space of one minute.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The time to which we adjourned having expired, we will call the Association to order.

THE SECRETARY—I am requested to present the name of Owen F. Luker for membership.

MR. NORTON of Delhi—I move that the Secretary cast an affirmative ballot for the gentleman whose name has been read.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Is the Committee on Exhibits ready? If so, we shall be pleased to listen.

MR. BROWN of Binghamton—As the Chairman of this Committee, I would suggest that the report be read by title and referred for publication.

Carried.

The following is the report :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.

Your Committee on Exhibits beg leave to submit the following :

The Exhibit was neat and well displayed. The effect would have been better, could all have been placed in one room, but the Local Secretary, being unable to obtain a suitable room in any convenient locality, it became necessary to submit to necessity. The drugs and chemicals were placed in one room, the perfumery and glass-ware in another and the

sundries in a third. We have been unable to adopt any regular order in our report, but have noted them as was most convenient for us. We noticed first :

Wm. H. Schieffelin & Co., who had a very fine display of Scale Preparations, Oleates, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Fruit Juices, Powdered Drugs, Concentrated Nitrous Ether and other specialties which were neat and attractive.

Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia had a pyramid, containing on all sides, their pharmaceutical products and specialties, arranged in a pleasing manner.

Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, of New York, exhibited their line of fifty-six Powdered Medicinal Extracts, Fruit Juices and other specialties, a full line of pharmacopœia products, crude drugs, perfumeries, etc. This house had intended displaying their perfumeries in an elegant glass case but it was too large to enter the building. This display attracted marked attention and was very meritorious.

Keasby & Mattison, of Philadelphia, exhibited their Quinine and light Magnesia products.

Wm. Griscom Jr., of Philadelphia displayed a full line of Magnesia products in various shapes for medicinal and toilet use which were put up in a very neat manner.

The Columbia Chemical Co., of Brooklyn, also exhibited Magnesia products. We noticed with pleasure some fine samples of Crude Strassfurt deposits, as instructive material for examination. We judge from the exhibits of these manufacturers, that the day is not far distant when foreign Magnesia will give place to that of American make, much to the satisfaction of all pharmacists in this country.

Henry Thayer & Co., of Boston, presented a line of their Fluid Extracts and other preparations, also crude drugs worthy of close examination.

McIntyre & Embury, showed a line of their Dialysates, of which they are extensive manufactures, Scale Salts and other preparations.

Geo. S. Woolman & Co., had on exhibition some very fine Microscopes and accessories. We note with pleasure, the advent of this useful adjunct into our profession and hope that these gentlemen, by their exhibit, awakened a desire on the part of the members, to make use of them in their business.

Tarrant & Co., of New York, displayed a numerous line of their manufactured goods and also Essential Oils and a few crude drugs of interest.

Lehn & Fink of New York, awakened the admiring interest of your committee. Their exhibit is worthy of special mention ; crude drugs,

costly chemicals, such as a country druggist sees but once in a life time ; beautiful models of Chrystalography, a full line of Alkaloids and a large variety of pharmaceutical products and Volatile Oils.

Haggerty Bros. & Co., of New York, showed a neat line of Glassware, deserving of worthy mention ; Plain Bottles, Fancy Cut Ware and various implements, too numerous to mention.

The Clinton Manufacturing Co., of Clinton, Connecticut, exhibited a line of Hawes' Original Preparation of Hamamelis, also Toilet, Shaving and Bath Soaps in pleasing variety.

Theo. Ricksecker, of New York, displayed a tempting line of Handkerchief Extracts in bulk, Perfumes in bottles, Tooth Brushes, Pungents, Marine Lint and other of his neat and attractive specialties.

Young, Ladd & Coffin, displayed Lunbourg's line of bulk Extracts Colognes, etc., neat and elegant.

The Albany Chemical Co., showed a full line of Elixirs, Syrups and other pharmacopœia products, Chemicals, Concentrated Nitrous Ether, Concentrated Phosphoric Acid and some fine crystalline Salts. This exhibit deserves especial mention.

W. H. H. Roberts, of New York, exhibited Paper Boxes, made by the American Paper Box Co., of Philadelphia ; Tin Boxes made by H. F. Miller of Baltimore, and Pepsin made by the Royal Chemical Co., of Albany.

Cornell & Shelton, of Birmingham, Connecticut, exhibited a variety of folding Paper Boxes which are neat and economical.

The Waterbury Paper Box Co., of Waterbury, Connecticut, exhibited druggists' Boxes of all kinds in endless variety.

The Randolph Paper Box Co., of Richmond, Virginia, had a fine display of their Paper Boxes, over one thousand in number, which was very creditable.

Seabury & Johnson, the well known plaster men, had a full line of their Plasters for the inspection of the members. They were all put up in neat and attractive style.

Whitall, Tatum & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, made a choice exhibit of chemical and pharmaceutical Glassware which was praiseworthy.

Peek & Velsor, had a full line of Herbs, foreign and indigenous. Their display was choice and exceedingly instructive.

R. Low & Sons' perfumes were neat and very attractive, especially to the ladies.

Colgate & Co., of New York, had their well-known line of Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and Vaseline Preparations, displayed in neat style.

The Avery Lactate Company, of Boston, presented a Lactic Acid which was dispensed as a drink and tempted our palates. This bids fair to supercede Tartaric and Citric acid, and is made by a patent process from grain. This opens up a new field for industry.

J. H. Barker & Co., of New York, made a fine display of beautiful Rock Candy and Pure Sugar Syrup.

H. T. Dewey & Co., exhibited twelve varieties of Native Wines.

The Torsion Balance & Scale Co., of Cincinnati, exhibited four patterns of their new and novel Balance, which is rapidly gaining friends.

Gillam's Sons, of Philadelphia, made an exhibit of their Gummed Cork-Tops, and other druggists' novelties, which are rapidly becoming popular with the trade.

Requa & Wetmore, had a neat display of specialties and novelties for the drug trade.

Winser & Dormitzer, exhibited some nice Prescription Books, which appeared to be durable and desirable.

F. C. Corner, of Poughkeepsie, exhibited a Suppository Mould of oroid metal made something after the style of an ordinary hand cork-press.

Rose, White & Co., exhibited a line of Toilet Paper, useful and necessary.

L. T. Stevens, of Brooklyn, exhibited a home-made gelatine pill-coating apparatus. It is worthy of mention and any one desiring to see the description of it, will find it figured and explained in the "Pharmaceutical Record" for 1883, page 144.

Becker & Sons, of New York, exhibited several patterns of delicate and accurate Balances, prescription Scales and Weights. This firm have a national reputation for the accuracy of their scales and weights.

Turner's druggists Oil Can, made in Knoxville, Tenn., is the nicest thing of its kind we have ever seen. It dispenses Castor oil, Glycerine, or any other heavy, oily fluid in a desirable manner without any greasy muss being left behind.

J. M. Maris & Co., made an elaborate display of Glass Ware and druggists' sundries. It was well arranged.

E. F. Houghton & Co., displayed Petrolatum and its various products, Ointments, etc.

Marx & Rowell, of New York, displayed two large jars filled with Glycerine, clear and beautiful in appearance.

A. M. Knowlson, of Troy, exhibited his suppository apparatus and illustrated its workings to the satisfaction of all who examined it.



H. F. Osborne, of Newark, N. J., exhibited several styles of meat juice presses.

Frick & Co., of Philadelphia, exhibited their "Cibis" meat juice, which had an agreeable taste.

The Sparrow Mixer called forth many remarks of commendation; it stirs things up in good shape.

Miles Bros. & Co., had a very attractive display of Brushes of all kinds and also a neat line of Wall Pockets.

G. F. Burton, of Springfield, Ohio, exhibited his non-evaporating, filtering and percolating apparatus.

C. J. Tagliabue, made a handsome display of Thermometers of all kinds, Urinometers, etc.

Allaire, Woodward & Co., of Peoria, Illinois, showed one of their herb cases, an article of interest to retail druggists.

Canning & Patch, of Boston, exhibited a pill-coating machine, pharmaceutical steam boiler and combination still.

Last, but not least, we would note the handsome specimen of Daturia Alkaloid, made and exhibited by Mr. J. D. A. Hartz, of College Point. We hope all readers of the report will also read the interesting article on this Alkaloid, written by Mr. Hartz. (See "Volunteer Papers.") Much credit is due to the gentleman for his efforts to give to the profession the results of his labors. We hope others of our number may pattern after him and bring to the next meeting some product of their own for examination.

Mr. Wallace Suits, of Canastota, sent a pressure percolator and filter for exhibition, addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, at headquarters. It arrived, however, too late to be placed on exhibition.

If we have failed to notice any exhibit in this concise, yet lengthy report, it is not intentional. We have endeavored to do justice to all, without neglecting any. Our thanks are due to the exhibitors for their attention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BROWN,  
G. BASTIAN,  
J. B. TODD.

THE PRESIDENT—There being no further business at the moment, it has been suggested that we proceed to consider some parts of Mr. Parson's paper on adulterations.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—At the time this report on adulterations was presented this morning, because of other

matters that it seemed necessary to consider at that time, it was passed without any discussion whatever. Now this report from the Committee on Adulterations is quite an important report, and it seemed to me as if it ought to be called to the attention of the members again, so that it might be impressed upon their minds and that discussions regarding it might take place if it seems so desirable. They presented reports from the examination of several very common articles in the pharmacist's stock and among those are Cream Tartar, Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth and Pepsin. Now those we know are very important parts, and I must say for myself, I am very glad when I come to read over the report, to find what it really is. The report on the examination of several specimens of Cream Tartar shows that they were all found to be within the limits of purity of the pharmacopœia. It seems to me that that is quite commendable for it, and still we ought not to lose sight of the fact that in spite of this fact, that if you go outside of the drug business, you will find any quantity of adulterated Cream Tartar upon the market, and I think that ought to make us all careful in regard to the purchase and examination of this article. Bi-Carbonate of Soda, although not quite so important, came within the limits of the pharmacopœia ; so also did the examination of the different specimens of Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth. Now these favorable examinations show that there are good articles of this kind on the market and that they can be obtained, and it seems to me that although they report the examination of no adulterated article, either of Cream Tartar, Bi-Carbonate of Soda or Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth, we should not rest upon that nor consider it a proof that all articles of this kind are entirely without adulteration. Another article upon which they made a report, was the article of Pepsin. They examined what was called a pure Pepsin, and also the Saccharated Pepsin, and here they find a different state of affairs. Instead of finding Pepsin on the market which comes up to the requirements of the pharmacopœia,

they find considerable upon the market which does not come up to the requirements of the pharmacopœia, and it seems to me that we should all bear this fact in mind and that occasionally, if not frequently, we should make some examination, some test of the Pepsin which we use, because there are without doubt plenty of Pepsins on the market that are very largely adulterated, and it is an article which is used to considerable extent. I merely brought this up for the consideration of the Association, to impress the report of this committee somewhat upon the minds of the members present and also as a tribute to the labor of the committee, and especially to the labor of one of that committee, Mr. H. B. Parsons. He has done this work faithfully, and it has been done well, and we can rely upon the report presented by the committee.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Is there any other business before the house?

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Macmahan has the floor.

MR. MACMAHAN—I merely asked if there was any other business on the floor.

MR. HENRY, of Croton Landing—I move that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the chairman of that committee.

MR. MACMAHAN—I would second that motion. He has had to resign his position for at least a year, hoping to regain his health and he asked me to ask the President (which I did) not to put him on any committee during the year, but while he is away from home trying to regain his health, he will do any volunteer work that he possibly can for the Association. Now I ask the Association to rise in this vote of thanks.

Carried.

MR. BROWN—I would like to ask the Association to return thanks to the exhibitors for their fine display.

Carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. President, if we are sure there is no other business, I would like to make a motion to adjourn.

MR. SEARLES, of New York—There is one subject that has not been referred to during our meeting here to which I think the attention of the Association should be called for a moment. Whether it requires any action upon our part is for the Association to decide, but as most of you are probably aware, there has been a bill introduced, a bill to provide for a National or United States Pharmacopœia and as we all know, there is a volume in existence for our use which represents an immense amount of voluntary labor. It is perhaps best that this Association should place this subject in the hands of the proper committee that the progress of that bill may be watched and taken care of. Senator Byers I believe, is the gentleman who introduced the bill. From the reading of the subject as reported from Washington, it is certainly true that they do not understand the position of the present U. S. Pharmacopœia, and it did seem to me that it would be well for the information to go there through the proper channel. I move that it be referred to our Committee on Legislation.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. Searles, I think if you will inquire, you will find that that bill originated in some publishing house through some jealousy or something of the kind and the American Pharmaceutical Association that meets in Milwaukee will most likely take some measures in regard to it. Any Senator or any Member of Congress should feel it their duty to introduce any bill that is sent to them whether they support it or not. They can introduce a bill and then fight it or let it die in the committee. The

American Pharmaceutical Association meets in Milwaukee in August, and that will probably be the proper time, but it is a good plan for this Association or any other Association to see their own Member of Congress or Senator from their own district. There is more accomplished in that way, a great deal than there is by committees. Committees can go and get all the promises they can carry home and the officers will go and vote right the other way.

MR. MCINTYRE—I think it is quite proper that the Association should keep the gentlemen informed.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—It would seem quite proper that we should have a National Pharmacopœia, and that it should be legally recognized as a National Pharmacopœia, not simply accepted by common usage as being our national authority, but of course we do not many of us believe in the formulating of a pharmacopœia upon the plan proposed, if I understand it right. Our own could be legalized and that be made the National Pharmacopœia. It seems to me that that would fill the want and that there is a want. It seems to me however, that we are amenable only to such laws as are communicated by the State. Perhaps there are members here who are better informed on that subject than I.

The motion of Mr. Searles was carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Now is there any other business? If there is no other business before the Association, I move that we adjourn to meet at Saratoga on the second Tuesday of June, 1885.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Mr. President, before that motion is put, I would like to offer a resolution that a vote of thanks be extended to Prof. Bedford for the labor performed as Local Secretary and for the handsome exhibition that he has placed before the Association at this meeting.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—There have been some little misunderstandings between the exhibitors and Prof.

Bedford, and in my usual way, I pitched into Prof. Bedford pretty roughly before the exhibitors. Now if Prof. Bedford is right and the exhibitors wrong, I am just as willing to pitch into the exhibitors as I am to pitch into Prof. Bedford. I presume Mr. Seabury is entirely ignorant of the whole thing.

MR. SEABURY—I offered the resolution simply as a recognition of the amount of labor he has performed, and I thought he was entitled to it, as any one else would be who had performed the same amount of work.

Carried.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Mr. President, I would like to make a motion that the thanks of this Association be extended to the Committee on Entertainment.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I believe, if my memory serves me right, that such a vote has been tendered. I think Mr. Gaus, of Albany, passed a resolution thanking the citizens and druggists of New York for the entertainment which they have given the Association.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—We have not had the entertainment yet ; let us wait till we have it.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—Perhaps it would be well to go through with the entire programme first and see whether the committee is worthy.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—If you are not satisfied we will make it all right. The tickets are good for either the ball or the boat. The ball tickets are good for the boat and either are good for the ball.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—To all those that are dissatisfied with the entertainment, the committee will return their money.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Entertainment Committee for the very liberal entertainment which has been prepared and which has been already partaken of. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered this committee for their very liberal entertainment for the members of this Association.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure, gentlemen ?

THE SECRETARY—It is usually customary before closing, to read the minutes of the session. I usually take them from the stenographer's notes during the intermission, and I have not got the minutes of this session in very good shape.

It was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the present session be dispensed with.

Carried.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—There was a matter which I would like to bring up, but it may be too late. The President of the Association asked me to write a paper on Trade Interests, some five or six months ago, but I think that that question is pretty well understood at the present time. I think every member of this Association that reads the "Pharmaceutical Journal," fully understands the situation of our trade interests at present; but there is one matter which I think is of great importance, and that is the general organization of the State; and that in my opinion can best be accomplished, and I think within another year or two, by the appointment of a committee which shall get up some plan for organizing county associations. We have all seen what work can be done by one man. I think Mr. Otis has distinguished himself, and it is greatly to his credit. No man knows what such labor amounts to, and what thanks he receives for such services, except the man who does it voluntarily, without any hope of reward in any shape or form, and I think the whole State is ripe for just such organizations, and I can see in it more than the mere fact of

organizing counties. Every county that is organized in this State, will simply add to the membership of the State Associations. They are all bound to come into it. Those of us who belong to the county organizations should make it our duty to invite members into the State Association, and in that way it will tend toward the organization of the entire State. I think it would be wise to appoint a committee of three, with Mr. Otis as chairman. I simply make that suggestion because he has gone through with that work, and understands what is to be done. Let them draw up some plan for organization, and make some arrangement whereby the enthusiastic pharmacists in localities which are already organized, can enter into communication with him, and let them work it up in that way. Other counties which have not organized will soon fall in with the plan. It cannot be done in any other way, and from the correspondence which I have had in the last three months, I am satisfied that nearly every county in the State is ripe for such action, but they do not know how to proceed. Now, I think the plan is a simple one, and it certainly would be to the credit and honor of the Association to institute such a plan, and inasmuch as there are so many which are now already in existence, a simple plan can be drawn up and sent to every member in the State. After the Associations have formed, they will join the State Association, as a natural consequence. Now, sir, I move that a committee of three be appointed, to be known as "The County Organization Committee," if you please, or if some gentleman will suggest another name that is better, all right; and that they be empowered to draw up some general plan for the organization by counties; and that the State Association reimburse them for such labor. The expense will be very small, and I think it will augment the Treasury of the State Association, even if they do spend \$40.00 or \$50.00 in that way. We have seen already by a plan which our chairman of last year of the Executive Committee endorsed, how this kind of a movement works. We



spent \$100.00, and we have gotten as much as \$500.00 out of it, just by instituting a similar plan of action. Begin, if you like, with local organizations, and then organize by counties, and then finally the whole State will be organized. There is no use of commencing at the top. If we commence at the bottom now, we will find that that is the best way to get to the top, for we find that all over the State, local organizations have formed, and by a little labor they can be made to work together for their own mutual protection and future welfare.

A MEMBER—I would second Mr. Seabury's motion.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Some parts of Mr. Seabury's remarks, I think, are very appropriate. I thoroughly believe that local organization is the first step toward the organization of pharmacy; and I should like to see a committee of this sort appointed, that could give the time requisite to carry into operation a method of forming local organizations; but he mentioned my name as being placed on that committee, and it would certainly be impossible for me to attend to the duties pertaining to it. It would require a great deal of time. In our part of the State there are counties, neighboring the county in which I live, who have formed organizations, and have been very successful. Mr. Todd, I think, of Tompkins County, has visited every town in the county, and I think Mr. Norton has been very successful in this way, and wherever we have members of this Association living in the different counties, I find that they have taken great interest in forming a local organization, and I think, perhaps, if a circular could be gotten up setting forth some uniform plan, and sent to every member of our Association, it would do this work as well as to appoint the committee spoken of by Mr. Seabury, and as it would take so much time, I think it would be difficult to procure a committee that could attend to the duties that would be necessarily involved in doing this work.

MR. SEABURY—My motion was seconded, but if it be the pleasure of the meeting to adopt the suggestions of Mr. Otis, which I would endorse, it would be a good commencement. It is just like our State pharmacy law,—it isn't what we ought to have, but it is a good beginning. If the Association endorse this suggestion by instructing the Secretary to send these circulars to prominent members all over the State, it would give good and beneficial results, and help towards completing the work ; but it would be slow work. A special committee would do the work quicker, but if the Association would be unwilling to appoint a committee for that purpose, or the members unwilling to serve on that committee, then I think the proper course for the Association is, to instruct its Secretary to draw up some plan and send it broadcast over the State.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Then that is your motion? Well, I second it.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, do you understand the motion as seconded, to the effect that the Secretary, in connection with the Executive Committee, be instructed to forward a circular to each of the druggists in the various counties, for the sake of drawing up a plan of organization. (Carried). There is one matter which has been neglected, whether by design, or forgetfulness on the part of the members, I do not know. It has been our custom to appoint delegates to the various state organizations. I am not aware that this has been done during the meeting.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—The usual way is for people to nominate themselves, or ask to be appointed by the President ; and gentlemen wishing to go to other States can notify the President, and if they do not do so within a reasonable length of time, the President appoints them. I make a motion that any gentleman, belonging to the Association,

who wishes to visit any particular state association, will send his name to the President.

A MEMBER—Well, there may be a dozen wishing to go to one place.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I move that the President be authorized to appoint as delegates, such number of delegates as we are entitled to, to the different associations.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I would suggest one thing here, that if anyone finds that men are appointed who do not wish to go, and during the time we find men that would like to go, that we notify those who are appointed. The President generally appoints them, but at the same time, if there are members here that wish to attend any of the associations, they should notify the President that they would like to go.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not know that a motion is necessary. The Chair will be pleased to appoint delegates to any of the state associations, if any members present will exhibit a desire to attend. They can do that at any future time.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I move a vote of thanks to our retiring President, Mr. Sweet, for the very able way in which he has presided over the meeting.

Carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I move that we adjourn to meet at Saratoga, on the second Tuesday of June, 1885.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at the discretion of the Association, and if there be anything of importance for the Association to transact, we will have an impromptu meeting. There may be something which the Association would like to attend to at that time.

MR. MACMAHAN—Then I withdraw my motion in favor of the motion that we meet subject to the call of the chair tomorrow morning, and if not called together by the President, that we adjourn to meet at Saratoga on the second Tuesday of June, 1885.

Carried.

The Association adjourned.

## FIFTH SESSION.

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Thursday Morning, June 12, '84, on board the "Cygnus."

The Association was called to order by President Rogers.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—Mr. President, allow me to present the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that we, the members of the N. Y. S. P. A., from Buffalo and the rural portions of the state (see circular) desire to record our appreciation of the magnificent entertainment we have received at the hands of the New York Pharmacists, as well as for that which we *Seabury* well is in store for us. We especially appreciate the indefatigable efforts of the Committee on Entertainment for our enjoyment and comfort and feel that if our genial friend, Mr. Macmahan could be elevated to the position occupied by his namesake the marshall, *Atwood* be all right.

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—The resolution is a very appropriate one and it is very appropriate that it should be offered by that gentleman, as he has been *Eaton* ever since he has been here.

The American people have the reputation of being the most hospitable and the most liberal of any nationality and the most liberal of American people are found in New York city. I believe it is generally conceded that they have a national reputation for hospitality; and now the pharmacists of Buffalo and the rural districts of the state (see circular) can testify that the pharmacists of New York city bear a renowned reputation for hospitality. While I believe that this resolution should be adopted unanimously, still I think the gentleman who offered it did not consider the facts in the case in regard to our friends here in New York, the people here do nothing without they do it magnificently and upon a grand scale but they do forget that there are great respon-

sibilities resting upon them. They set the example for the people of Buffalo. If the ladies here adopt a certain style of dress, we must carry it out from beginning to end; from "A" to "Z." Now this is the point; if we have this example set us in New York city, how are we in Buffalo and in the "rural districts" to entertain you when you come to visit us? We cannot afford to do it as you are doing it. We cannot possibly give you anything to compare with this magnificent entertainment. Now when you pay the City of Buffalo and the "rural districts" a visit, what shall we do? Time was when the City of Buffalo was in the rural districts but thanks to our Secretary, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, we are not in the rural districts any more. The circular reads something like this I believe, referring to our Pharmacy Board. "It was thought, as the State Pharmacy Bill exempted the counties of New York, Kings and Erie, that the country pharmacists will be especially interested, as the Board of Pharmacy will be selected from their numbers." That is not the exact wording but that is the idea. Now it is entirely due to Secretary Holmes that we are exempted from the country and we hope that you will not lay it at our door.

MR. SEABURY of New York—Mr. President, I would like to respond to Mr. Smither in regard to the flattery which he is giving the Committee and, as one of the Committee, I object to his flowing over in any such manner. We have simply done our duty and tried to entertain the Association, as you would try to do it in Buffalo—to the best of your ability. We understand very well that our friends in the interior (I prefer that name to the "rural districts") cannot entertain us in this way. We wish them to understand that we do not expect the same treatment in the interior or wherever we may meet. We always expect them to do the best they can however, and to assist future committees in this respect, I think the Entertainment Committee put itself on record, by increasing the limit, which gives our rural friends a greater

opportunity to give more entertainment in the future. That has been the great drawback. If we expect more than forty or fifty members to be present at our Annual Meetings out of a membership of seven hundred and fifty, we must do something to attract them and I am sure that every member of the Association is perfectly willing to pay enough so that so much of the burden will not fall upon the local pharmacists who in some cases are not able to bear it. I do not think it is right for the Association to impose itself on any community under such circumstances and if \$3.00 won't give us an entertainment, let us have \$5.00 and I think that will give us a nice entertainment and if we cannot get two hundred to two hundred and fifty to attend this meeting, which I think can be done by proper management, then I am mistaken. This will have an effect to hold the Association together and will bring more ladies to our meetings and that will certainly take you to the Association meeting more than anything else. There is no doubt but that the entertainments of the future will be quite as good as they are here, with the exception of the locality. We can afford to do more and as I wrote Mr. Holmes, the Association is under no obligation whatever for what we have done here, for the reason that we have only done the best we could, and it is no credit to us on this ground; that the hearts of the pharmacists in the interior are just as generous as are ours, only they have not the opportunity that we have for making money and increasing their income, and I would like to defend them on the ground that they have always done the best they could wherever we have met. I hope you will charge us with no extravagance, for we have committed none and only done what we will always do when the Association comes to New York.

MR. OTIS of Binghamton—It would perhaps be well for me to go on record as informing the ladies and gentlemen here present that there are other cities in the State of New York, besides Buffalo and New York city; and, while I am

on the floor for that purpose, I would like to say a few words in appreciation of the fine entertainment which has been gotten up for this occasion and it is surely appreciated by members from the "rural districts" so-called and also, from the City of Binghamton.

MR. BENDINER—My friend Mr. Seabury said that the pharmacists of the rural districts do not make as much money as the pharmacists of the City of New York. He made a slight mistake. He meant the manufacturing pharmacists of the city of New York. As regards friend Smither, he testifies in his great modesty that the great metropolis of New York is an example to everyone in the "rural districts" etc., etc. Now New York is not the great metropolis either geographically nor politically. I think Buffalo is the greatest place now, because it reaches to *Cleveland*.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—I am instructed by the local Committee to say that at the meeting in Saratoga next year, congress water will be free.

MR. OTIS of Binghamton—I understand that there is an amount of money standing to the credit of the entertainment committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. If that is a correct statement I should like to have that turned over to the committee for the expense to which they have been put in getting up this entertainment.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—That is a very proper way to transfer it; the money belongs to them anyway.

MR. OTIS—Mr. President, I think it proper that a resolution should be passed to transfer these funds into the hands of the committee.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I inquire whether a resolution will positively effect such a measure? Does it not require something stronger?



MR. SEABURY, of New York—If, for instance, the Association appoint a new Treasurer, would he have to furnish his own funds, or would the funds of the retiring Treasurer be placed in his hands? There is no conundrum to this, gentlemen.

THE TREASURER—Mr. President, there seems to be some anxiety regarding the amount of money in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the Entertainment Committee. The amount is large, and I think it belongs to the Entertainment Committee this year. I would state that I received a remittance from Mr. Todd, of Ithaca, for the sum of \$6.80.

MR. SEABURY—Mr. President, I arise once more to state that I was perfectly well aware of the amount of money in the Treasurer's hands, but I wanted to carry the joke out to the extreme end. All this talk for six dollars and a half.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I move you, sir, that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the aforesaid sum into the hands of the only original and genuine George J. Seabury.

THE PRESIDENT—The first resolution as offered by Dr. Eaton has not been voted on yet. Are you ready for the question?

Carried.

A MEMBER—I move that we adjourn.

MR. SMITHER—I now renew my motion.

Carried.

MR. SEABURY—I think that a resolution should be passed at this meeting, whereby any surplus funds to the credit of the Entertainment Committee, be adjudged their own private property. They have to work for it. That is to say, that they be custodians of any surplus moneys which may accrue

to the credit of the entertainment, and let it pass over from year to year. The Entertainment Committee expect to make money for you every year; you give them no credit for that.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Mr. President, there is a little matter that has been spoken of, that it seems to me should be brought up this year, in reference to our delegates who attended the N. R. D. A., at Washington. The Association voted them the sum of \$20.00 each, and I believe there were only two of those delegates in attendance, and their actual expenses were something in the neighborhood of \$40.00; and I think it is no more than right that this Association should pay their legitimate expenses for their attendance at that meeting, as it was for our general good, and I do not believe in having a person pay money out of his own pocket where it is for the good of the whole Association, and if that is the correct amount, I should be in favor of having their disbursements paid by this Association, and I would like to offer a resolution that the sum of \$40.00 (I think it is \$40.00) Dr. Eaton, can you inform me?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—About \$40.00, I understand.

MR. OTIS—I would move that the Association pay the expenses of the two delegates in attendance last year, which would be \$40.00 each.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Is it customary to pay the expenses of delegates?

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair would state that when the committee was appointed, this question came up for discussion, and at that time the Association agreed to pay their expenses to the extent of \$20.00 each, but not exceeding that sum.

MR. OTIS—There were five delegates appointed, but only two were in attendance, and if we should pay them \$40.00

each, which were their actual expenses, it would be considerably less than if the five attended ; and that is the reason I supported this resolution that we pay the \$40.00 to each of those who were in attendance.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I have often been accused of being extravagant, though the results never have shown it, although in a certain sense we perhaps have had more entertainment than at previous meetings. Now unless I am mistaken, I think it is customary to choose delegates from the state associations from among those who are going to attend the A. P. A. meeting, and that they have generally paid their own expenses, and I think that if the Association puts itself on record as having paid the expenses of delegates, and does not do it in the future, it would be hardly the thing. I think it would be better to select such members of the Association as will go to Milwaukee, and let them pay their own way. We have always done that way before.

PRESIDENT ROGERS—The resolution of which I spoke was in regard to the delegates to the N. R. D. A. As regards the meeting at Milwaukee, no mention was made of expenses.

MR. DEFOREST, of Brooklyn—This sum that was appropriated last year, was not for the delegates to the American Association. It was for the delegates to the N. R. D. A. It was supposed that the delegates to the N. R. D. A. would be of sufficient benefit to the Association, to pay their expenses.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—That was to guarantee that the State would be represented there, and if I may be allowed to insist upon that motion being put, I have another motion I would like to put after that is settled.

THE PRESIDENT—The members of this Association who are in favor of paying the delegates of the Association, who

were in attendance at the meeting of the N. R. D. A. in Washington last year, the additional sum of \$20.00 each, will please vote "I."

Carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Now, Mr. President, if there is no further business before the meeting, I move you, sir, that we adjourn to meet in Saratoga on the second Tuesday of June, 1885.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Put it in writing.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—It does not seem to be seconded. Mr. President, I move that we adjourn to the floor below.

The Association adjourned.

## SIXTH SESSION.

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**Thursday Afternoon, June 12th, 1884, at 5:15 P. M. on board the "Cygnus."**

After calling the convention to order the President said,—  
Gentlemen, what is your pleasure.

**THE SECRETARY**—Mr. President, owing to the fact that at our meeting, the matter of trade interests was not given due consideration, being pressed out by other and more important matters, it has been deemed advisable to convene this Association for the purpose of regarding the matter of trade interests at our next meeting.

**MR. SAGER** of Cortland—I desire to present this resolution for the consideration of the Association.

*Resolved*, That at the first session of our next Annual Meeting, a time be fixed for the consideration of trade interests and that the Association invite delegates consisting of three from each Local Organization in the State, to participate in this discussion.

The motion was seconded.

**MR. SMITHER** of Buffalo—I heartily agree with the sentiment expressed in the resolution. I felt very loth to go home and feel that we had made so little progress, as we have so far in the matter of securing a representation of the entire state upon the question of trade interests. The question of trade interests is a very important matter. While we all of us feel that our professional interests should be paramount, still our trade interests are absolutely necessary to our survival. We should, at our next association, appoint a delegation of members from every county in the state, who shall

come duly clothed with authority and who come charged with the sentiments of their constituents, that they will then be able to meet with our committee in regard to trade interests outside of the time of our association, and there consider the matter. It will be evident that there will be a great deal of time saved, that is ordinarily lost by an indiscriminate discussion participated in by members of the Association; time that could be devoted much more profitably to the discussion of papers and to our professional interests. These gentlemen will come from home prepared to represent the views of their constituents. The pharmacists at home will be prepared to abide by the results of their deliberation.

There is one addition perhaps that I might make and that is that the Secretary of the "N. R. D. A." be requested, in case there is no organization in any locality at the time of our next meeting, that he be requested to select a delegation of druggists, consisting of three members, from every county in the state, where there is no organization and that he be clothed with the authority necessary to appoint delegates where there is no local organization, and thus have every county in the state represented.

MR. OTIS of Binghamton—I agree with the remarks of Mr. Smither in some respects and although there may be possibly some organization in this state where we have no members to this State Association, I would not be in favor of allowing their representative to have power to vote unless he was a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and I think this resolution offered by Mr. Sager will have a tendency to increase our membership from localities where we do not have membership and the resolution as offered, it seems to me will be sufficient.

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—Perhaps I have not fully expressed myself. These delegates that are nominated outside of the Association are not to have a vote. They are to par-

ticipate in the committee, which consists of the trade interests of every section of the state, but it is a matter of committee work. After they arrive and consult, they will report that result to the Association. The Association can ratify it or reject it or take any course they choose with it. It is not expected that they will take any action in matters relative to the Association; it is merely auxiliary to the Association.

MR. SEABURY of New York—I think the resolution just read is a step in the right direction and in order to strengthen the purposes of that resolution, I would move as an amendment to that resolution, that the Secretary be instructed to draw up a plan for county organization which is to be sent to the members of the Association in connection with the regular circular and that a note be added to the bottom of the document stating practically what this resolution means. In that way, you “kill two birds with one stone” and then there will be somebody to talk about trade interests when you get to Saratoga. In the circular which will be sent to the members, a note will be added at the bottom stating the substance of this resolution. In that way they get notice of what has transpired on that subject and I would also suggest that you make that discussion a good one. Take a whole afternoon or a whole morning; three or four hours for the discussion. I put it in that shape, simply as a suggestion that the Secretary may be instructed to note this resolution.

MR. SAGER of Cortland—On the suggestion of the Chairman on Trade Interests, I would like to change the resolution to read as follows: “Consisting of three from each local and county organization.”

MR. BUTLER of Oswego—Mr. President, I would like to ask if there are not some organizations which are really local organizations, which embrace more than one county?

MR. SAGER of Cortland—The resolution provides for that: it says both local and county.

MR. BUTLER—I understand that the organization of Oneida county embraces perhaps one or two other counties.

MR. BOSWORTH of Troy—I think that in drawing up the name of the organization of Rensselaer county, it was changed to read, "The Rensselaer Pharmacentical Association," instead of "Rensselaer County Pharmaceutical Association."

THE SECRETARY—In view of the fact that it is necessary to adjourn, I call for the question.

PROF. BEDFORD of New York—We are half an hour from the dock yet.

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—I would ask if my amendment has been seconded? That is that in case of counties where there is no local organization, the Secretary of the "N. R. D. A." be requested to secure a delegation of three from each county.

MR. SAYRE of Brooklyn—While perfectly agreeing with Mr. Smither, I think we would be going outside of our own province to ask an officer of another Association to provide for this delegation from counties in this state. At the present time, the person to whom he referred, of course, happens to be from this state but after next August that official probably may be from some other place.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—If you put it upon the Chairman of Trade Interests, who happens to be the Chairman of the "N. R. D. A." you have got it.

THE PRESIDENT—Is the question understood and are you ready for it?

A MEMBER—I second Mr. Seabury's amendment.



MR. SEABURY of New York—That the Secretary be requested to add a note to the resolution passed upon, drawing up a plan for local county organization and that the resolution be attached to the bottom of it in order to help you at the next meeting.

MR. SMITHER of Buffalo—I am not certain how the question stands before the house. It is necessary that we should have a delegation from such counties next year as are not represented and that the Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests shall have the power to appoint the delegation.

MR. SAGER of Cortland—Mr. President, I object to that.

MR. SAYRE of Brooklyn—Mr. President, there is no such provision made for the Chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests. They have no such power unless the action is taken at this time.

MR. SEABURY of New York—My dear sir the Chairman of the Committee has it in his power to appoint them:

It was here moved and carried that the Association adjourn to meet in Saratoga Springs on the second Tuesday of next June, at 10:30 A. M.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Binghamton July 9th, 1884, it was concluded to change the time to the Third Tuesday in June, the President and Secretary concurring. The next meeting will be called for June 19th, 1885.

The report of this meeting would hardly be complete without a record of the social part which was so joyously participated in by all who attended the meeting. The weather was not propitious on Tuesday afternoon but the ladies started for Central Park about four o'clock in carriages and after an enjoyable ride through the Park, visited the Museum and then returned to the hotel. In the evening, all the members and ladies moved toward the elegant parlor of the hotel until about two hundred were congregated. Here was given as fine a concert as anyone need wish to hear. We were entertained until after 12 o'clock. No one who was there will soon forget the charming solos rendered by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Mrs. Wehle (a sister of Dr. Menninger) both of whom rendered two numbers, each responding to a hearty encore after each number. The occasion however, would not have been complete without the robust baritone of friend Seabury who added great *eclat* to the occasion by his ready wit and really enjoyable selections, which were highly appreciated and heartily cheered. During the evening the orchestra gave a number of choice selections. To conclude the concert, Miss Georgia Cayvan, a member of the Madison Square Theatre Company was introduced and rendered in an admirable and pleasing manner, a love scene in Henry V, and in response to a vigorous encore, the story of the precocious boy and the bald-headed man. As to the effect which this had on the audience, all inquirers are respectfully referred to friend Eaton of Syracuse who took notes on this piece for future use. Not content with filling our heads with music, the ever-present Macmahan directed our steps to the dining room where ice cream was served. This over, we separated in the "vee small hours," to dream of brass bands and bald heads. On Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock a ball was given at Delmonico's. The younger members and the ladies spent the hours happily in tripping the fantastic toe until 12 o'clock, when an elegant supper was served in the

lower cafe, a description of which would be insipid to those who were so unlucky as to be absent.

To crown the monument of glory which was being built for the Entertainment Committee, the excursion on the fine iron steamer, the "Cygnus," was a fitting climax. A goodly company gathered at the 23rd Street Wharf at 11 o'clock and boarded the steamer which moved down the river in good time, much to the disappointment of the party who "got left" at Pier 1. The route was down the harbor to a point opposite Manhattan Beach, where a turn was made and we proceeded up East River through "Hell Gate" and on the Sound to Glencove, returning by the same route, to the point of starting. The day was charming, in spite of the threatened storm of the morning, and everyone was loud in praise of the excursion. I imagine no one will soon forget "The Little Cherman Band" gotten up impromptu for the occasion, the female orchestra or the song by the famous baritone Seabury with its compliment of carrot boquets and puns, the modest speech of Bendiner or the many other pleasant incidents which transpired on the boat. The collation served by Delmonico was faithfully patronized as well as the lemonade which was the strongest drink to be found on the boat, much to the credit of the Entertainment Committee. The verdict of all was, that it was the most delightful excursion they had ever participated in. This ended the labor of the Entertainment Committee, and the vote of thanks which was tendered them, was proof that they were appreciated. The wholesale dealers and others who contributed so liberally to the entertainment fund, were not forgotten during its enjoyment. The larger number of ladies present, tends to prove that a good time was expected and the result exceeded the anticipation of everyone.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the entertainment committee, who labored early and late to make the occasion enjoyable. As a result, we hope to see a still greater proportion of ladies present at Saratoga Springs, where we

are sure to have a very delightful time. I deem it but just in closing, to pay a tribute to the Park Avenue Hotel and its genial proprietor, to whom much credit is due for the manner in which we were cared for. Every attention was shown the guests and I think everyone will remember this as a pleasant feature of the meeting. The writer testifies to the fact that he was never treated better at any hotel.

Signed,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Sec'y.

ANSWERS TO QUÉRIES

AND

VOLUNTEER PAPERS.



**Daturina.**

BY J. D. AUG. HARTZ.

I proceeded to manufacture this alkaloid by collecting sufficient stramonium capsules in the month of October, 1879, to yield 121 pounds of seed after the same had been dried in a garret for about one week. The dry seed was comminuted in a mill to a coarse powder which was packed into a percolator in from 11-to 16-pound lots, permeated with petroleum benzine, and left to macerate for 24 hours, and then percolated with the same menstruum until apparently deprived of all fatty oil.

The exhausted seed was spread out on paper to allow the benzine to evaporate, and was afterward well dried under a stove, ground again in the mill, and passed through a No. 30 sieve. The remaining coarse powder was again subjected to benzine extraction and once more ground and sifted, the then remaining portion being reserved to be mixed with a new lot of seed to pass through the same procedure.

By thus repeatedly drying and extracting the seed, and, probably, by the further air-drying of the whole seed, which was kept in a bag in a warm room during the continuance of the operation, which was from about the 1st of December, 1879, to the first of March, 1880, the weight of the oil-deprived powder amounted to only 86½ pounds.

Portions of 12 pounds of this powder were moistened with 60 per cent alcohol, packed into a 4-gallon Squibb's percolator, macerated for 48 hours; and then percolated with the same menstruum, the first four gallons having passed being

subjected to distillation, in order to regain alcohol. The distillate, reduced to 60 per cent, was used to continue percolation.

The percolates were separately received in 2-gallon bottles, and marked respectively, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th percolate; the third and following ones being used in numerical order to moisten and percolate a new 12-pound lot of powdered seed.

In the still, remained a dark green liquid, copiously mixed with a greenish coagulated albumen, which was emptied into a porcelain evaporating-dish and allowed to cool completely. It was then strained through a closely-woven linen cloth, and the collected albumen pressed, first with the hand, and finally in a press.

The expressed liquid, which was at this time tolerably clear, was evaporated as rapidly as possible over a water-bath to the consistency of a syrup, the capsule containing the same, after cooling, was placed in snow, and with continual stirring a mixture of 3 fluid ounces liq. sodii caust. of 1.22 spec. gr. and 3 fluid ounces of water was gradually added, these being the quantities used for the extract obtained from 12 pounds powdered seed.

On addition of the caustic soda, an ammonical odor was perceived, which at first, was attributed to a decomposing action of the soda upon the alkaloid, but, from later experiments, the inference was drawn that in this dilution, and under the protecting influence of a low temperature, caustic soda does not have an immediate decomposing action upon daturia.

The greenish color of the extract changes to a yellowish hue, which also disappears. After this the mass thickens considerably by means of separation of alkaloid.

This mixture, in portions of about four ounces, was put into a 2-gallon bottle containing about one gallon coal-tar benzine (containing at least 90 per cent pure benzole), and vigorously shaken after each addition. After all the extract had been added, the shaking was continued for about ten minutes more, and then allowed to settle.



After separation, the benzole was poured off into another 2 gallon bottle, and a mixture of 90 grains pure sulphuric acid and 3 fluid ounces of water added, this being shaken with the benzole for ten minutes. The watery liquid soon subsided, when as much of the benzole as possible was returned into the bottle containing the extract, while the remainder was emptied into a large funnel, the orifice of which was kept closed with the index finger. After the separation of the two liquids, the watery solution of sulphate of daturia was allowed to pass through a small funnel into a pint flask by separating the tip of the finger from the funnel orifice. When all the watery liquid had escaped, the orifice was closed again by pressure of the finger, and finger and small funnel were drained with about half a fluid ounce of water, and the remaining benzole was added to the extract.

The latter was then agitated again for five or ten minutes, and set aside to settle, and the benzole separated for use with next lot of extract.

To the solution of sulphate of daturia was then added drop by drop as much of the liq. sodii caust. 1.22 sp. gr. as was needed to precipitate all daturia; after this had been accomplished 8 fluid ounces of benzole were added, the flask corked and agitated. If this did not cause all the daturia to dissolve in the benzole, the flask was dipped into water of about 120° F., agitating slightly at the same time; if after three or four minutes more, considerable of the alkaloid remained undissolved, 4 fluid ounces more of benzole were added, and the whole agitated again.

In almost all cases this proved a sufficient quantity of solvent. As much of the benzole solution of daturia as could be poured off was filtered directly into a porcelain capsule. The watery liquid was separated from the remainder through an instrument made out of the neck of a broken retort into the narrower end of which a perforated cork with a glass tube drawn into a point passing through it was fitted.

For inexperienced operators it is advisable to evaporate this watery liquid, as, in one instance, I found in the residue a considerable quantity of sulphate of daturia mixed with crystals of sulphate of sodium. This sulphate of daturia had remained undecomposed in the mother liquor, because I had hesitated to add sufficient caustic soda, it being particularly in concentrated solutions difficult to determine when all the alkaloid is precipitated.

In separating the liquid in the previously described instrument, the benzolic solution of alkaloid passes last, and is run directly into the filter which serves for the decanted benzolic solution. Should, however, drops of watery liquid be suspended in it, it would be better to allow these to separate in a small beaker.

Twelve hours standing is sufficient to crystallize out of the benzole nearly all the daturia contained in the same. In this connection I would caution against accidents from the great inflammability of benzole.

The resulting crystalline cake was cut up with a horn spatula, the pieces pressed gently with the same, and the out-flowing liquid added to the benzole which was reserved for the future extraction of daturia. The Crystalline cakes are spread on ten or twelve thicknesses of white filtering paper, and then covered with six or eight thicknesses of the same, gently pressed, the permeated papers being replaced by new ones as often as necessary.

The yield from 121 pounds of stramonium seed, or 86½ pounds powdered stramonium seed, deprived of oil and moisture, consisted of 1415 grains of daturia, or 0.167 per cent. of the dried seed, and of 0.233 per cent. of the powdered seed deprived of oil and moisture.

According to Trommsdorf, the yield of alkaloid in the most favorable case is  $\frac{1}{50}$  per cent., with a yield of from eight to twelve times this quantity the excellence of the above described method seems undisputable.

The sample of daturia which is in the exhibit of this meeting was recrystallized from redistilled benzole. The proportion of the solution was one to fifteen.

According to the intensity of the yellowish tinge, which the daturia had assumed, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{15}$  of its weight of blood-coal was employed for decolorizing.

I desire to state that I obtained some hints of the *modus operandi* with coal-tar benzine for the extraction of alkaloids from the August, 1875 number of the *Druggists' Circular*.

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#### A Plea for Botany.

ALFRED B. HUESTED.

To the majority of people, the vegetable world is known only as it appears by the sense of sight, taste or smell, or by the effects produced upon men and animals when applied, or given internally. Plants, shrubs and trees are so common, so intimately associated with every day life, that their existence is taken as a matter of little moment, and usually excite but little thought or attention. Flowers are appreciated for their beauty and fragrance; trees for the grateful shade of their foliage and the usefulness of the wood; fruits and seeds for the sustenance and gratification of appetite which they afford; but a genuine study of vegetation, or what is called the science of botany receives, compared with other sciences, scant attention; and by most people is thought to be very dry stuff, and not worth spending time or labor with.

All knowledge is valued not only for the direct pecuniary gain it affords to the individual possessing it, but for the indirect benefit when scientific truths are applied for the good of mankind. Aside from all other considerations, the

possession of knowledge affords to the individual, a satisfaction that cannot be given by money.

Perhaps the main reason why botany does not command more attention, is from its lack of ability to be made a means of pecuniary gain ; certainly not because it is uninteresting, or that the plans of nature, as shown in the vegetable world, are not full of beauty, wonder and merit, sufficient to excite our highest admiration, satisfy our utmost desire for the marvelous, and claim our entire approbation for the minute, yet perfect system, by which all her details are carried out.

The vegetable world is a kingdom possessed of life and powers of utility full as great as the animal kingdom ; it preceded the latter in its birth, because the very existence of all animals depends directly upon vegetables. Here is found its greatest utility—the supplying of food for animals. Take away vegetable life and animal life would surely cease.

We ordinarily speak and think of the two as widely different, anticipate no difficulty in distinguishing between them, and yet when called upon to state exactly in what the difference consists, are unable to define it. With the higher orders of each we are at no loss in declaring, this is an animal, or this a vegetable ; yet, when the lower orders of either are considered, much doubt is thrown on the question, and it is difficult at times to say definitely this is an animal, or this a vegetable. To state that a plant does not possess motion or sensation, that it is fixed to one locality, or that its form will distinguish it, is not always sufficient to distinguish between the two. There are plants that move about freely, as many sea weeds in early life, some as the volvox globator are never fixed. Sensation is possessed by some plants to a marked degree, as the venus fly-trap, whose leaves instantly close when touched by a foreign substance. Instinct or mind of a lower order perhaps is shown by the round leaved sun dew, a flesh feeding plant, like the venus fly-trap, which carries to and retains on its stomach nutritious particles, but rejects and throws out such as are not capable of being digested.

Form in these lower orders is of no avail, would more likely mislead the judgment; neither does chemical composition or the absence or presence of a stomach, or the condition of food, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, enable us in all cases to say, this is a plant. It is even declared to be impossible in some cases to say to which of the two kingdoms certain living organisms belong. So where at first thought, it seemed easy to draw the dividing line, close examination shows it not only impossible to do this, but points out many features common to both, and shows how nearly related to each other are animals and vegetables, rather than how far separated.

The interesting and wonderful in plant life is exhibited in the detailed and complete arrangement each year for the continuation of life. This is done in two ways: by the formation of a seed with its germ or embryo plant enclosed, sometimes but a speck as viewed under the microscope, again a well formed miniature plant visible to the eye, requiring only opportunity and proper conditions to expand and grow, and by the bud, formed one, two or three preceeding years, and requiring after proper periods of rest, favorable conditions or emergences, to call it forth into active life again. The entire vegetation of spring in our climate, comes from these two sources, the seed, continuing the species, and the bud continuing the individual. Seeds are often produced in apparently excessive numbers, yet this is only a wise precaution against accident, as food for animals and to provide a sure supply for continuing the species. That a bud accompanies every leaf sent forth on a plant, at first thought seems far in excess of the demand, and were all to grow this would be so, but when we learn that all buds do not grow, that some retain life it may be for several years, and are developed because of emergency or accident, or not at all, the wisdom of an over supply is at once apparent. Strip even a large tree in full foliage of all its leaves, and then these reserve buds formed in previous years, spring into activity and seek to repair by new growth the damage done.

The flowering and fruitage of plants is a process as intricate, perfect, exact and certain as can be conceived by man, while the instruments used and results obtained are a source of enjoyment and benefit to millions. All of us know something of the beauties and attraction of flowers as shown by the bright and delicate yet infinite variety of color and shade, also the great range of form taken on by them, from the simple and regular parts of the daisy, to the wierd and fantastic forms of the orchid, yet to the educated eye, hidden beauties and attractions are revealed in the realization that all this outward show is subservient to the end of producing seed by a process so delicate and perfect, that the beauties of color and form take second place. Two sets of flower organs are essential to the production of seed in every flowering plant. These usually exist in the same flower, sometimes however in separate ones, it may be on the same plant, or on distinct plants. The transfer of the pollen from the stamens to the pistils, by the agency of wind, rain and insects, and the fructifying of the young seed, by a growth from the pollen through the pistil to it, are processes that afford a study of much interest. The seeds themselves afford much that is of interest, in beauty of shape and color, or an absolute want of these, and in the provisions for their distribution over the ground, either by the method of detachment from the plant or by the attachments of wings, hooks, hairs and down. From a consideration of these we can not but infer that they are provisions for widely disseminating the plants. Seeds are interesting again when we consider the length of time they retain vitality, some being incapable of germinating two weeks after perfection, others not until a certain time has elapsed after separation from the parent plant. There seems to be reliable proof of poppy seeds having retained vitality for 2,000 years, but that the maize and dahlia bulbs, sold to travelers in the east by Arabs as having been taken from Ancient Egyptian tombs, ever had such an origin, is hardly possible. Were this true then the Egyptians must have had

means of communication with the denizens of the new world ; for these two plants are indigenous to our continent, and were known only after its discovery. The popular idea that seeds retain their vitality for hundreds of years is incorrect so far as the majority are concerned, the average time for the more common seeds being from one to ten years. Wheat known to be 185 years old would not sprout and yet beans 100 years old have done so.

The distribution and migration of plants over the face of the earth is a subject of inexhaustible interest. Previous to the advent of animals upon the earth, vegetation, by reason of different physical conditions, was more rank and luxuriant than now and naked seeded plants were more abundant. The agency of wind and tide, assisted by the peculiar formation of the seeds, alone took part in the scattering of them.

When the globe became inhabitable for animals a new element in the spread of plants was introduced. Not only is man in his intercourse with his fellow man the means of widely disseminating seeds, but beasts, birds and insects play an important part in the work.

Again on first thought it appears only a question of soil and climate as to whether a plant will continue to grow in a certain locality, but on examination we find that other factors enter into the conditions. These other factors are found in other plants. It has been found in many cases that imported plants have completely supplanted indigenous ones, and these latter have been obliged to succumb to the overpowering presence of the new, the species thus becoming extinct, or fleeing for life to other localities. To such an extent is this struggle carried on, that one who investigates the question is led to the conclusion that "plants do not grow where they like best, but where other plants will let them."

Again, as the animal kingdom is divided into a few great classes, these subdivided, and their divisions again reduced, until every animal is recognized by distinct features, under its proper division and subdivision, so the vegetable king-

dom is capable of being arranged and classified. This work is not as complete as it can or will be made, yet in so far as it has gone, gives evidence of a complete and perfect system underlying the whole.

The capacity of plants to endure heat and cold, their adaption to moist and dry situations, and to survive extreme alternations from one to the other of these conditions is surprising in the extreme. Some plants live in the waters of boiling springs, others upon the soil of volcanic mountains where the temperature of the ground is over 150°. During the dry seasons, in the hot portions of the globe, the dried and parched conditions of the ground seem to preclude all possibility of vegetable growth, yet when the rains set in, but a short time elapses, before the earth is covered with a profuse vegetation, from the bulbs which have remained buried in the ground, and by their peculiar formation have resisted injury from the extreme dryness and heat.

So in whatever way we study plants, whether in regard to their color, form, structure, growth, classification, distribution, or adaption to location, we find much of interest and profit, and much that can not but excite our highest admiration and reverence for the Being who created and controls so extended and perfect a kingdom.

So large a number of medicinal agents are taken from the vegetable kingdom, that some knowledge of plants, their habits, relations, mode of growth and recognition, would seem almost a necessity. Admitting this not to be true, a study of botany will rarely fail to excite a pleasurable interest which amply repays for the labor spent, and also serves in the pursuit to divert the mind and restore the physical powers, when worn and exhausted, from the never ending and exacting duties of the faithful pharmacist.

June 6, 1884.



**Trade Interests of Pharmacy.**

BY CLARK Z. OTIS.

Pharmacy and its art are of remote antiquity. Its origin dates from the grey dawn of the world's historic morning, and the legends of Esculapius, the son of Apollo, the god of light, and the wonderful cures effected by the remedies which he administered to the sick, are proof that, in some half-developed form, it existed before the period of authentic history, in the days when the obscurity of semi-fabulous traditions took the place of contemporary records. And it comes to us hoary with the mist of years, and pervaded with the learning of centuries. Ripened with the experience and the experimental research of ages, it reaches us to-day full freighted with its wealth of accumulations gathered from ancient, mediæval and modern times. The followers of this art were privileged, and held in honor and esteem from the days when tradition or poetry gives any indication of the ante-historic condition of the human race. And their responsibilities, and the fact that the useful exercise of their art demanded the confidence of the community, gave to the pharmacist of olden time a position of peculiar importance, hardly inferior in influence and station to those held in Church and State. Among the Chinese, whose records are perhaps the oldest and most authentic of any nation existing to-day, we find abundant evidence of an acquaintance with the art of pharmacy, together with a systematic plan of co-operative interests, among its followers, clearly defining the separation of their calling from other industrial pursuits, and which elevated their vocation in life to that of an art, and not a trade. Records of their prescriptions and receipts which were never permitted to fall into the hands of those

not enrolled in their guild, are still preserved in the repository of Chinese Pharmacists. "These records," says Wyle, in the *Oriental Journal*, "indicated a profound and comprehensive knowledge in the manufacture and compounding of drugs and chemical formulæ pertaining to the curative profession."

The Chinese toiled so long and so earnestly in this direction, that to-day those who are versed in Oriental literature find evidence of trade interests in the pharmaceutical journals of these heathen experts in drugs and chemicals, which antedate the plan of Mr. Campion, certainly not less than 2,000 years. And, consequently, the cry of those druggists who cannot comprehend that it is for their interests to swell the tide that is bearing them on to the harbor of financial safety, must find another excuse than the foolish assertion that organization is a new and untried scheme. It has come within my province to visit establishments of the drug trade in many villages and towns in the interests of organization, and my observation proves that druggists, with the least practical knowledge of the art of pharmacy, are those who would live secluded and apart from their fellows; think they can swim alone, and have no desire for grasping this life-boat now offered to help the struggling druggist amid the billows of financial difficulties, and are likely to be overwhelmed with disaster. The protective plan, which is now agitating the pharmaceutical world, called the Campion, must show to any fair minded apothecary that, by adhering to the objects set forth, his financial benefits will be substantial. Should he not wish to lose his identity as a pharmacist, by permitting the art to degenerate into a mere trade, let all druggists, who seek to be more than tradesmen, join this protective guild. We may find faults with some parts of this method of selling nostrums, but if we all lend it our earnest moral support, it cannot fail to bring that long sought for object of lifting our profession out of the mire into which it has been dragged by those who ought to call themselves

tradesmen and scalpers instead of druggists and apothecaries. Cutting prices encourages the sale of any article of trade that is made popular by quack advertising, continues the use of patent medicines, and naturally lowers the moral and scientific status of a pharmacist.

The sort of civil service reform, which the untiring patience of our Committee on Laws has displayed, caused the Legislature of this State to act upon it by creating a Board of Pharmacy, this policy will have a tendency to give the apothecary within our borders more distinction among professional men, and gives evidence of fitness, by elevating the druggist to that position which is so justly his due. Local organization is the first step in the direction of better educating ourselves in the details and mysteries of our art. In the locality in which I have taken a great interest, and I have been working for the general trade during the last six months, I have found that a dangerous and influential rival of the druggist is the corner grocer, or keeping a general country store, and this competition in the sale of proprietary articles kept by all first-class apothecaries, requires more patience for the latter to endure, than that of a rival of equal knowledge and ability. I have visited personally, in the interests of a local organization, about thirty druggists and pharmacists, and, for the purpose of this article, have noted in my visits, items of trade interest among them, and their manner of doing business. We find in small towns and villages, in every instance, the druggist to be a dignified, reserved sort of a person, fully complying with the stereotyped apothecary of the city, and his stock of information is ample, in the eyes of the villager, as he displays an air of complete and thorough knowledge of his art.

It would surprise many of you to learn of the number of unrecorded errors in making up prescriptions, that have occurred in small towns and villages. Mistakes that might have been injurious, or certainly would have been fatal, had they occurred in large places or cities, but on account of the

popularity of a country druggist, the people are very magnanimous. I found in one place that elix. vitriol had been dispensed for elix. valerian, dose one teaspoonful, fortunately discovered by the patient in time to avoid the consequences of the error; another where an ounce of fl. ext. aconite rad. was dispensed for one dram. In a third case, a druggist of twenty years' standing in our profession was in the habit of sending to the neighboring drug store for his chloride of sodium, C. P., by the ounce, as they always kept that article (fresh from some grocery store). This druggist, I was informed, never dreamed that chloride of sodium was any relation to common salt. In one case in which an alcohol label was placed on a bottle containing ammonia, this carelessness caused disagreeable feelings.

I will also state that a number of mistakes of physicians' prescription writing have been corrected by a competent druggist, which, if they had been dispensed as written, would have proved fatal, if taken according to directions. And this is an argument for more careful writing of prescriptions, and for greater care to see that none but competent persons dispense them. Local organizations of druggists, with frequent meetings for the discussion of mutual interests, do more toward promoting a higher standard, and creating more love and zeal for our profession, than all that written articles can possibly do, unless it be a few drops of "Seabury's Union Bitters."

Whenever organization exists, there you will invariably find harmony, to inspire the pharmacist with a worthy pride in his calling. The cases mentioned above occurred in a certain section of our State. If such a percentage of cases in the practice of our art happens in a small portion of our State, how many errors must occur every day throughout its limits which are never heard from in other parts of the country. A Board of Pharmacy which will compel every vender of drugs and poisons to procure a license, and that for competency only, will be the first step to remedy this

evil, and we confidently believe that such a plan would place behind the prescription counter competent persons, and thereby lessen the liability to error.

It is fair to expect that no one enters upon the duties pertaining to his profession without something of an idea of the responsibilities attendant upon him, and the possibility of his injuring instead of promoting health.

In this paper I have endeavored to call your attention briefly to the antiquity, the importance and the dignity of our art. In ancient times the physician compounded his own remedies, but the division of labor in our days has done away with that. However learned or skillful a medical man may be, he could accomplish little without the aid of a competent and trustworthy druggist to prepare the remedies which he prescribes. Let us then as a body impress upon ourselves the importance of our calling, and its beneficent influence upon the health and lives of our fellow-men; let us use our best efforts to elevate it and ennoble it by every means in our power, by the discouragement of quackery, and by a close and rigid attention to accuracy in compounding and purity and quality in the goods which we dispense. If all the members of our profession would combine and use their earnest efforts for this object, then would our art take a recognized position by the side of the sister art of the doctors of medicine, and the public would not only obey the precept of the sacred writer: "Honor the physician with the honor that is due unto him," but would give scarcely less honor to the conscientious, competent and scientific druggist.

### The Requisites of a Pharmacist. †

BY T. L. CORWIN, MARATHON, N. Y.

Every trade, profession, or calling has certain necessary qualifications that must belong to and be a part of the one who would be a successful worker in a chosen vocation.

Perhaps no calling in life requires such peculiar adaptation to the work to be done as that of the pharmacist.

While the pharmacist must to a certain degree be a tradesman and should be familiar with the laws that govern trade, he must be possessed of other requirements in a larger degree than is necessary to the average man or merchant.

In the first place, he must be in possession of an unusual amount of *caution*. The lack of this renders all other qualifications useless. It is a lamentable fact that of the errors committed by druggists a far greater number are caused by the lack of *caution* than by the absence of the next necessary and important qualification, which I may name *culture*. I am fully aware that there are those who may claim that culture alone should be the base on which to build the pyramid of the druggist's qualifications. Yet to the mind of the writer it would seem that culture without caution would be like faith without works—"dead." So to us it seems that culture, though necessarily occupying a second place in the list of furniture with which our model worker must be stocked, we are aware of the fact that without culture all efforts in a pharmaceutical way would be abortive. Yet we must not be unmindful of the fact that the lack of caution will render the best efforts of him who depends altogether on culture, of none effect. Perhaps, then, these two requisites are so necessary to the perfect work of each other that we may be permitted to couple them together and make of

them the base on which shall be placed the other elements that enter into the composition of the successful pharmacist.

Next in order we may perhaps be allowed to place *neatness*. A glance into the prescription department of some drug stores that it has been our fortune, or rather misfortune, to meet, would show the necessity of neatness and at once impress upon our minds by an object-lesson the deplorable results that accompany uncleanness, and perhaps bring up the query, If cleanliness is next to godliness, why is it that it is not given a more prominent place in all pharmaceutical work?

Next we might say, coupled with neatness as caution is to culture, comes *despatch*. It is a well-known fact that accurate work, quickly done, commands a degree of admiration that usually results in the pecuniary benefit of the worker. In fact, the prosperity of some may be attributed to these necessary qualifications, viz, *neatness* and *despatch*. It is not my intention to intrude on the time of this body to a great extent, but I may say that in these four words you will find the base and secret of successful pharmaceutical work. Let me suggest then that out of these words and the pregnancy of meaning with which they are burdened we build the druggists' pyramid, using for its base *caution* and *culture*, next, *neatness* and *despatch*. With them as a starter, I leave the many other requirements to be placed in position by the fruitful imagination and capacity of the large number of tireless workers who shall be set to thinking by the words I have written, reserving only to myself the privilege of placing as an apex on our pyramid of qualifications this one added virtue, that shall shine forth as does the diamond, shedding its brightness on all its surroundings; losing nothing itself, yet giving brilliancy and beauty to everything around it. I name *kindness*. No matter how faithful we may be in all that pertains to duty, unless we carry with us a desire to alleviate suffering and take a real, tender interest in those with whom we may come in contact, we shall fail to

come to the full measure of the stature of a successful pharmacist. Let us then, as those who desire to excel, cultivate this with the other few qualifications that I have named—with the large number I have left for you to consider and bring into position: so learning and working, go through the turbulent Hellespont of daily duties and trials, carrying with us the hope that we shall ultimately find a rest where the doubtful music of the mortar and pestel shall never jar us, where the stealthy tinkle of the night-bell shall never disturb our slumbers, and where we shall hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done."

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**Reminiscences of a Pharmacist within the past Half-Century.**

BY JOHN HIGGINS, WATERFORD, N. Y.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: By the invitation of our President, I have, under rather peculiar discouragements, endeavored to cull from fifty years' experience in the retail drug business such facts and incidents as I think will interest you. In March, 1834, I commenced with Mr. Charles Jackson, of Wolverhampton, England, to learn the mysteries of our trade, and as an initiatory step I was required to reduce small strips of india-rubber to powder, an undertaking about as practical as pulverizing quicksilver. The rules governing the admission of apothecaries to practice in England were quite stringent. Previous to being articulated as an apprentice, a youth had the privilege of one month's trial; and if both parties agreed, the parent or guardian paid from fifty to one hundred pounds sterling premium for the privilege of learning the business of an apothecary. The main object of



this was to keep the dispensing of drugs and medicines within a certain limit and give the profession a social standing.

I am glad to know our Society has succeeded in passing through the Legislature a pharmacy law. It will prevent incompetent persons from creeping in, materially strengthen our position as a body in the community, and assure our rights as pharmacists.

A properly equipped chemist and druggist had a small laboratory connected with his establishment, containing a sand-bath for making solid extracts, and retorts for distilling aromatic spirits, such as aniseed, caraway-seed, cassia, and other spices, then much used in the preparation of medicines. He was also required to make blue mass and mercurial ointment by trituration. Bleeding, leeching, and teeth-extracting were part of the duties of the apothecary.

Two hundred pounds sterling would stock a self-sustaining drug store, as the medicines used were few in number, principally calomel, jalap, rhubarb, senna, Epsom salts, tartar emetic, James powder, gentian root, Peruvian bark, blue mass, and opium. Morphine and quinine were used occasionally in minute proportions; the price of the former being about ten and the latter about eight dollars per ounce.

Mander & Weaver, of Wolverhampton, then the largest manufacturing chemists in England, supplied a large portion of the chemicals used in the United States.

One day, while waiting to have an order put up in the establishment, I heard Mr. Weaver read an order from New York for fifty ounces of morphine and one hundred ounces of quinine, the largest order ever received for these articles. How to fill so large an order was a question, the stock on hand not being sufficient. Such was the drug business in England in 1834 as it came under my observation. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and on the never-ceasing tide I was borne across the broad Atlantic, and in April, 1837, landed in New York. On the 1st of May, the same year, I commenced as clerk with Milnor & Gamble, on

Dey street and Broadway. The following year Mr. Gamble removed south, leaving Dr. W. H. Milnor sole proprietor. In 1840 the business was removed to the northeast corner of John street and Broadway, to effect a reduction in rent.

The majority of the wealthy citizens of the city at that time lived south of Trinity Church in Broadway and adjacent streets. What is now the heart of commercial New York was then the May fair of the New World's metropolis. The Astor House was the advanced hotel, and considered a monument of colossal architecture; all the other first-class hotels on Broadway were located south of the Astor; Globe, City, Howard, and International being the principal ones. A distinctively American nationality was in its infancy.

The representatives of the various nationalities were clanish, each trading as much as possible with his fellow-countryman. Souillard & Delluc, No. 3 Park Row, were Spanish; John Milhau, 183 Broadway, French; Rushton & Aspinwall, American; and Dr. W. H. Milnor's, English, having been established by John B. Dodd, an Englishman.

Proprietary articles formed but a small part of the retail drug business, and always sold at the advertised price.

Sundries, such as hair, tooth, and nail-brushes, perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet-soaps, were almost exclusively sold by druggists. Rowand's Tonic Mixture, a remedy for fever and ague, of which Dr. Milnor was sole agent, was much used by the then squatter inhabitants of Union Square and that neighborhood. Soda water was supplied by the late Mr. John Matthews, and formed an important branch of the drug business during the summer months. As in England, I found bleeding and leeching were part of the duties of the druggist; at least such was my experience. Dr. T. G. Mower, U. S. Surgeon and Purveyor-General for the port of New York, occasionally called upon me to bleed and apply leeches to his patients. On one occasion I had to apply twenty-four leeches to a sick lady at ten o'clock at night, and did not

reach home until three o'clock next morning. At another time I applied twelve leeches to the temples of a French gentleman at the Globe Hotel. While they were actively at work he was visited by an old comrade with whom he had fought under the late Napoleon Bonaparte. After conversing for a few moments the volatile nature of the Frenchman broke into an irrepressible glow of enthusiasm. Leaping from his bed, he commenced to pace up and down the room, wildly gesticulating, and shouting, "Vive la Napoleon! Napoleon le grand!" Several moments elapsed before I could prevail upon him to lie down and allow the leeches to complete their work. It was a ludicrous sight,—that grand old officer pacing up and down with leeches dangling from his temples like ladies' curls,—but an interesting illustration of French character.

During the Florida war, Dr. Milnor, through Dr. Mower, supplied many of the army medicine-chests. On account of the great difficulty of reaching the interior army-posts, these chests were made to be carried in panniers on mules. In cases of emergency I have worked until one and two o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Milnor also supplied the spermaceti cerate used by the army. Our laboratory was in the basement of old St. George's rectory, situated one door west of old St. George's Church in Beekman street, and occupied by Dr. Milnor's father, Rev. James Milnor. An order would be received for about one hundred pounds at a time, to be packed in well-glazed earthen jars with covers. It required four dozen olive-oil (packed in hampers of one dozen each), eleven pounds of spermaceti, and thirty three pounds of white wax to fill the order.

Drs. Mott, Stevens, Stearns, Coit, and other leading physicians wrote the directions for their prescriptions in Latin. This required of a well-qualified prescription-clerk a knowledge of the rudiments of that language.

In this year of 1884 what a wonderful change! In fifty

years no branch of science shows greater advancement than that of pharmacy. A wholesale druggists' catalogue now fills over four hundred pages and contains about seven hundred new chemical preparations. Looking over the list, I find of ammonia, 50 ; antimony, 18 ; acid preparations, 130 ; arsenic, 13 ; barium, 20 ; calcium, 38 ; copper, 30 ; mercury, 30 ; iron, 78 ; potassium, 53 ; zinc, 33 ; and many others.

There are now about three thousand druggists in the State of New York, probably a larger number than existed in the United States fifty years ago. The destruction by fire of Powers & Weightman's chemical manufactory caused only a brief excitement in the quinine and morphine market, notwithstanding about one hundred cases of opium and a large stock of Calisaya bark were consumed. Fifty years ago such a calamity would have wiped out nearly all the stock of opium and Calisaya bark held in the United States, and would have taken several months to replenish from Europe, as no steamer or telegraph lines then existed.

Fifty-three years ago the Legislature enacted the first pharmacy law. That was confined to the city of New York—I suppose upon the theory that the pharmacists of this city were entitled to greater privileges than their brethren in the other part of the State. An amendment was passed March 6, 1839, giving the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York certain privileges, such as mortgaging or selling its property.

A supplementary act was passed March 11, 1830, requiring that every person who shall practice in the city of New York the business of an apothecary without having previously obtained the diploma of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, or of some other regular constituted college of pharmacy, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty-one dollars for each and every offence. This law exempted all those who then carried on the business of apothecaries in the city of New York. The officers of the College of Pharmacy in 1839 were: Constantine Adamson,

President; John Milhau, Oliver Hull and James H. Hart, Vice-Presidents; Charles L. White, Treasurer; W. H. Milnor, Secretary; Bernard Souillard, George D. Coggeshall,\* John Carle, Jr.,\* Marcus Hurd, David T. Lanman, Mashall C. Slocum, James Crumbie, Benjamin Quackenbush,\* and James D. Nowill, Trustees. Whole number of members, sixty-three. Our present State Association numbers six hundred and forty-nine, with a prospect that under the operation of our State pharmacy law, the membership will be nearly doubled within the next year.



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**In Memoriam.**

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**Hon. GEORGE H. ARNOLD**

Was born in Truxton, N. Y., Dec. 25th, 1838. His early years were spent as a farmer's boy. He received the common school education of those days. On the opening of the rebellion he was selected to represent the town of Tully in the Forty-fourth regiment, known as the "Ellsworth Avengers." He served his country faithfully for three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his native town, and in the fall of 1864, engaged in the drug business at Truxton. He kept this store till 1871, when he sold out and became a partner in the Tisdale Flour Mill, located near Cortland. After a year he sold his interest and entered into partnership with Mr. T. W. Brown in a drug store at Cortland, of which, about a year later, he became sole proprietor. He continued in this store till February, 1883, when he sold out to Messrs. Johnson & Barney and left the drug business to become general manager and treasurer of the Cortland Omnibus Company.

Mr. Arnold died July 14th, 1883, after about seven weeks illness with typhoid fever. Mrs. Arnold, who had for a long time been an invalid, survived him but a few weeks. The writer desires to pay a tribute to the memory of this household, so suddenly shattered. He was a schoolmate of Mrs. Arnold in early years, and has carried from that day to the present, an abiding admiration for her sterling worth as a woman, and her affectionate regard for her husband and family, whom it was my pleasure to know.

Mr. Arnold was a man of strong force of character and unusual ability. He was elected a Member of Assembly in 1878. The active part he took in the meetings of this Association for the first three years of its existence, proved that he was a man of decision and did not lack for words to

give expression to his ideas. We regretted his loss as an active member of our Association when he retired from the drug business, and we mourn with the bereaved relatives his untimely decease.

### **LEWIS B. CURTIS**

Was born in Danby, N. Y., July 17th, 1859, and died in Towanda, Pa., Oct. 21st, 1883. His early years were spent on the farm. In his thirteenth year he went to Ithaca and attended the academy for two years. In June, 1875, he entered the drug store of G. W. Schuyler, to learn the business. He remained in this store till August, 1883, the store having been sold in the meantime to Rogers Scribner. He took a short vacation and entered the employ of Turner & Gordon, Towanda, Pa., September 6th. On the 8th of October he was attacked with typhoid fever, to which he succumbed. Mr. Curtis was a young man of excellent habits and character and had many friends in Ithaca who will mourn his untimely death. He was elected a member of this Association in 1881. Never having taken an active part, he was not extensively known by the members. He leaves a record however, which will bear the admiration and emulation of our young members.

The editor has been unable to glean any information as to the other deaths reported.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own, and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in Convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement, and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

SEC. 2. Any adult person, of good moral and professional standing, residing, or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged

in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, Teachers and Professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another or retired from business, are eligible for membership.

SEC. 3. Pharmacutists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

#### ARTICLE IV. — OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

#### ARTICLE V. — DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association; call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such subjects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications; conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members *four* weeks in advance of each annual meeting; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of one hundred dollars for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual

meeting; and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII.—TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

ARTICLE VIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting; and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

### ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the committee, the candidate may be balloted for at the next sitting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

### ARTICLE III.—INITIATION FEE.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

### ARTICLE IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

### ARTICLE V.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

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ARTICLE VI.—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on Matters of Trade Interests, Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, and Committee on Adulterations. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the committee.

SEC. 2 The Committee on Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall report annually respecting scientific progress, discoveries and investigations, during the year, and near the close of each annual meeting a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting Pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations, or substitutions, as may be brought to their notice.

SEC. 6. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires ; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII.—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

**ARTICLE IX.—DUTY OF VOTING.**

It shall be the duty of every member present at a meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

**ARTICLE X.—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.**

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer. from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

**ARTICLE XI.—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.**

SECTION 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

**ARTICLE XII.—READING OF PAPERS.**

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting ; and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

**ARTICLE XIII.—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.**

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees, and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association.

**ARTICLE XIV.—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

Any member may be expelled, for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws ; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.



ARTICLE XV.—EXHIBITS.

The Association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

Proprietary and patented medicines, all medicinal preparations, the complete working formula of which is withheld, and such preparations as are offered under other than their proper specifically recognized names, will not be received.

ARTICLE XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

*First Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

*Second Sitting.*

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

*Third Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

*Fourth Sitting.*

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

**An Act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in the State of New York, except in the Counties of New York, Kings and Erie.**

(Chap. 361. Passed May 24, 1884.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established and created a state board of pharmacy as follows:

1. Within ninety days after the passage of this act the New York State Pharmaceutical Association shall nominate ten pharmacists, residents of the district to which this act applies, from which number the governor of the state shall, within twenty days after notice to him of such nomination, appoint five who shall constitute the said board of pharmacy.

2. It shall be the duty of each member of the state board of pharmacy, immediately after the receipt of the notice of his appointment, to appear before the clerk of the county in which he resides and make and subscribe an oath to properly and faithfully discharge the duties of a member of the said board of pharmacy.

3. One of said members shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years from the first Tuesday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which term shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of said board of pharmacy.

4. The said members of said board shall meet on the first Tuesday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four at the College of Pharmacy building in the city of Albany, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and shall immediately proceed to determine by lot the respective terms for which they shall hold office, and to organize by electing a president, treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year.

5. The board shall hold meetings at least once in three months. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

6. The said board shall have power to make such by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution or the provisions of this act, as it may deem necessary.

of the said board of pharmacy,  
ns applying for licenses under this act, and  
ersons as may be entitled to the same.  
icensed pharmacists licensed by them  
aplaints of disregard, non-compliance with or  
of this act, and to bring all such cases to the  
uting officers.

the time of the passage of this act, is carry-  
etailing or dispensing drugs, medicines or  
armacy on his own account, or who, at the  
act, shall have served five years or upwards  
; or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons,  
nd who is over the age of twenty-one years,  
a certificate of registration as a pharmacist  
acy legally created under the laws of this  
holds a diploma as a graduate of any incor-  
y of this state, shall be granted a license, by  
o practice as a pharmacist, upon compliance  
inafter stated.

to a license as a pharmacist, as provided for  
not, within ninety days after the organization  
as herein provided, make a written applica-  
i license, accompanied by a written statement  
duly verified before an officer authorized to  
is state, fully setting forth the grounds upon  
h license, shall be deemed to have waived his  
der the provisions of said section.

granted to any person under the provisions of  
unless the applicant pays to said board of  
ars therefor.

pharmacy shall make such regulations for the  
for licenses, and the granting of licenses to  
yment of license fees, as it may deem proper;  
eed the said sum of five dollars.

ite Pharmaceutical Association shall, in the  
r eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and an-  
e ten pharmacists, residents of the district  
, from which number the governor shall fill  
rring in the said board, and the person so  
r shall hold office for five years. In case of  
emoval from the state of any member of the  
piration of his term of office, or in case of  
y other cause but expiration of term of office,

the governor shall fill the vacancy from the list of names nominated as aforesaid during the year in which such vacancy occurs, and the person appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 8. Every person to whom a license is granted by the said board of pharmacy shall display the same in a conspicuous part of the pharmacy in which he or she does business.

§ 9. No license granted by the said board of pharmacy shall be revoked except for just and sufficient cause.

§ 10. It shall be unlawful after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for any person to practice as a pharmacist unless he or she shall have been granted a license by said board.

§ 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the business of a practitioner of medicine, nor to prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper; nor to those who sell medicines and poisons at wholesale; nor to the manufacture or sale of patent or proprietary medicines; nor to the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. And nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the employment in any pharmacy of apprentices or assistants for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy, but such apprentices or assistants shall not be permitted to prepare and dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to sell or furnish medicines or poisons, except in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

§ 12. All violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed misdemeanors, and shall be punished as such.

§ 13. The expenses of said board shall be paid out of the fees herein provided for.

§ 14. This act shall not apply to the counties of New York, Kings and Erie.

§ 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

at the Sixth Annual Meeting.

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L. Wm. M.—*Hoosick Falls*,  
 Lehigh, N. J.—*Rhinebeck*,  
 O. D.—*Fredonia*,  
 J. A.—*Amsterdam*,  
 Eugene—*Tarrytown*,  
 Lewis, Jno.—*Elmira*,  
 G.—*Dansville*,  
 Frederick T.—*Sing Sing*,  
 P. W.—*New York*,  
 S. J.—*New York*,  
 I. B.—*Matteawan*,  
 L. G.—*Waterville*,  
 Leopold T.—*Cooperstown*,  
 C. H.—*Troy*,  
 L. A.—*Poughkeepsie*,  
 M. A. J.—*Rome*,  
 M. C. H.—*Whitehall*,  
 Charles K.—*Deposit*,  
 James E.—*Binghamton*,  
 Fred G.—*Fort Ann*,  
 J. H.—*Oswego*,  
 L. F. E.—*Red Creek*,  
 R. H. A., Jr.—*New York*,  
 M. B.—*Albany*,  
 Chas. D.—*Glenham*,  
 T. L.—*Marathon*.

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- Dawson, Edward S., Jr.—*Syracuse*.  
DeForest, W. P.—*Brooklyn*.  
DuBois, W. L.—*Catskill*.  
Eaton, Jas. H.—*Syracuse*.  
Ferguson, Geo, E.—*Albany*.  
Finkel, Chas. E.—*Yonkers*.  
Fish, Chas. F.—*Saratoga Springs*.  
Fortner, L. B.—*Ithaca*.  
Gardner, R. W.—*New York*.  
Gaus, C. H.—*Albany*.  
Gill, Geo.—*Mount Vernon*.  
Griffith, A. R.—*New York*.  
Griffith, E. J.—*New York*.  
Griffith, Hiram E.—*Niagara Falls*.  
Griffith, Wm. H.—*New York*.  
Hartz, J. D. Aug.—*College Point, L. I.*  
Hatch, Fred E.—*Jamestown*.  
Haviland, W. W.—*Genera*.  
Hayes, Horace P.—*Buffalo*.  
Hazen, P. P.—*Cornwall*.  
Hegeman, J. N.—*New York*.  
Heidingsfelder, Jno. C.—*New York*.  
Henry, Chas.—*Croton Landing*.  
Higgins John—*Waterford*.  
Holmes, Clay W.—*Elmira*.  
Holzhauer, Charles—*Newark. N. J.*  
Husted, A. B.—*Albany*.  
Hughes, Thos. D.—*Brooklyn*.  
Hyler, Wm. H.—*Port Chester*.  
Kingston, S. T.—*Oswego*.  
Leonard, Wm. H.—*North Tarrytown*.  
Lloyd, Chas. E.—*Albany*.  
Macmahan, T. J.—*New York*.  
Macomber, M. W.—*Albany*.  
Mason, James I., M. D.—*Baldwinsville*.  
Massey, Geo. B.—*Watertown*.

- McIntyre, A. L.—*Oswego*.  
McKane, B. T.—*New York*.  
Menuinger, H. J.—*Brooklyn*.  
Michaelis G.—*Albany*.  
Miller, Geo. Y.—*Lausanne*.  
Mott, G. F.—*Catskill*.  
Nathan, Pinkus—*New York*.  
Newman, E. R.—*Ithaca*.  
Norton, Frank L.—*Delhi*.  
Otis, Clark Z.—*Binghamton*.  
Otis, Frank D.—*Ithaca*.  
Page, Alfred A.—*New York*.  
Peacock, Chas. L.—*Fairport*.  
Peters, W. F.—*Hoosick Falls*.  
Phillips, R. E.—*Fulton*.  
Platt, C. C.—*Ludlowville*.  
Post, E.—*Brooklyn*.  
Post, Wm. H.—*Catskill*.  
Post, Will R.—*Catskill*.  
Pronk, F. M.—*Middletown*.  
Ramsperger, G.—*Brooklyn*.  
Rice, A. W.—*Hudson*.  
Richtmyer, John W.—*Cooperstown*.  
Rogers, Arthur H.—*Geneseo*.  
Rogers, Wm. H.—*Middletown*.  
Roy, James S.—*Wappinger's Falls*.  
Sackett, J. B.—*Tarrytown*.  
Sager, A.—*Cortland*.  
Salmon, Thomas H.—*Lansingburgh*.  
Saxton, W. F.—*Lisle*.  
Sayre, Edward A.—*Brooklyn*.  
Schlesinger, S. J.—*Yonkers*.  
Schnell, Jos. J., Jr.—*Binghamton*.  
Schrader, John L.—*Wappinger's Falls*.  
Seabury, Geo. J.—*New York*.  
Searles, A. C.—*New York*.

- Seward, D. W.—*New York.*  
Sloan, H. S., Jr.—*Binghamton.*  
Smith, J. H.—*AuSable Forks.*  
Smith, Willard N.—*Auburn.*  
Smither, R. K.—*Buffalo.*  
Stevens, Luther F.—*Brooklyn.*  
Sullard, Geo. F.—*Franklin.*  
Sweet, F. K.—*Lockport.*  
Terry, Fred H.—*Clyde.*  
Todd, J. B.—*Ithaca.*  
Tooker, Wm. Wallace—*Sag Harbor.*  
Wagner, Wm. C.—*College Point, L. I.*  
Watson, C. A.—*Homer.*  
Woolever, C. W.—*Dansville.*



## ROLL OF MEMBERS--1884.

Abbott, Delbert J.....	Salem.....	1884
Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Adams, Henry L.....	Auburn.....	1883
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Alexander, Fred W.....	106 State street, Rochester.....	1882
Allen, Joseph Curtis.....	34 South Clinton street, Syracuse.	1880
Alsberg, Herman.....	257 Central avenue, Albany.....	1882
Aman, Henry.....	139 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport.....	1882
Anthony, Albert C.....	384 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1882
Aspinwall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1879
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1880
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Auchampaugh, Julius C.....	Syracuse.....	1883
Austen, William J.....	Oswego.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	Glenn's Falls.....	1881
Austin, Robert.....	75 Pine street, New York.....	1883
Babcock, Benj. W.....	Bridgehamton.....	1884
Bachman, John W.....	Hornellsville.....	1881
Bachman, Lewis F.....	Carthage.....	1884
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D....	Rhinebeck.....	1883
Baker, Greenville M., M. D...	487 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Baker, James A.....	Frankfort.....	1884
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville.....	1880
Baker, Louie A.....	Schuylerville.....	1882
Baker, Orson E.....	Frankfort.....	1884
Baldwin, Orville Delavan.....	Fredonia.....	1879
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport.....	1882
Balser, Gustavus.....	137 Avenue B., New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew.....	Oswego.....	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl street, Albany....	1879

Barkhuff, James A.....	Amsterdam .....	1882
Barnes, Eugene.....	Tarrytown .....	1880
Barr, John Hamilton.....	Newburg.....	1882
Barrell, George W.....	Albion .....	1881
Bartholomew, John .....	Elmira .... .	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy .....	Fayetteville .....	1880
Barto, Henry D.....	Auburn .....	1882
Bassett, Francis Morgan.....	209 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1870
Bastian, Gottlob.....	Dansville.....	1879
Bates, Frank Leslie.....	Albion .....	1882
Batsford, James E .....	Waterloo .....	1882
Battelle, William Howard ....	Rochester .....	1879
Bayley, Daniel Y.....	116 Norman avenue, Brooklyn...	1880
Baylis, Lewis F.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	1881
Beach, Frederick T.....	Sing Sing .....	1882
Beach, Otis .....	Owego .....	1883
Becker, Charles Wallace.....	Amsterdam .....	1879
Becker, Ulrich William.....	Stapleton... ..	1884
Bedford, Peter Wendover....	36 Beekman street, New York...	1879
Begy, Jos. A.....	Rochester .....	1884
Belden, James L.....	Geddes .....	1880
Bendiner, Samuel J.....	47 Third avenue, New York.....	1882
Benedict, Moses Eben.....	Geneva .....	1881
Benjamin, James H.....	493 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.	1881
Bevier, Henry B. . . . .	Matteawan .....	1882
Billings, Erastus Clinton.. .	Smyrna. ....	1879
Bisdee, William H.....	Waterloo.....	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall.....	Warsaw .....	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron.....	Holley .....	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert.....	Waterville.....	1879
Bissell, John Gordon.....	Rome .....	1879
Bissikummer, John W.... .	Utica .....	1879
Blakie, William.....	202 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Blake, William.....	Tioga Centre.....	1883
Bliss, Sanford T.....	Cooperstown .....	1884
Boardman, Henry M.....	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn...	1881
Bodden, Robert .....	380 River street, Troy .....	1879
Bosworth, Charles H. . . . .	312 River street, Troy .... .	1882
Boucher, George. .... .	277 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1884
Bourne, Henry Austin.....	297 Main street, Poughkeepsie...	1879
Bowe, John Chester.....	Syracuse .... .	1882
Boyd, Jas. S.....	Cold Spring .....	1884
Bradford, Charles .....	Cortland .....	1880

Bradford, Gershom W.....	Cortland .....	1880
Branch, Washington Beebe ...	Waterloo.....	1879
Brandt, D. Douglass.....	Walton .....	1881
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal.....	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs. ....	1880
Britcher, Charles .....	138 S. West street, Syracuse ....	1881
Brooks, Arthur B.....	Ithaca .....	1883
Brooks, George Washington...	1161 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Broughton, Albert James.....	64 Dominick street, Rome... ..	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry....	Whitehall .....	1879
Brown, Arthur G.....	Elmira .....	1884
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida. ....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland .....	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball. ....	Deposit .....	1879
Brown, Emory G.....	Waterville.....	1883
Brown, Frederick G.....	91 Fulton street, New York city.	1883
Brown, F. M.....	Elmira .....	1884
Brown, James E.....	Binghamton .....	1884
Brown, John E.....	Lancaster .....	1881
Brown, Samuel A., M. D.....	28 Fulton street, New York.....	1882
Brown, Willett Lounsberry....	13 South Salina street, Syracuse.	1879
Bryan, James A.....	Rochester .....	1884
Buchanan, Charles A.....	Amsterdam .....	1884
Bulymore, Thomas R.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Burdick, D. Waite.....	Ithaca .....	1883
Burdick, Frederick Richard..	Syracuse .....	1883
Burns, Frank Walton.....	Syracuse .....	1880
Burrill, Horace L.....	Weedsport .....	1880
Burrows, George E.....	Chatham .....	1884
Butler, Chas. H. (life member)	176 West First street, Oswego...	1879
Butler, George A.....	102 Oswego street, Syracuse.....	1884
Butler, George T.....	Troy.....	1880
Byron, Oswald J.....	West Main street, Rochester.....	1883
Cahill, John F.....	Johnstown .....	1883
Calhoun, John .....	Delhi .....	1882
Cameron, Donald Lochiel.....	219 Hewes street, Brooklyn .....	1879
Campbell, Frank E.....	Red Creek. ....	1879
Campbell, Horace Wilson.....	84 Front street, New York.....	1879
Card, W. Eugene.....	Morris .....	1881
Carmichael, George G.....	68 Congress street, Troy .....	1884
Case, Augustus R.....	371 North Second street, Brooklyn	1881
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	292 Sixth avenue, New York....	1879
Castle, Frederick A., M. D....	102 E. 57th street, New York....	1879

Chapman, Isaac Close.....	111 Water street, Newburgh ....	1879
Childs, John H.....	Clyde .....	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry.....	294 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Church, Henry Clarence.....	Cooperstown.....	1879
Clark, William N.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Clarke, Franklin.....	Albion .....	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua.....	Kingston .....	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Cleveland, A. P.....	Oneida .....	1880
Cleveland, Julius S.....	Palmyra.....	1884
Cobb, William R.....	Tarrytown .....	1884
Coburn, Fred S.....	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse.	1881
Coggeshall, Fred H.....	Waterville.....	1883
Cole, George H.....	Waterford.....	1882
Cole, Victor L.....	Corning .....	1883
Colen, James A.....	328 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Collins, Herbert L.....	Nerwood.....	1882
Collins, Louis D.....	280 Greenwich street, New York.	1881
Comfort, D. U.....	Canisteo .....	1883
Condie, James.....	198 Ninth avenue, New York....	1879
Cook, Chas., Jr.....	87 Congress street, Troy.....	1884
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis .....	1879
Cool, James Harris.....	Oneida .....	1879
Coon, James V. D.....	Olean .....	1881
Cooper, Chas. D.....	Glenham .....	1884
Cooper, William M.....	Kingston .....	1884
Corbin, Fred J. ....	Binghamton .....	1882
Corner, Francis C. ....	Poughkeepsie .....	1881
Cornwell, Edwin J.....	Wolcott .....	1880
Corwin, T. L.....	Marathon.....	1880
Cotton, Charles.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Cotton, Cyrus L.....	Earlville .....	1882
Coulson, John.....	192 Exchange street, Buffalo ....	1881
Coulson, William .....	Buffalo.....	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett.....	30 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1880
Cowley, Edward A.....	Allen & Litchfield sts., Rochester	1880
Cox, Robert Linton.....	Gouverneur.....	1879
Craig, James G.....	Rochester.....	1884
Crane, Alexis.....	Jamestown .....	1882
Cuer, William .....	Catskill .....	1883
Cullen, A.....	West Troy.....	1883
Cullen, Archie.....	237 Broadway, West Troy.....	1882
Cullen, Charles P.....	Waterloo .....	1883

Culver, Marion G.....	Auburn.....	1884
Curran, Richard.....	94 W. Main street, Rochester....	1879
Dalton, Thomas.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse...	1879
Dalzell, Frank P.....	Cold Spring.....	1884
Darlington, James A.....	326 Clinton street, Buffalo.....	1879
Davenport, George W.....	Painted Post.....	1883
Davidson, Augustus R., M. D.	5 Chippewa street, Buffalo.....	1879
Davis, Barnet H.....	Palmyra.....	1884
Davis, Edward Hatch, M. D.	81 State street, Rochester.....	1879
Davis, Gordon J.....	Waterford.....	1884
Davis, James M.....	Belfast.....	1881
Dawson, Edward Seymour, Jr.	13 S. Salina street, Syracuse. ...	1880
Dean, William A.....	Auburn.....	1883
DeForest, William P.....	Fifth av., cor. Dean st., Brooklyn	1879
DeGraff, David.....	Nyack.....	1879
DeLano, D. Fay.....	Ithaca.....	1883
DeLano, Will.....	Owego.....	1881
Dennin, Charles.....	383 Court street, Buffalo.....	1879
Denis, Frank B.....	Binghamton.....	1884
Dick, Dundas.....	35 Wooster street, New York....	1879
Dickinson, Edward F.....	Jamestown.....	1881
Dickson, H. S.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Diefendorf, Reuben A.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Diehl, Jacob William.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Diehl, John Philip.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Dikeman, Edwin.....	Goshen.....	1884
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons.....	1879
Doty, George T.....	Schuylerville.....	1882
Douglass, Henry, Jr.....	68 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion.....	1879
Drake, Frank W. ....	290 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Drake, William B.....	294 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Draper, Walter J.....	Lockport.....	1883
DuBois, William Larremore...	Catskill.....	1879
Dudley, George F, M. D.....	Owego.....	1883
Dudley, Oscar E.....	62 E. 125th st., New York city..	1883
Dundon, William M.....	Salem.....	1884
Dunning, Czar.....	Rochester.....	1879
Duryee, George Elliott.....	Schenectady.....	1881
Dutton, George R.....	Honeoye Falls.....	1881
Dyer, B. Nichols.....	Oneida.....	1884
Dyer, Benjamin W.....	460 Fourth avenue, New York...	1879
Dykeman, George A.....	Catskill.....	1881

Dykes, J. L. ....	New Berlin .....	1879
Eagan, John M. ....	24 Lodi street, Syracuse. ....	1882
Earl, John R., Jr. ....	Palmyra .....	1882
Eastmead, Frank S. ....	Poughkeepsie. ....	1883
Eaton, Mrs. Ella A. ....	90 E. Genesee street, Syracuse. ...	1884
Eaton, Frank Eugene. ....	90 E. Genesee street, Syracuse. ...	1880
Eaton, Hervey Edward .....	80 South Salina street, Syracuse. ..	1880
Eaton, James H., M. D. ....	34 and 36 S. Clinton st., Syracuse	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry. ....	82 Canal street, New York. ....	1879
Ely, Alfred G. ....	Owego .....	1881
Ely, Charles C. ....	Owego .....	1881
Ely, Frederick. ....	Owego .....	1881
Ely, William. ....	Franklinville. ....	1884
England, Charles Septimus ...	13 Clark Place, Utica. ....	1879
Estes, R. L. ....	Fairport. ....	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbit. ....	Turin. ....	1879
Fancher, Alanson .....	Baldwinsville. ....	1880
Farnum, W. H. ....	Avon. ....	1883
Ferguson, George Elliott. ....	70 Madison avenue, Albany. ....	1879
Finch, Charles Leek. ....	294 Court street, Brooklyn. ....	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin. ....	Yonkers. ....	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick. ....	Saratoga Springs. ....	1879
Fisher, Amos S. ....	Bergen. ....	1884
Fisher, Elbert L. ....	Bergen. ....	1884
Fitch, William Emory. ....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse. ...	1879
Flanders, Alton A. ....	Jamestown .....	1883
Flandrau, William H. ....	814 River street, Troy .....	1884
Flood, George E., M. D. ....	Geneva. ....	1882
Flood, George Walter .....	Highland Falls. ....	1883
Ford, Newton Isaac. ....	Oneonta. ....	1879
Fortner, Louis B. ....	Ithaca. ....	1882
Fox, Eli, M. D. ....	Mohawk .....	1879
France, Thomas J. ....	614 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. ....	1881
Franklin, Joseph C. ....	Lansingburgh. ....	1881
Frederick, Carlos L. ....	Carthage .....	1884
Frederick, Everett W. ....	Carthage .....	1884
Frees, Joseph Beaver. ....	176 Sixth avenue, New York. ....	1879
French, William B. ....	70 State street, Albany .....	1880
Fuller, George H. ....	Pulaski .....	1881
Fuller, William Bradley. ....	Lacona. ....	1879
Funnel, Henry Theophilus. ....	Huntington. ....	1879
Garrett, Charles C. ....	Ithaca. ....	1882
Gauntlett, John C. ....	Ithaca. ....	1883

Gaus, Charles Henry .....	Washington avenue, Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl street, Albany...	1880
Gardner, Robert Winslow. ....	170 William street, New York...	1879
Gardner, Wright .....	Palmyra.....	1881
Gates, Joseph Sharratt.....	Schenectady .....	1879
Gault, George C.....	215 Broadway, Troy.....	1884
Gellatly, William A.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Gillespie, William J. ....	AuSable Forks.....	1884
Glatt, Theodore Martin.....	32 Chatham street, Utica.....	1879
Gnadendorf, Hermann.....	14 Second street, Troy.....	1884
Godfrey, John M.....	237 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	1880
Golder, Wm. E.....	Freeport ..	1884
Goler, George Washington....	94 West Main street, Rochester..	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha.....	Jamaica .....	1879
Goodwin, William A.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse.	1880
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr....	79 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Grace, James F .....	64 Ohio street, West Troy.....	1884
Grant, Schuyler.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Graves, Norman K.....	Rome .....	1884
Greene, Benjamin F.....	Matteawan .....	1882
Greene, Preston.....	Fishkill on Hudson.....	1884
Gregory, E. Sanford .....	Fort Plain.....	1882
Griffith, Albert R. Ph. G. ....	2241 Third Ave., New York city.	1884
Griffith, Edward J. Ph. G. ....	2241 Third Ave., New York city.	1884
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Griffith, William H.....	146 Second Ave., New York city.	1883
Hass, G. Herman.....	38 East Main street, Rochester...	1879
Hackett, W. R. B.....	Utica .....	1880
Hager, Frederick John.....	Rome .....	1879
Hale, Clinton Paige.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse...	1880
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville .....	1879
Hall, Frederick S.....	Elbridge .....	1880
Hamilton, Frank.....	Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse.....	1879
Hanna, A., Jr.....	Fulton .....	1879
Hanson, Willis T.....	Schenectady .....	1884
Harrington, W. M.....	Lockport .....	1883
Harrison, James A.....	Greene .....	1882
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second avenue, New York..	1879
Hart, Norval D.....	Mexico.....	1884
Hartman, Henry.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Hartz, Johann Daniel August.	College Point.....	1879
Harvey, Charles M.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main street, Rochester....	1879

Haskin, Hiram S. ....	Ithaca .....	1883
Hatch, Frederick E. ....	Jamestown .....	1883
Haviland, William W. ....	Geneva .....	1884
Hawley, James M. ....	70 State street, Rochester. ....	1882
Hayes, Horace P. ....	312 Elk street, Buffalo. ....	1881
Hays, David .....	207 Division street, New York. ....	1879
Hazen, Peter Perry .....	Cornwall .....	1879
Hegeman, J. Niven .....	756 Broadway, New York city. ....	1884
Heidingsfelder, John C. ....	289 Avenue A, New York. ....	1879
Heller, Jacob W. ....	344 S. Pearl street, Albany. ....	1880
Henderson, William Wallace. .	Jamestown .....	1879
Hengge, Frank J., Jr. ....	Rome .....	1884
Henry, Charles .....	Croton Landing. ....	1880
Henry, Ferris Wilson. ....	Tuckahoe .....	1879
Hermes, Jacob Jr. ....	Watertown .....	1884
Heyne, Gustav A. ....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse. ....	1880
Higgins, James Starkey .....	214 Delancey street, New York. .	1879
Higgins, John. ....	Waterford. ....	1879
Hill, Charles C. ....	Catskill .....	1883
Hill, Homer H. ....	Catskill .....	1883
Hinsdale, Charles W. ....	Hudson .....	1883
Hodgkins, Stephen C. ....	73 North Pearl street, Albany. ....	1882
Hodskin, Egbert L. ....	Fairport. ....	1881
Hoff, Richard Henry. ....	Port Byron. ....	1879
Hoff, William B. ....	Port Byron. ....	1881
Holbrook, D. M. ....	Watertown .....	1880
Holloway, George W. ....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse. .	1881
Holmes, Anson B. ....	Horseheads. .	1883
Holmes, Clay W. ....	122 Lake street, Elmira. ....	1879
Hopkins, Frank H. ....	Keesville .....	1884
Hopper, George S. ....	Hume. ....	1880
Howard, Leander E. ....	Hancock .....	1881
Howarth, John William. ....	198 Genesee street, Utica. ....	1879
Howarth, William, Jr. ....	Utica .....	1880
Hubachek, Joseph H. ....	28 West Main street, Rochester. .	1880
Hubbard, Charles. ....	73 S. Salina street, Syracuse. ....	1880
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D. .	77 Eagle street, Albany. ....	1879
Hughes, Thomas D. ....	Flatbush, L. I. ....	1882
Hunt, Lewis .....	Auburn .....	1880
Hunter, John Frederick .....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse. .	1880
Huntingdon, Henry N. ....	Bradford, Pa. .	1881
Huntingdon, Eli Allen .....	cor. Warren & E. Wash. st., Syracuse	1880
Hurley, John. ....	Little Falls. ....	1883



Hutchinson, F. W.....	122 Lake street, Elmira.....	1882
Hyde, Millard F.....	466 Broadway, East Albany.....	1881
Hyler, William Henry.....	Port Chester.....	1879
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton.....	1879
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina .....	1880
James, George W.....	Niagara Falls.....	1881
James, W. R.....	Medina .....	1881
Jeffrey, Jerome M.....	311 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Jennings, Emmet F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Johnson, Charles C.....	150 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse.	1882
Johnson, Chester.....	Oswego.....	1881.
Johnson, Herbert.....	Elmira.....	1884
Johnson, Marian Eliza.....	29 Fayette street, Boston, Mass..	1881
Johnson, Mos.....	Salem.....	1884
Johnson, Thomas M., M. D...	309 Main street, Buffalo.....	1884
Johnson, W. B.....	Cortland.....	1884
Jones, Charles A.....	McGrawville.....	1881
Jones, Charles I. F.....	273 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1881
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1879
Joslyn, Frank E.....	72 S. West street, Syracuse.....	1883
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand street, New York....	1879
Kasson, Arthur L.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Keeney, Earl D.....	Arcade.....	1880
Keller, Stephen.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Kellner, Joseph Dismas.....	181 Columbia street, Utica.....	1879
Kellogg, W. A.....	Homer.....	1881
Kemter, Theodore H., M. D..	170 N. Salina street, Syracuse...	1880
Kennedy, Fred E.....	Hornellsville.....	1884
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Kenyon, Joel C.....	Owego.....	1880
Kenyon, Moses M.....	Newark.....	1882
Kersting, R. (life member)....	Yonkers.....	1879
Khuen, Charles.....	401 Nth 3d ave., New York.....	1884
Kingston, S. T., M. D.....	Oswego.....	1882
Kirby, Eugene C.....	Kalamazoo, Mich....	1881
Kirkham, Walter A.....	Newark.....	1883
Klein, Charles W.....	386 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Knapp, Frank Fiero.....	362 Hudson street, New York....	1879
Kneeland, Frank J.....	Adams.....	1880
Knight, George Ely.....	12 Liberty street, Bath.....	1879
Knowlson, Alexander M.....	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1884
Knowlson, John Bainton.....	Arcade Building, Utica.....	1879
Kress, Oscar.....	Broadway cor. 52d st., New York	1879

Kuhles, Philip.....	279 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1881
Lacey, Arthur W.....	312 River street, Troy.....	1884
Lamphear, Benjamin Orlando..	Jamaica, L. I.....	1881
Landsheft, John C.....	126 Chester street, Buffalo.....	1881
Langdon, Charles E.....	178 Monroe avenue, Rochester...	1882
Langdon, Frank W.....	Rochester.....	1884
Lape, Frederick R.....	Athens.....	1884
Larkin, Orrel T.....	350 Broadway, Troy... ..	1884
Leahy, Edward F.....	18 Hoosick street, Troy.....	1884
Leonard, William H.....	Tarrytown.....	1882
Lewi, Theo. Jay.....	Albany.....	1882
Leys, Peter D.....	297 McDonough street, Brooklyn.	1881
Lincoln, Otis.....	Owego.....	1881
Linsenbarth, Louis G.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1882
Livingston, Barent Van Buren.	229 Grand street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Livingston, Edgar C.....	Jamestown.....	1881
Lloyd, Charles E.....	219 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Lobstein, Jacob F. D. ...	Sag Harbor.....	1881
Loomis, Charles F.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Loomis, Fred H.....	Painted Post.....	1881
Loomis, G. W.....	Homer.....	1880
Loughran, Ferdinand, Jr.....	Matteawan.....	1884
Luker, Owen F.....	Utica.....	1884
Lunn, Thomas.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer...	311 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
MacDonald, Chas. W.....	200 Alexander street, Rochester..	1884
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson...	142 Sixth avenue, New York....	1879
Macomber, Martin W.....	42 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Mahoney, Dennis.....	Oswego.....	1884
Maine, August.....	Utica.....	1883
Marsden, J. J.....	Waterloo.....	1883
Martin, Henry G.....	Fort Plain.....	1884
Mason, James J.....	Baldwinsville.....	1880
Massey, George B.....	Watertown.....	1884
Mattimore, Jeremiah J.....	207 Madison avenue, Albany....	1882
Maybury, Milford M.....	Cortland.....	1881
Mayer, William T.....	158 State street, Albany.....	1882
McCaig, Joseph.....	Canisteo.....	1883
McClure, Archibald.....	Albany.....	1880
McClure, J. C.....	Coxsackie.....	1881
McClure, W. H.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1880
McDonald, John.....	120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1881
McDougall, James.....	Binghamton.....	1881

McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond..	259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn....	1879
McEachran, Neil.....	402 Michigan street, Buffalo.....	1881
McIntyre, A. D.....	Oswego.....	1881
McIntyre, Ewen.....	874 Broadway, New York.....	1879
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda.....	1879
McKane, B. Tracy.....	144 Spring street, New York....	1879
Mead, Darwin M.....	Oswego.....	1882
Mead, Henry A.....	Franklin.....	1884
Mead, Robert P.....	185 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn..	1888
Menninger, Henry J., M. D...	97 Sands street, Brooklyn.....	1881
Mersercu, Wm. S.....	170 William street, New York...	1884
Mettenheimer, William.....	797 Sixth avenue, New York....	1884
Metzger, John.....	College Point.....	1879
Meyer, Lewis H.. ..	660 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn	1881
Michaelis, George.....	397 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Michaelson, M. T.....	109 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Milhau, Edward L.....	183 Broadway, New York.....	1884
Miller, A. R.....	39 Washington avenue, Albany..	1881
Miller, George Yerrington....	Luzerne.....	1879
Miller, James H.....	Greenbush. . . . .	1880
Miller, Jason Alfred.....	Gloversville.....	1879
Miller, O. F.....	Fair Haven.....	1881
Miller, Robert McCleverty....	Malone... ..	1879
Mitchell, James W.....	Canisteo.....	1884
Mitchell, John J.....	Ithaca.....	1881
Moffitt, Andrew W. M.....	Troy.....	1882
Monroe, H. P.....	Dunkirk.....	1881
Moore, Joseph Edwin....	415 Broadway, Albany.....	1882
Morse, Edward W.....	Oswego.....	1880
Mott, George F.....	Catskill.....	1881
Mould, Henry M.....	Keesville.....	1884
Muench, William.....	244 N. Salina street, Syracuse...	1880
Munday, John.....	Albany.....	1881
Munger, John F.....	361 Broadway, East Albany.....	1880
Murray, Douglass.....	White Plains.....	1879
Myers, Adam H.. ..	Oneida.....	1884
Myers, Louis J.....	Oneida.....	1880
Myers, Reuben S.. ..	Clarence Centre.....	1884
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	Dryden. ....	1879
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second avenue, New York...	1879
Nathansen, Louis P.....	88 First street, New York.....	1882
Neele, William P.....	Willard.....	1881
Nelson, E. H.....	106 State st., cor. Mum., Rochester	1888

Neubauer, William G. ....	Long Island City .....	1879
Neuer, Jacob J. ....	Marietta, Ohio .....	1879
Newby, George, M. D. ....	247 W. Second street, New York	1879
Newman, Algernon S. ....	Canandaigua. ....	1880
Newman, Edwin R. ....	Ithaca. ....	1884
Newman, Sidney A. ....	115 E. Main street, Rochester. ....	1880
Newton, William Eugene. ....	Tioga Centre. ....	1883
Nicot, Louis Emile. ....	67 Union avenue, Brooklyn. ....	1879
Noble, George Z. ....	Dundee .....	1884
Norton, Edwin M. ....	Andes. ....	1882
Norton, Frank Levi .....	Delhi .....	1879
O'Brien, William Smith. ....	35 W. Eagle street, Buffalo. ....	1879
Oatman, LeRoy S. ....	Angola. ....	1879
Ogden, Joseph P. ....	Ilion. ....	1880
Orcutt, James D. ....	Painted Post. ....	1881
Osann, Bernhard. ....	107 Fourth avenue, New York. ....	1881
Osborn, Byron E., M. D. ....	Auburn .....	1882
Osmun, Charles Alvin .....	13 Seventh avenue, New York. ....	1879
Ostrom, Ezra L. ....	Binghamton .....	1882
Otis, Clark Zelotes .....	Binghamton .....	1879
Otis, Frank D. ....	58 Barclay street, New York. ....	1881
Outwater, Harry E. ....	Newark Valley. ....	1881
Packard, D. C. ....	Watertown .....	1879
Paddock, J. R. ....	Oswego .....	1880
Page, Alfred Archibald. ....	22 Liberty street, New York. ....	1883
Page, George Sheppard. ....	10 Warren street, New York. ....	1879
Palmatier, William. ....	561 Clinton avenue, Albany. ....	1882
Palmer, Murray W. ....	Newark. ....	1883
Pamperine, Adolf. ....	Buffalo. ....	1880
Parsons, H. B. ....	170 William street, New York. ....	1882
Parsons, Richard B. ....	Gloversville. ....	1880
Paulus, Casper. ....	371 Madison avenue, Albany. ....	1882
Paulus, Joseph H. ....	371 Madison avenue, Albany. ....	1882
Peacock, Charles L. ....	Fairport. ....	1881
Peck, George L. ....	Jamaica .....	1880
Peck, Reuben N. ....	Glenn's Falls. ....	1879
Penfold, Henry J. ....	Angola. ....	1879
Pennock, George O. ....	Oneida Square, Utica. ....	1879
Peraza, Domingo. ....	201 Third avenue, New York. ....	1884
Perkins, James L. ....	Buffalo .....	1881
Perry, George Hughes. ....	34 and 36 Clinton street, Syracuse	1880
Peters, Warren F. ....	Hoosick Falls. ....	1879
Pettit, Charles G. ....	Fort Plain. ....	1883

Pettit, C. P.....	Elmira .....	1883
Pettit, James H.....	Fort Plain.....	1882
Petz, Lawrence J.....	181 Columbia street, Utica.....	1880
Phillips, Harry A.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Phillips, John Spencer.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Phillips, Robert E.....	Fulton .....	1880
Philpot, Edward E.....	Niagara Falls .....	1880
Pierson, Charles J.....	Lockport .....	1883
Plant, Charles H.....	14 E. Genesee street, Syracuse...	1880
Platt, Chester C.....	Ludlowville .....	1883
Plumb, H. A.....	156 Genesee street, Utica.....	1884
Post, Elisha.....	177 Park Place, Brooklyn.....	1881
Post, William H.....	Catskill .....	1880
Post, Will R.....	Catskill .....	1881
Pratt, William R.....	Syracuse .....	1880
Pronk, Ferris M.....	Middletown .....	1884
Pulford, Frank A.....	Marathon.....	1883
Putnam, Edgar P.....	Jamestown .....	1879
Putney, George E.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Quirk, William M.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Ramsperger, Gustavus .....	793 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Rano, Charles O.....	1575 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1880
Ray, Benjamin Franklin.....	Utica.....	1879
Reifert, Phillip H.....	Rome .....	1884
Reiman, George .....	405 East Genesee street, Buffalo..	1880
Rice, A. W.....	Hudson .....	1884
Rice, Charles.....	27 Great Jones street, New York.	1879
Rice, Edward Thomas.....	Albany .....	1879
Rice, Frederick E.....	Hudson .....	1884
Richtmyer, John W.....	Cooperstown .....	1882
Rickard, Charles .....	Fultonville .....	1882
Rieg, Frank F.....	Dunkirk.....	1884
Rieffenstahl, Julius .....	534 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Robbins, Daniel C.....	91 Fulton street, New York .....	1880
Robinson, William Y.....	Nunda .....	1881
Robertson, Egbert D. L.....	Hornellsville .....	1879
Rodenbach, Christopher.....	166 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1879
Rogers, Arthur H.....	Geneseo .....	1884
Rogers, John Henry.....	Oneida .....	1880
Rogers, William Henry.....	Middletown.....	1879
Rommell, Emanuel.....	Lockport .....	1879
Roos, Weller .....	Chenango Forks.....	1881
Ross, Eugene W.....	Buffalo .....	1881

Ross, William S.....	Madalin .....	1882
Rouse, Morris D.....	251 Virginia street, Buffalo.....	1881
Roy, James Staunton.....	Wappinger's Falls.....	1879
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evens' Mills .....	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford.....	Little Valley.....	1879
Rushmore, John W.....	Palmyra.....	1882
Ryan, Frank Gibbs.....	Cor. 13th & Market sts , Phila. Pa.	1880
Ryan, George W.....	Binghamton .....	1882
Ryan, John T.....	Salem.....	1882
Ryan, Peter Lawrence.....	138 South West street, Syracuse.	1880
Sackett, Charles W.....	Addison.....	1880
Sackett, George T.....	Tarrytown.....	1884
Sackett, J. B.....	Tarrytown.....	1881
Sagar, Charles H.....	Auburn .....	1881
Sager, Aaron .....	Cortland .....	1880
Salmon, Thomas H. ....	Lansingburgh.....	1880
Sautter, Louis .....	75 South Pearl street, Albany...	1879
Sautter, Louis, Jr.....	72 South Pearl street, Albany....	1879
Sawens, Willis.....	138 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Sawyer, Andrew .....	348 River street, Troy .....	1882
Saxton, Warren F.....	Lisle.....	1884
Sayre, Edward Augustus.....	461 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Schaefer, Charles H.....	202 Washington avenue, Albany.	1880
Schell, George C.....	Geneva.....	1881
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.....	Stillwater .....	1880
Schieffelin, William H.....	170 William street, New York...	1880
Schlehenried, Amand.....	733 Eleventh avenue, New York.	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph ..	Yonkers.....	1879
Schmitt, Joseph M .....	108 North avenue, Rochester ....	1880
Schnell, Joseph, Jr.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Scoville, Charles H.....	Tonawanda.....	1881
Scribner, Roger.....	Ithaca .....	1879
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Seabury, Robert J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Searles, Arthur C .....	124 Avenue C, New York.....	1884
Sears, Jacob.....	Walden .....	1884
Seward, Daniel W.....	1230 3d avenue, New York.....	1884
Shapaker, Andrew J.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Sharpe, Hooper C.....	Oswego .....	1881
Shedden John William.....	1275 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Sheehan, John H.....	Utica .....	1884
Sheldon, Delos D .....	Lockport.....	1881
Sherman, Chas. A.....	Rochester .....	1884

Sherwood, Charles H. ....	33 Seymour street, Syracuse.....	1882
Shrader, John L. ....	Wappinger's Falls.....	1879
Shults, Charles A. ....	Bath.....	1883
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown.....	1879
Siener, Peter G.....	Rochester.....	1881
Simpson, Edward J.....	312 Elk street. Buffalo.....	1884
Slaughter, S. W.....	Waverly.....	1883
Sloan, Henry S.....	Binghamton.....	1881
Sloat, William A. A.....	Newburg.....	1882
Smith, Burling J.....	Salamanca.....	1883
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington avenue, Albany..	1882
Smith, Darius.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse.	1882
Smith, D. M.....	Cambridge.....	1884
Smith, Edward S.....	Fort Plain.....	1884
Smith, Ericson Eugene.....	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse.	1879
Smith, Ernest.....	Elmira.....	1884
Smith, Frank S.....	Auburn.....	1881
Smith, Henry A.....	Binghamton.....	1880
Smith, Ira Hale.....	Nicholville.....	1879
Smith, James E.....	Clyde.....	1880
Smith, J. Hungerford.....	AuSable Forks.....	1881
Smith, John T.....	Lockport.....	1884
Smith, Peter.....	44 Cedar street, Syracuse.....	1883
Smith, Rufus Elder.....	72 South West street, Syracuse..	1880
Smith, Willard Alfred.....	Richfield Springs.....	1879
Smith, Willard N.....	Auburn.....	1880
Smith, William B.....	Candor.....	1881
Smith, William B.....	348 River street, Troy.....	1882
Smith, W. Y.....	Binghamton.....	1884
Smither, Robert Knight.....	585 Niagara street, Buffalo..	1879
Snedaker, Charles A.....	Lyons.....	1882
Snedaker, W. D.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse.	1882
Snow, Charles Wesley.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
Snow, Orrin J.....	28 East Genesee street, Syracuse..	1880
Snyder, A. C.....	Lansingburgh.....	1884
Spaffard, Theodore W.....	Utica.....	1883
Spalding, Morell G.....	36 Clinton street, Syracuse.....	1884
Sparks, S. J.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Spotten, John B.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Springler, Charles W.....	Weedsport.....	1880
Stacy, William A.....	Addison.....	1882
Stafford, William T.....	284 Lark street, Albany.....	1882
Standish, Beach T.....	Lockport.....	1882

Starbuck, Richard H.....	476 River street, Troy .....	1884
Stark, Aiken .....	Ontario Center.....	1880
Stark, Arthur A .....	Conesus Center.....	1881
Starkey, Emma A.....	Owego .....	1883
StClare, F. A.....	Albion .....	1883
Steel, Joseph N... ..	Auburn .....	1882
Stevens, Luther Fuller.....	Jamaica .....	1879
Stevens, Willard J.....	Syracuse.....	1882
Stiles, Noel W.....	Batavia.....	1884
Still, Allen Henry.....	60 Cedar street, New York.....	1879
Stoddard, Charles.....	84 East Seneca street, Buffalo ...	1881
Stoddard, Thomas .....	849 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Stone, Archibald M .....	Hudson .....	1883
Stone, John A.....	Oswego .....	1881
Storrs, Aaron P., Jr.....	Owego .....	1880
Stow, Benjamin J.....	213 Nassau street, Brooklyn.....	1881
Suits, Wallace.....	Canastota.....	1884
Sullard, George Fitch .....	Franklin .....	1883
Sutfin, Burt H.....	Canaseraga .....	1884
Sutfin, Watson J. ....	Canaseraga .....	1883
Suydam, S. C.....	Baldwinsville .....	1880
Sweet, Amos L., M. D.....	Geneva.....	1882
Sweet, Frederick K.....	Lockport.....	1879
Sykes, George E.....	333 Franklin street, Buffalo.....	1883
Taber, Frederick C.....	Addison.....	1881
Taft, Henry J.....	Far Rockaway, L. I.....	1884
Tallman, Warren D .....	72 South West street, Syracuse..	1880
Tapling, George P.....	1726 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1881
Tappenden, George E.....	Ithaca.....	1882
Tate, Henry.....	Verplancks .....	1884
Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport .....	1880
Taylor, James .....	332 W. 45th street, New York...	1882
Taylor, William H.....	81 State street, Rochester .....	1881
Terry, Frederick H.....	Clyde.....	1880
Terry, George D.....	Clyde.....	1884
Thurstone, George I.....	Buffalo.....	1880
Tibbs, William H.....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.....	Hudson .....	1882
Todd, Adrian H.....	Weedsport.....	1883
Todd, Judson B .....	Ithaca.....	1881
Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor.....	1879
Townsend, John DePeyster...	Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Townsend, William J .....	Sing Sing.....	1884



Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport .....	1879
Trowbridge, John S.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Tucker, William L.....	Syracuse.....	1881
Tupper, Edgar S.....	Binghamton .....	1882
Turner, George H.....	296 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Tuttle, Thomas B.....	Leroy .....	1881
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D.....	145 Central street, Albany.....	1882
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.....	397 Classon avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Vail, James A.....	Rochester.....	1881
Valentine, Theodore.....	Sing Sing.....	1884
Van Auken, Jerrie A.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Van Buskirk, W. E.....	Saugerties.....	1882
Van Deuzer, Frank.....	Havana.....	1884
Van Horn, Theodore H .....	Lockport ..	1884
Van Loon, Charles.....	385 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1884
Van Nort, J. F., Jr.....	Elmira .....	1882
Van Vliet, William B.....	Johnstown.....	1884
Van Winkle, A. S.....	Hornellsville .....	1884
Vaughn, R. B.....	524 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Vinton, Charles E. M.....	Frankfort.....	1879
Wadhams, Samuel D. ....	Elmira .....	1881
Wagner, William C ..	College Point.....	1880
Wait, R. J.....	Greenwich.....	1882
Walker, William J.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1882
Warren, Charles B.....	McGrawville.....	1880
Wardwell, Charles H.....	Adams .....	1881
Washburn, William A .....	Madelin .....	1882
Watson, Cyrus A.....	Homer .....	1882
Watson, James Tompkins.....	Norwich.....	1879
Watson, William Jesse .....	Fulton .....	1879
Wayne, W. Eugene .....	Clyde.....	1882
Weatten, William H., Jr. .	Utica.....	1884
Weaver, George M.....	East Syracuse.....	1884
Weaver, George W.....	Lockport ...	1881
Webber, Ambrose L. ....	Middleport .....	1881
Weinman, Oscar C.....	173 Seventh avenue, New York..	1884
Welch, Carlton S .....	Ithaca.....	1883
Wendler, Robert.....	404 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Wernicke, Egon C. B.....	298 Fourth street, Brooklyn.....	1881
Wesley, John Edward.....	Lyons.....	1882
Wheeler, Leonard H.....	174 N. Hawk street, Albany.....	1882
Wheeler, Nelson B.....	Auburn .....	1882
Wheeler, Truman H.....	Binghamton .....	1884

Whitaker, George G., M. D...	Oswego Falls.....	1884
Whitcomb, George O.....	Gilbertsville .....	1882
White, Charles H.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Whitney, Thomas A.....	Peekskill.....	1884
Whitney, Wm.....	Gouverneur.....	1884
Whitlock, George S.....	111 W. Third street, Elmira.....	1880
Whitney, George H.....	Oswego .....	1883
Wickes, Silas R.....	Trumansburg .....	1881
Wickham, William Hull.....	91 Fulton street, New York.....	1880
Wiley, Frederick.....	Oswego .....	1883
Wilkinson, John L. ....	235 Main street, Buffalo.....	1881
Willard, C. H.....	Long Island City.....	1882
Willever, S. A. D.....	278 Greenwich street, New York.	1882
Willston, C. L .....	81 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1882
Wilson, J. W.....	Canastota .....	1884
Winter, William .....	Delhi .....	1882
Wood, John Henry .....	Cor. West & Giffort sts., Syracuse	1880
Woolever, Charles W.....	Dansville.....	1884
Wright, Abner C.....	Wellsburg .....	1884
Wright, Charles F... ..	New Berlin.....	1882
Youmans, A. H.....	Whitneys Point.....	1881
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West avenue, Rochester.....	1880
Zimmerman, Jesse W.....	Lockport .....	1883
Zimmerman, John .....	351 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1882

Total No. Active Members 1883.....	658
New Members Elected.....	131
	— 789
No. of Deaths in 1883.....	6
No. of Members Resigned.....	2
No. of Members dropped from Roll.....	28
	— 36
Total present Membership.....	753

LIFE MEMBERS.

Butler, C. H.....	Oswego .....	1879
Kersting, Rudolph.....	Yonkers.....	1879

**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

		Elected.
Holzhauser, Charles.....	Newark, N. Y .....	1883
Maisch, John M., Prof....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1882
Oldberg, Oscar, Prof.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1882
Squibb, Edward R, M. D.....	Brooklyn.....	1882
Whiting, F. T.....	Great Barrington, Mass.....	1883

**DECEASED MEMBERS.**

	Elected.	Deceased.
Armstrong, William E.....	1879	1881
Arnold, Geo. H.....	1879	1883
Biles, George .....	1881	1883
Boyd, Charles.....	1879	1880
Boyson, Otto, M. D.....	1879	1883
Chubbuck, David John Hollis .....	1879	1880
Curtis, L. B.....	1881	1883
Farnham, E. J.....	1880	1881
Frohwein, Theobold.....	1879	1883
Frohwein, Theobold R.....	1879	1880
Healy, George A .....	1880	1881
Howland, C. A.....	1880	1883
Hosford, W. C.....	1880	1883
Metz, Herman Hugo.....	1879	1880
Munday, William C.....	1881	1881
Neergaard, William.....	1879	1880
Powers, Charles J.....	1880	1883
Ryan, John K.....	1880	1881
Smither, Charles.....	1881	1882
Wilbur, C. N.....	1879	1883

**RESIGNED.**

	Elected.	Resigned.
Comstock, M. Chester.....	1879	1882
Cushman, F. C.....	1879	1882
McMonagle, D. C.....	1879	1882
Phillips, H. B.....	1881	1884
Robinson, F. C .....	1879	1883
Rozezlawski, A. J.....	1879	1883
Smith, Frank J.....	1880	1884

## DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

	Elected.	Dropped.
Allsop, Robert G.....	1879	1884
Barbarrow, Samuel M.....	1879	1884
Benjamin, Moses F.....	1879	1884
Bordwell, Ernest R.....	1879	1884
Brown, George R.....	1879	1884
Campbell, Moses U.....	1879	1884
Clapper, Homer E.....	1880	1884
Clark, Charles V.....	1880	1884
Clausius, Max F.....	1879	1884
Cleveland, James B.....	1880	1884
Conklin, Eldert.....	1880	1884
Cross, Daniel H.....	1879	1884
Dunbar, Seth M.....	1879	1884
Hare, William A.....	1880	1884
Hart, E. M.....	1880	1884
Heller, Theodore.....	1879	1884
Hodges, George C.....	1879	1884
Inness, George.....	1879	4884
Jungman, Julius.....	1879	1884
Lefler, Cornelius C.....	1879	1884
Putnam, A.....	1880	1884
Robertson, Isaiah B.....	1879	1884
Scholz, Otto.....	1880	1884
Short, William H.....	1879	1884
Snyder, Ambrose C.....	1879	1884
Todd, John B.....	1880	1884
Walker, William M.....	1880	1884
Whitehead, W. H.....	1879	1884

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